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HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS,

EMBRACED IN THE

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY, UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS, PECK & RICHARDS.
1886.

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PREFACE.

In presenting to its patrons the "History of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder Counties," in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—the result of the systematic labor of trained and capable men, during a period of nearly a year and a half, and embodying also the fruits of many years of toil on the part of several able students of the local annals—the publishers feel the gratifying consciousness that they have not merely fulfilled, but far exceeded all obligations entered upon at the inception of the work. While they do not arrogate to themselves, or claim for their staff of writers, such infallibility as would be a requisite to the production of a work absolutely free from trivial and inconsequential error; they yet believe implicitly that the volumes they now place before the people are, in all essential matters, correct and authentic, and that therefore they will not only withstand the test of candid, catholic criticism, but that the character of the History will grow in the respect of the public, just in proportion as familiarity with it increases.

The publishers announce with sorrow the death of the chief editor of this work, Franklin Ellis. When the History which he begun had almost reached completion, the brain which thought and the hand which wrought were stilled in death, and his work was concluded, upon the plan he had projected and followed, by others who in various fields had labored with him and understood his method and purposes. The earth chapter of his life closed, not altogether unexpectedly, nor yet definitely apprehended, at the Cameron House, in Lewisburgh, Pa., on Monday morning, December 14, 1885, after a lengthened illness, of which, however, the acute and alarming period was quite brief. So passed away a man remarkable "for general historical lore, especially of what may be called modern history; always modest, of retiring disposition, yet sensible of his value as a writer; tenacious of all that is just and right between men." He had labored as a writer of local histories for about ten years, and produced in that period, either wholly or in part—as writer and editor—a considerable number of works, all of which rank as standard authorities upon the regions of which they treat. He was a careful investigator, a conscientious and chaste writer, logical and perspicuous, and in naught meretricious or superficial. At the outbreak of the war he was residing in New York, and went into the Federal service as a member of the famous Seventh Regiment. Later he re-entered the army as a lieutenant in the Forty-second New York Volunteers, but was soon transferred to the Signal Corps, and attached to General Keyes' staff. He served at times with General Casey, General Couch, General "Baldy" Smith, General McClellan, General Hooker and General Sheridan, being with the latter commander over a year. Afterwards he was transferred to the West, and served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans, Negley and others,—the whole period of his army life being three years and five months. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Old Dedham (now Norwood), a suburb of Boston, April 27, 1828, and his remains now rest in the cemetery at his birth-place.

That part of the General History devoted to the Revolutionary War was taken up from notes left by the editor-in-chief and completed by Alfred Matthews, of Cleveland, Ohio, of the publishers' corps. Prominent among the writers engaged upon the preparation of this History from its beginning was Austin N. Hungerford, of Ithaca, N. Y., whose practical and varied experience for a period of ten years was of great value on this work.

In the General History, the chapters upon Geology (I.) and the Indian tribes of the region (II.) were respectively the work of Professor George G. Groff and Professor A. L. Guss. In the history of Mifflin County the chapters on Armagh and Brown townships were contributed by John Swartzell; on Union and Menno, by Miles Haffley; on Decatur, by Samuel

Sterritt; and on Granville, by Walter L. Owen. The sketch of the McVeytown Presbyterian Church was contributed by the Rev. E. H. Mateer, and the sketch of the German Brethren by William Howe and S. R. Rupert.

In the history of Juniata County the sketches on the Progress of First Settlements, First Appearance of Geographical Names on the Tax-List, Negro Slavery and Servitude, and the histories of the townships of Lack, Tuscarora, Milford, Turbett, Beale, Spruce Hill and the boroughs of Port Royal and Patterson were contributed by Professor A. L. Guss, of Washington, D. C. The sketch of the Bench and Bar was contributed by A. J. Patterson, Esq.

In the history of Perry County the sketch of the Bench and Bar was contributed by Hon. B. F. Junkin; the sketch of the Medical Profession, by Dr. James B. Eby. The histories of the townships of Greenwood, Liverpool, Buffalo, Watts, Howe, Juniata, Oliver, Tuscarora, Miller, and the boroughs of Newport, Millerstown, Liverpool and New Buffalo were contributed by Silas Wright; Toboyne, Jackson and Madison townships by J. R. Flickinger; Spring and Carroll townships, by Horace R. Sheibley; Penn township and Duncannon borough, by Professor J. L. McCaskey; Rye township and Marysville borough, by Dr. G. W. Eppley; Saville, by E. U. Aumiller, and sketches by J. L. Markel.

In the history of Union County the sketch of the Bench and Bar, the borough of Lewisburgh and the townships of Buffalo, East Buffalo, Union, White Deer, Kelly and Gregg were contributed by J. Merrill Linn, Esq.; the townships of Hartley, Lewis, Limestone, West Buffalo, and the boroughs of Mifflinburg, New Berlin and Hartleton by R. V. B. Lincoln. In Snyder County, chapters on the Bench and Bar, the Medical Profession and the townships of Penn, Jackson, Monroe, Middle Creek and the borough of Selin's Grove were contributed by Horace Alleman, Esq.; the townships of Chapman, Washington, Union, Perry and West Perry and other sketches were contributed by Professor Daniel S. Boyer; the information concerning the townships of Centre, Franklin, Beaver, West Beaver, Adams and Spring and the borough of Middleburg was gathered by G. C. Gutelius and Dr. J. Y. Shindel, of Middleburg.

In behalf of the writers of their staff, the publishers express cordial thanks to the officials of the several counties, the members of the press, the clergy and all who have assisted in the furtherance of making this work an exhaustive and accurate treatise on the region which has been its province. Especial mention should be made of some individuals who, through their possession of exclusive or extensive information, have been enabled to give peculiarly valuable assistance. Among such were William P. Elliot, General Thomas F. McCoy, William McCay, David Jenkins, Daniel Dull and George Frysinger, of Mifflin County; Robert McMeen, B. F. Burchfield, Captain James J. Patterson, J. Stewart Lukens, James Law, Hugh T. McAlister, General William Bell and Dr. I. N. Grubb, of Juniata County; James B. Hackett, James Woods, George A. Smiley, William A. Sponsler, William Sheibley, James L. Diven and the members of the Historical Society, of Perry County; John Blair Linn, Judge John Wallis, Paul Geddes, M. L. Shoch, H. P. Glover and Alfred Schooley, of Union County; David Witmer, J. G. L. Shindel, A. K. Gift and the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Snyder County.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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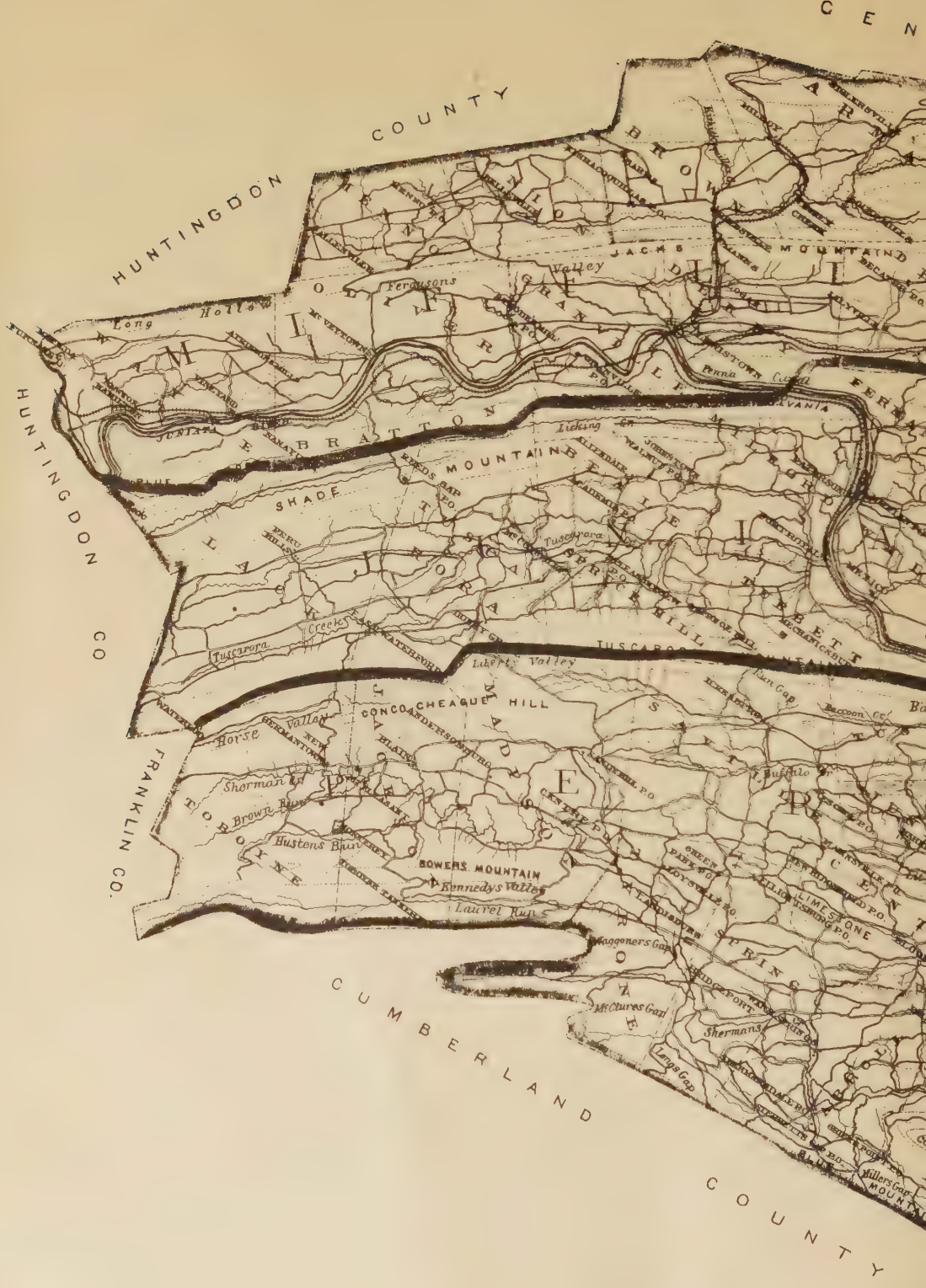
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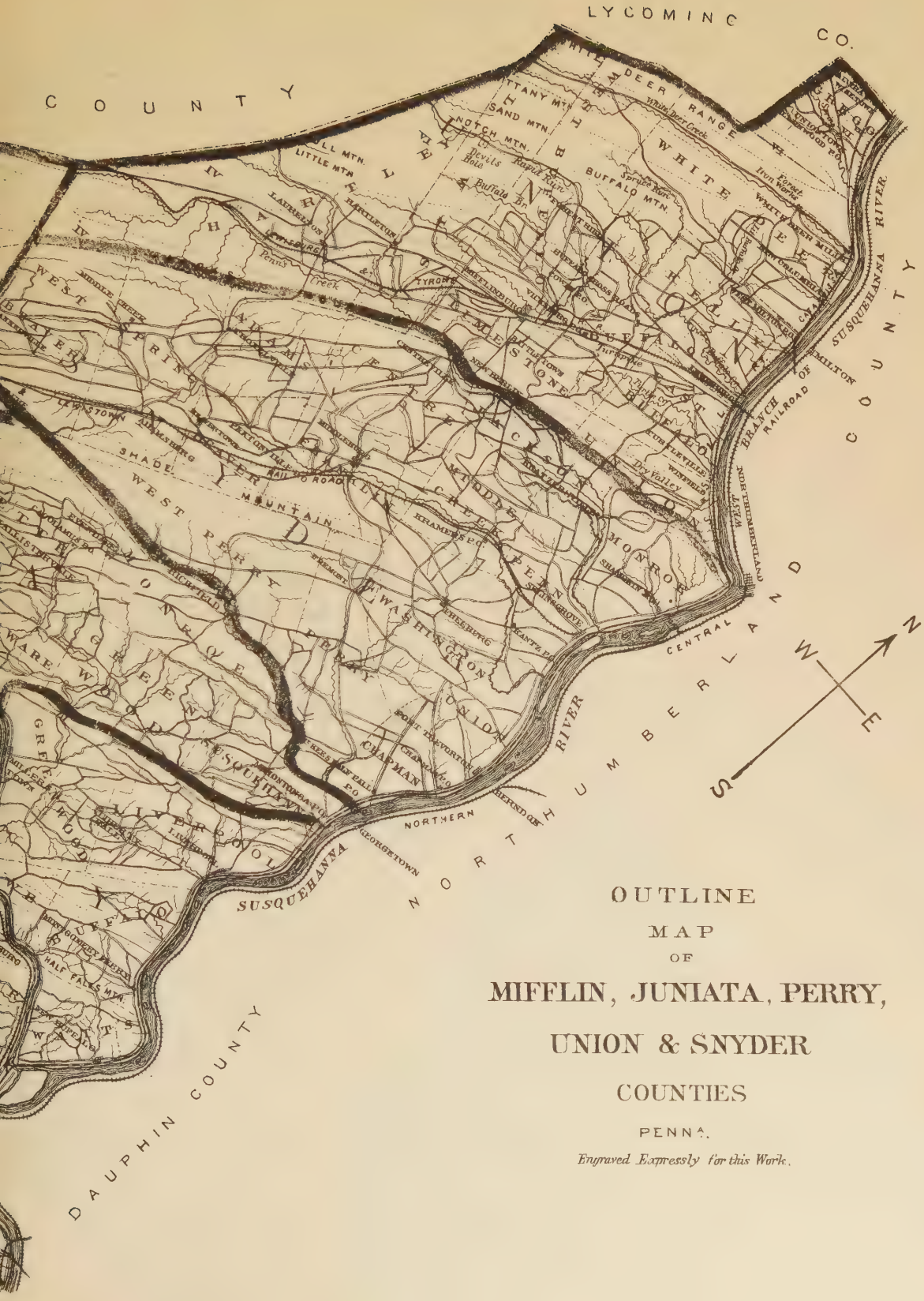

OUTLINE

MAP

OF

MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY, UNION & SNYDER

COUNTIES

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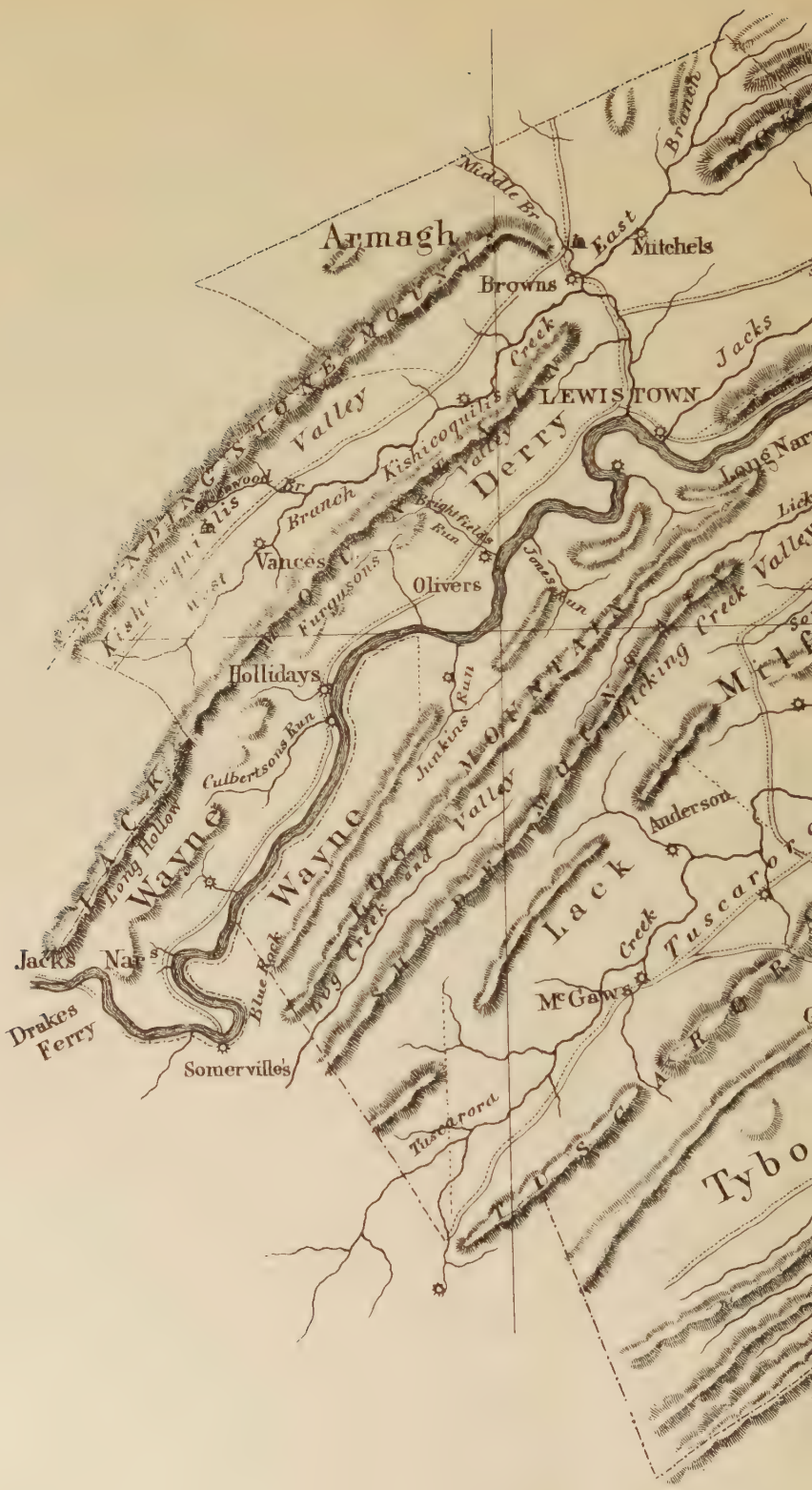
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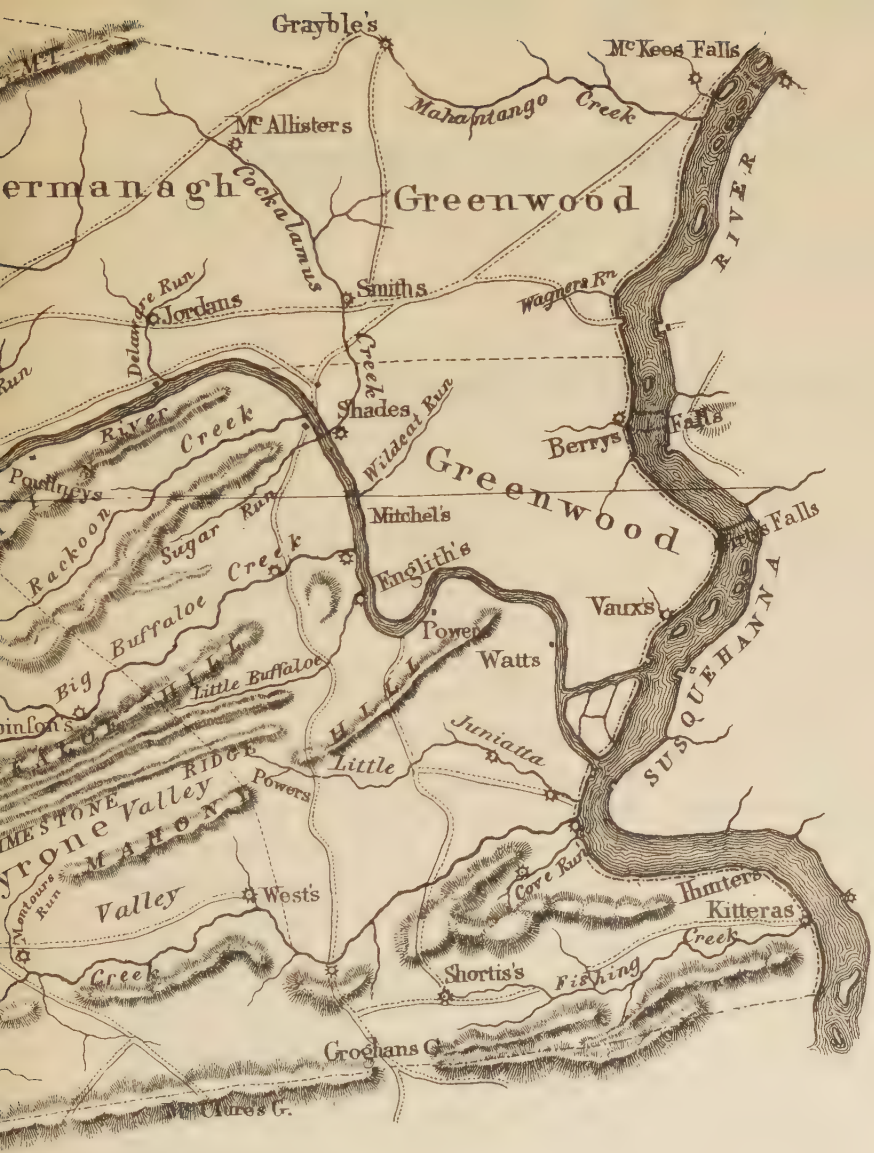

Portion of

Reading Howell's

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

(1792)

embracing, Mifflin, Juniata & Perry Counties.

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HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS,

EMBRACED IN THE

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY, UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY—BOTANY.[1]

BY GEORGE G. GROFF, M.D.,
Professor of Natural History in the University at Lewisburgh, Pa.

I. POSITION AND GENERAL FEATURES.

THE counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union lie near the centre of the State and on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, all, excepting Mifflin, resting on the river. They form a somewhat irregularly triangular block of land, fifty miles from base to apex, and fifty miles wide at the widest point, while a line drawn from the southwest to the northeast would measure about eighty miles in length. Of this triangle, Perry County forms the base, its southern boundary being the Blue Mountains, which are unbroken by a single water-gap along the boundary of this county; Union forms the apex, the Susquehanna River the eastern side, while all, except Snyder, form portions of the western boundary. Mifflin extends farthest to the west, Snyder farthest east.

If one rides over these counties in a direction parallel to the river, he will find the country a continued succession of rolling mountains with intervening valleys. Commencing at the southern border of Perry County, we pass from the Blue Mountains into Sherman's Valley, which forms the greater portion of that county. The county really consists of two great troughs, separated by the arch of Half Falls Mountain. Each trough is subdivided by several minor ridges. The Tuscarora Mountains are passed and one descends into the trough of Juniata County. This county consists of one great depression, bounded on the south by Tuscarora Mountains and on the north by the Blue Ridge and the Shade Mountains. Mifflin consists of two troughs, separated by Jack's Mountain, the southern bounded on the south by the Blue Ridge and the northern limited on the north by Stone Mountain. The southern valley is Ferguson's and the northern Kishacoquillas. Snyder County is penetrated by Turkey Ridge, Shade and Jack's Mountains, between which lie extensions of Turkey Valley and the Lewistown Valley. Union County is penetrated on the west by spurs of Jack's Mountain, Path Valley Mountain, Buffalo Mountain, Brush, Nittany and White Deer

[1] To the reader who may desire to become acquainted with the principles of geology, we recommend Le Conte's "Elements of Geology," or Dana's "Text-Book of Geology."

Mountains, between which lie Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole Valleys. These, with innumerable smaller ranges and valleys, all extending in the general direction of southwest and northeast, form the face of the country. It is to be noted that along the Susquehanna River the valleys generally expand into an open country, but as one proceeds west they contract, the country becomes broken with innumerable ridges, very mountainous, and the valleys finally terminate abruptly in what are called "coves." Where the mountains extend to and are cut by the river, bold bluffs are formed, as in the case of Blue Mountains, Cove, Peters, Mahanoy, Berry's, Buffalo, Jack's and White Deer Mountains, also Blue Hill.

At Duncannon, on the Susquehanna River, the elevation above the sea is 356 feet, and the summit of Jack's Mountain, near Mount Union, in western part of Mifflin, is 2354 feet. Lewisburgh is 458 feet above tide-water, and the western part of Union County about 1500 feet. The fall of the Susquehanna River from Montgomery Station, just north of the Union County line, to Marysville, in the southern part of Perry County, is just 131 feet. The distance between these points being sixty miles, the fall is two feet to the mile.

It will thus be seen that the country slopes in two directions,—first, a rapid slope from the west toward the Susquehanna River, and from the north, south along the river. The drainage of the whole region is toward the Susquehanna River, and all the streams flow to the east towards this river, except those which enter the Juniata, this river forming a secondary drainage system. The waters of the Juniata, however, fall into the Susquehanna. The streams draining the region, commencing on the south, are Sherman's Creek, Juniata Creek, West Mahantango Creek, Middle Creek, Penn's Creek, Buffalo Creek, White Deer Creek, White Deer Hole Creek and their tributaries.

This broken and diversified country has much beautiful mountain and valley scenery and much rich valley soil.

II. MINERALS.

Minerals and rocks form the hard exterior of the earth. Minerals are homogeneous and consist of but one material, while rocks often consist of several ingredients or materials. Thus, quartz and galena are minerals, while limestone and granite are rocks. Minerals and rocks pass, however, insensibly into each other.

These counties are not noted for diversified mineral wealth. They all possess iron ore, limestone, sandstone and building-stone, but nothing more of mineral wealth. The following is a list of the minerals which have been detected in this region, with a short description of each:

Barite (heavy spar, sulphate of barium).—This mineral has been noticed one mile north of Fort Littleton, in Mifflin County, in veins in limestone. It is a white mineral and *very heavy*, by which character it is easily recognized. In composition it is a sulphate of barium ($BaSO_4$), and is in great quantities used to adulterate white lead. Valueless here.

Calcite (carbonate of lime).—This is a soft, brittle and generally white or pink-colored mineral, found forming veins in limestone, or crystallized in cavities in that rock. In composition it is the same as marble or pure crystalline limestone ($CaCO_3$). It has been deposited where found, from solution, it being freely soluble in water containing carbonic acid. It has no value here.

Chalcanthite (copper sulphate). — This mineral has been detected in small quantities as an efflorescence, on the rocks at Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland. It is of a powdery form, light blue in color, and freely soluble in water, with a metallic taste. When dissolved in water, it makes a blue solution, and if into this solution a piece of clean iron or steel is thrust, it will be coated with copper. It is in too small quantity to be of any value. Composition, $CuSO_4+7H_2O$.

Coal.—This valuable mineral has been detected in a number of places in the district, in the Devonian rocks, in seams from one-eighth to one-half inch to one foot, or, as has been reported in Perry County, three feet. There is a seam about one-fourth of an inch thick in the rocks of Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, in Union County. In Perry County it is

found at Duncannon, where there are two seams, one ten and the other thirty inches thick; in the end of Berry Mountain, in Buffalo township, where there is a seam said to be three feet thick; near Little Germany a vein three inches thick, and at numerous points in Buffalo, Berry and Cove Mountains small seams have been detected. The coal is, however, all soft, easily crumbles, and contains a large per cent. of ash, as the following analysis shows:

Volatile matter	14.38
Fixed carbon	48.28
Sulphur	.32
Ash	36.44
	99.42

There has been a good deal of money wasted in this district, especially in Perry County, in a vain search for coal; many persons blindly persisting that there must be mineral wealth in all mountains, since these can be good for nothing else. Our present knowledge of geology leads us to fully believe that no workable coal-beds will ever be found in these counties. The reason is as follows: Most of the coal of the world occurs in the rocks of one age, called the *carboniferous*. In the rocks below the carboniferous, coal has never yet been found in beds which are workable, though large workable deposits exist above the carboniferous. Now, all the known rocks of these counties are in the series below the carboniferous: hence, coal cannot be expected here, and all money spent in search of it will be simply wasted.

Clay.—Clay suitable for brick-making can be found in most of the valleys of our district. Clay results originally from the decomposition of granite rocks and when pure is called *kaolin*. It is found in many rocks, as limestones and shales in varying quantity, and when these decompose the clay is set free. Heavy, wet soils contain too much clay. When clay is burned it becomes red, because the iron in it before burning is in the form of a colorless carbonate, which, in burning, loses its carbonic acid and becomes the red oxide.

Fluorite (fluor spar, fluoride of lime).—This is a soft, purple or greenish mineral crystallizing in cubes, and associated with calcite in limestone. It has been observed at Dale's Hill, in Union County. With us it has no commercial value, though fine crystals are highly prized for cabinet specimens, and in England it is sometimes used as a flux in smelting ores. Crystals of great beauty are found in Cornwall, England. Composition, calcium fluoride, CaF.

Galena (PbS, sulphide of lead).—This mineral has been detected in the Helderburg (Lewistown) limestone, in Northumberland County, below Sunbury, and has been noticed in the same formation in Snyder, Union, Perry and other counties. It may exist in paying quantities, but no good deposits have yet been found. Galena is a soft, lead-gray mineral, with metallic lustre, brilliant, crystallizes in cubes, and when struck with a hammer, cleaves into more or less perfect cubes. Galena usually occurs in pockets in limestone associated with calcite and fluorite. The only deposits in our country now profitably worked are in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Geodes.—These are hollow pebbles or boulders of quartz studded on the inside with crystals. They occur of large size and great beauty at various places in the Mississippi Valley. Small ones have been observed in Tyrone township, Perry County. Calcareous geodes have been found in Lewisburgh, Union County.

Iron Ores.—In this district are found a number of the ores of iron, some of them in valuable deposits, though at present (1885) the low price of the metal has almost stopped the production of ores. The principal ores are *hematite*, called also "fossil ore" and "block ore;" *limonite*, called also "brown hematite," "pipe ore" and "honey-comb ore," and when very soft, "yellow ochre," (also called "bog ore"); *siderite*, or the carbonate of iron; *melanterite*, or "green vitriol;" and *iron pyrites*, "pyrites," or "fool's gold."

Hematite and limonite are the only ores worth working in this district, though there are hundreds of deposits of these ores which it will never pay to mine. Pyrites, melanterite and siderite are here practically worthless.

As iron is widely distributed in these counties, and many persons who own properties on which there is some show of ore are anxious to

know whether or not it will pay to open mines, the following points are suggested for careful consideration before any money is spent in digging:

1. The price of the ore delivered at the furnaces.
2. The cost of hauling to the furnaces.
3. The thickness of the bed.
4. The quality of the ore and yield of iron.
5. Cleanness of the ore,—freedom from clay, sand or shale.
6. Supply of water for working, if this is necessary.
7. The cost of mining, difficulties in mining, etc.

To these careful attention should be paid in all mineral exploration.

Iron ore occurs in most of the formations in these counties, but there are three horizons in which it has been mined with profit—*i. e.*, in the Clinton, Marcellus and Hamilton beds. The Clinton beds furnish the valuable fossil ore, *hematite*, of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata Counties. This ore is found in large deposits near Millerstown, in Perry County, at Dry Valley, in Union, and elsewhere. The following is an analysis of the Millerstown ore by Mr. A. S. McCreath, of the Second Geological Survey:

Sesquioxide of iron	78.571
Sesquioxide of manganese	.021
Alumina	4.927
Lime	.510
Sulphuric acid	.213
Phosphoric acid	1.502
Water and organic matter	6.015
Silicious matter	8.017
	99.776

These Clinton hematites are derived from the decomposition of a "hard-fossil ore," which, in many cases, is little more than a ferruginous carbonate of lime, as the following analysis of an ore from near Millerstown will show:

Iron	.640
Phosphorus	.065
Lime	41.730=74.518 carb. lime
Silicious matter	10.880

Hematite is always distinguished from other ores by producing a red or reddish streak when rubbed upon a piece of unglazed porcelain.

"Brown hematite," or limonite, is distinguished by producing a yellow streak when rubbed on unglazed porcelain. It is the pipe ore of all these counties. It occurs principally in the Marcellus formation. It has been mined near Newport, New Bloomfield and other places in Perry County and probably in all the other counties. Analyses of this ore by Mr. A. S. McCreath show:

Sesquioxide of iron	50.285	61.143
Sesquioxide of manganese	.051	.072
Alumina	5.101	2.937
Lime	1.070	650
Magnesia	.342	.288
Sulphuric acid	trace	.107
Phosphoric acid	.146	.176
Water and organic matter	7.465	9.980
Silicious matter	35.540	24.640
	100.000	99.993

In the Hamilton beds the ore is fossil (hematite). There has been observed in Perry, Union, and probably in the other counties, narrow veins of a red specular hematite. This is a very pure and excellent ore, but the seams are unfortunately, narrow, not more than two to four inches wide and flanked by hard rock. An analysis shows it to be,—

Metallic iron	60.200
Metallic manganese	.050
Sulphur	.016
Phosphorus	.036

A peculiarity of this ore, as found in Union County, is that it is decidedly unctuous to the touch.

Siderite (carbonate of iron) has been observed three miles west of New Bloomfield. It is a grayish-blue rock and gives a gray streak. Requiring roasting, it is not so valuable as other ores. It is the ore generally found associated with coal-beds.

Melanterite (iron sulphate) has been observed as an efflorescence on the rocks at Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, where it results from the oxidization of the pyrites in the rocks. It is of a bluish-green color, is soluble and has an astringent taste. The deposits in this district are of no value.

Iron Pyrites is a widely disseminated mineral. It is found in most limestones in small quantity; it occurs sometimes in great abundance with coal, and in this district generally in the

Hamilton black shales. It often occurs in beautiful cubical, octahedral or dodecahedral crystals. In coal it occurs in flat bands, sometimes of great beauty. In the Hamilton shales it occurs in the form of black, rounded nodules. These in places are so numerous as to form the bulk of the strata. When these nodules are broken open, they are often found to be formed about a shell or some other organic matter. In a well in Lewisburgh, Union County, which penetrated this shale, great numbers of very beautiful shells, fossilized in iron pyrites, were found. In this district the mineral is of no value, though it is used elsewhere as a source of sulphur and in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Iron pyrites when exposed to the action of the atmosphere or water, rapidly oxidizes forming iron sulphate, and sometimes sulphuric acid. This acid sometimes appears in spring water, forming an acid spring; at other times it unites with alumina, forming an alum clay or alum shale. In the same way as iron pyrites undergoes changes when exposed to the atmosphere, so do the other ores of iron, and indeed almost all rocks and minerals. The fossil ores are, near the surface, soft and easily worked; but if the vein dips rapidly, admitting water, they quickly pass into the hard calciferous ore. So the soft surface limonites, at greater depths, become hard carbonates.

Ochre.—There are two ochres found in various places in this district,—the red and the yellow. Ochres are iron ores more or less impure, in the form of powder, or are at least easily reduced to powder. Red ochre is in composition the same as hematite, while yellow ochre is a limonite. Both are used as pigments under the name of "mineral paint."

The Formation of Iron Beds.—Iron is an element of almost universal distribution in nature. In plants it forms the coloring matter in the leaves. In animals it is the coloring material of the blood and skin, and in the earth it colors soils and rocks red, green and yellow. In soils and rocks it exists in the form of the insoluble sesquioxide. But whenever any organic matter decays in the presence of the sesquioxide, as do plants and animals at all times, the sesquioxide is transformed into iron carbonate. The carbonate is soluble in water, and is slowly washed from the soil into the lowlands and swamps, where it is deposited as a carbonate so long as carbonic acid is present from organic decay; but when decay ceases, the carbonic acid gradually escapes and the ore becomes again an oxide. Hence, iron is formed in beds or seams, and not in veins, as are the precious metals. The heaviest and most valuable deposits of iron in all the world occur in the oldest rocks,—*i. e.*, those called Archæan. Of this age are the celebrated deposits of Norway and Sweden, of Michigan, Northern New Jersey and British America, of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, in Missouri, and the great beds recently discovered in Utah, said in some places to be six hundred feet thick, solid, pure, magnetic oxide.

Formerly, when iron was reduced from its ores by means of charcoal fires, there were numerous furnaces throughout this district, which were supplied with ores from deposits near at hand. But when coal became the fuel, charcoal furnaces went out of use, and at the present time few furnaces are in operation, and these only along the lines of the railroads, while the production of ore has ceased, except where directly along the lines of rail transportation.

KAOLIN.—This is a soft, white, plastic material found on Jack's Mountain, in Hartley township, Union County, and probably elsewhere in the mountains. It is the basis of brick clay. When pure and free from iron, it will burn of a beautiful white color, and is used in the manufacture of porcelain. It is not probable that any kaolin in this district is free from iron, and hence it is only of value in the manufacture of the cheaper varieties of earthenware.

MALACHITE (carbonate of copper).—This ore is of a green color, and exists in small quantities in the rocks of Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland. The deposit there is of no value, and it probably will never be found anywhere in the district in body sufficient to work with profit. The only copper deposits in the United States now found profitable to work are those in the northern portion of Michigan.

QUARTZ.—This mineral is abundant in all

these counties and under many different forms. When pure and crystallized, it occurs in glassy six-sided crystals often terminated at both ends by six-sided pyramids. It is very hard, cutting glass readily. It is insoluble, infusible and without any cleavage. Quartz is the basis of sandstone, the grains of sand being rounded pieces of quartz. It exists massive in veins in limestone, shales and other rocks, where it can always be distinguished by its hardness. It forms all our beds of flint, hornstone and chert. Elsewhere quartz is found as amethyst, false topaz, rock crystal, smoky quartz, Cape May and California diamonds,—forms to some extent valued in jewelry. It is the most abundant mineral in nature.

SAND.—Some of the Oriskany sand rocks in Juniata County are easily crumbled into sand, which, from its purity, has been found valuable in glass-making, and quarries are now (1885) in operation at McVeytown and near Lewistown, the sand from which is being shipped to Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Over one hundred car-loads a day have been taken from these quarries. An analysis shows the following composition:

Silica (SiO_2)	98.84
Alumina	.17
Oxide of iron	.34
Oxide of manganese	trace
Lime	"
Magnesia	"
Loss on ignition	.23
	99.58

SULPHUR.—This mineral has been observed as a delicate efflorescence around some sulphuretted hydrogen springs in Toboyne township, Perry County. It is recognized by its yellow color and burning with a blue flame and the odor of a burning match. The deposit is entirely too small to be of any value.

SPRINGS—*Mineral.*—On Sherman's Creek, in Spring township, Perry County, are what are known as "the Warm Springs." They are beautifully situated under a high ridge of Hamilton sandstone and are much frequented by picnic-parties from the surrounding country. The amount of water poured forth is so great that they seem more like underground streams issuing from the ground than regular springs. The water is considerably warmer than that in any other springs in the vicinity. Professor E. W. Claypole, on October 27, 1883, found the temperature of the water as follows:

East Spring	63° Fahr.
Middle Spring	61°
West Spring	60°

On the same day the temperature of the water in Falling Spring, three miles distant, was, according to the same observer, 55° Fahr.

In Toboyne township, Perry County, have been observed several springs whose waters bring to the surface sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is recognized by its fetid odor, like that of decayed eggs. This is produced in the interior of the earth from the sulphur in iron pyrites, or by the decomposition of organic matter. This water is the same as that of the celebrated Clifton Springs in New York and some of the mineral springs of Virginia, at which places the water is considered as of medicinal value.

Bridge's Mineral Springs.—In Mifflin County, on the banks of Jack's Creek, near Painter's Station, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, in a very romantic situation, are located these springs, said to possess medicinal properties. The waters are said to be bitter and unpleasant to the taste and to contain muriate and carbonate of lime and soda, sulphide of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, with traces of alum and sulphuretted hydrogen. A large hotel has been erected, and those afflicted with chronic diseases are invited to come and partake of the life-giving waters. It is altogether likely that the mountain air, good table board and cheerful company will here cure many troubles which have long resisted persistent drugging, and this without much use of the medicinal waters.

Iron Springs (chalybeate waters) are numerous in many parts of this district. The soil near the spring is discolored by a red or yellow flocculent deposit of iron oxide. If such water be collected in a glass vessel, it is at first beautifully colorless, but in a short time it becomes filled with a muddiness, caused by the oxidation of the iron in the water, which issues from the earth in a colorless state.

The ordinary springs of the county all issue from the earth carrying in solution a considerable amount of mineral matters, as will be discussed under erosion. Those waters which contain a large amount of lime or magnesia are "hard," because these minerals curdle soap. Waters from limestones and many shales are "hard," while that from hard sand-rocks is generally very pure and "soft," containing little mineral matter.

III. ROCKS.

We will consider the rocks of this district under three heads,—

1. The different kinds; 2. The soils produced by their decomposition; 3. The geological ages.

The rocks which make up the great bulk of our formations are limestones, sandstones, shales, with small amounts of schists and trap-rocks. These, and boulders, conglomerates, breccias, flagstones, etc., will be described and their uses pointed out so far as they have any known.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS.—Geologists place all known rocks in three great classes, viz., *sedimentary, metamorphic* and *igneous*. The first are the sediments of ancient seas, lakes, etc., the second class has been formed from the first through the action of heat, while in the third class is placed all volcanic lavas. In Central Pennsylvania all our rocks give evidence that they are made of fragments collected together under water. This is true of *all* limestones, shales and sandstones. The only exception to this general rule are the trap-rocks of Perry County, which are igneous in origin.

LIMESTONE.—This valuable rock forms only a comparatively small portion of the surface of our district and belongs here to two different ages,—the Trenton and the Lower Helderberg, or Lewistown. This rock forms the floor of the Cumberland, Lebanon and the great Shenandoah Valley, and by its decomposition has produced their great fertility. Limestones may be divided into three classes, depending upon their chemical composition,—

1. The pure calcium carbonates; 2. The double carbonates of calcium and magnesium; 3. The impure stones containing silica and clay and called water-limes.

The following analyses of stones from Mifflin County will show how the varieties differ:

	Pure Limestone.	Magnesian Limestone.	Water Lime.
Carbonate of lime	97.651	54.285	60.214
Carbonate of magnesia	1.131	36.109	1.664
Oxides of iron and alumina	.426	1.422	5.384
Sulphur	.034	.151	.000
Phosphorus	.039	.011	.068
Insol. residue	.760	8.010	31.520
	100.041	99.788	99.850

Limestone has been formed from organic remains, probably almost always. Much is the result of *coral* growth, as may be seen at Dale's Hill and near Mifflinburg, in Union County. At other times it is formed entirely of molluscan shells, and again in places it is formed of the skeletons of crinoids, as in a bed at Lewisburgh, Union County (farm of Mr. J. W. Shreiner). Limestone is brought to the surface in solution in many spring waters and has sometimes been deposited from these waters in beds, more or less stratified, called *travertine*. But most of the earth's great beds of limestone are fossiliferous and produced by sea animals; hence, wherever we find a bed of limestone we can be quite sure the sea once rolled.

Limestone may be of all colors, from pure white (marble) to black, and from pure to very impure, from a firm hard rock to the softest chalk. Its principal varieties are *blue, gray, black*, etc., named from its colors, red and yellow colors being due to iron oxides, and black and gray to carbonaceous materials, for these burn white; it is called "fossiliferous," when containing fossils; "coral," when formed of coral; "crinoidal," when full of crinoid stems. "Bird's-eye" limestone is so-called from bright, sparkling crystalline spots the size of a bird's eye; silicious limestone, when containing silica. Chalk is soft limestone generally made of microscopic shells of sea animals. Marl is generally largely composed of shells, and hence, similar to limestone in composition. Tufa is a porous limestone made by deposits of lime by spring water over mosses, etc. Marble is purified limestone, which has been crystallized. It is all crystallized, though not always pure. There is no marble in our district. In Tyrone township,

Perry County, and west of Lewisburgh, Union County, a rock made of rough, angular fragments of limestone has been observed. Such rocks of angular fragments are called *breccia*.

Caverns, "*sink-holes*" and "*sinking springs*" occur in limestone regions and need some explanation. These phenomena are only seen in limestone regions. The explanation is as follows:

Limestone is, to a considerable extent, soluble in rain-water, especially when this contains carbonic acid gas in solution, as all rain-water does. Now, different strata and different parts of the same strata are of different degrees of hardness and of resisting power to the solvent action of water. The result is that rain-water, sinking deeper and deeper into the earth, eats its way through the limestone strata, until finally it forms an underground channel for itself. Sometimes, owing to a peculiarity in the rock or to other conditions, a cavern is hollowed out, while at other times the stream seems to only wear out a narrow underground channel. All limestone regions are full of small caverns made in the way described, but sometimes they become of great extent, as the celebrated Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, Luray and Weyer's, in Virginia, and others equally celebrated. In Pennsylvania there are interesting caverns in Centre and Berks Counties. In these caverns the formations hanging from the roof are called *stalactites*, those rising from the floor, *stalagmites*, while the mass spread over the floor is called *travertine*.

The first are formed in the following way: As the water comes through the roof of the cavern it carries a load of lime in solution, but on reaching the air in the cavern a portion of the carbonic acid in the water evaporates and some of the lime is deposited. Stalactites are often hollow, because evaporation takes place on the outside of the water forming the stalactite. Stalagmites are formed in the same general way.

Sink-holes are produced by a falling of the soil into caverns beneath. They are found in all limestone regions, and generally are produced in wet seasons. Where a number occur in one place, or in a linear series, they indicate the position of the cavern beneath. In this way the Luray caverns, in Virginia, were discovered, and finally sold for $40,000. In Kentucky it is estimated that there are not less than one hundred thousand miles of underground streams. Several such are known near Lewisburgh, in Union County.

There are small caves at Dale's Hill, and at Winfield, Union County.

The Uses of Limestone.—This is one of our most valuable rocks, and, when it decomposes, it forms our richest soil. It is valuable for building purposes, for burning into lime, which is used in building and various manufactories, and as a fertilizer; also some varieties are used to make hydraulic cement. When limestone is burned it loses about one-half of its weight, which escapes as carbonic acid gas, and, at the same time, becomes of a lighter color. In this condition (quicklime) it has a greater affinity for water, and is of an acrid, caustic nature, eating into the flesh when handled. When exposed to the air it falls into a dry, mealy powder, called air-slaked lime; but, when water is added, it unites with the water, producing great heat and forming lime-hydrate or lime-cream. This, if exposed to the air, hardens, and, slowly absorbing carbonic acid, returns to the form of the original carbonate. Mortars slowly change to carbonate.

In reference to its use as a fertilizer there is a great difference of opinion among practical farmers, whose opinions are to be received with respect; but this is observed—that whereas formerly lime was used in great quantities, at the present time comparatively little of it is used. Its chemical action is believed to be to act upon organic matter already in the soil, and to make this more easily obtained by the growing crop. It thus adds nothing to the soil—only enables the crop to get more of what is there out. This is the belief in reference to it at the present time. It will be seen by this that lime may be used on limestone soil as well as on any other, and also that the use of pulverized, unburnt limestone can be of no value, since this has no power of acting upon organic matter. Also, lime long burnt and exposed to the air and rain, so that it is largely transformed back

to the carbonate, can be of little value, for it is only caustic lime which is of value here. But there are some conditions in which lime is of real value on the soil. One of these is where the land is heavy and sour with humic acids. These the alkaline lime neutralizes, and thus improves the soil; also, soils which contain silicate of potash, if limed, the silica unites with the lime, setting the potash free in the form of a carbonate—one of the most valuable of plant-foods. Such soils are benefited by lime. "Fat" or "hot" limes come from pure limestones free from magnesia, while "cool" or "lean" lime, preferred by builders, comes from stone containing magnesia.

When a limestone containing a large amount of silica and clay is burned, it does not crumble, as does pure lime; but if the stone is crushed to a powder, and then mixed with water, it has the property of uniting with the water and resetting into a hard, durable rock, and this it will do even under water. This is "water-lime." Such limestone is found at various points in Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, and probably in Snyder and Union Counties.

Sandstones.—These rocks are abundant in nearly all parts of the world and in our district. They are of all colors, from a nearly white, through gray, to deep red, or even sometimes black. Sandstones consist of grains of sand, produced at a former age of the world, just as sand is now produced, and afterwards cemented into a solid rock. The cementing material is either carbonate of lime or iron oxide. If the former, the stone will crumble in time, for the cementing material is soluble; but if the latter, the stone is very durable, for both the sand and the iron are very unchangeable. Some sandstones are, however, porous, and absorbing water, this in winter-time freezes and spawls off the stone. All sandstone should be tested by immersion in water to see if it becomes heavier. If it does, it is not a safe stone to use in expensive buildings.

The principal varieties of sand-rock are named, from a prominent or characteristic constituent, *silicious, calcareous, aluminous, ferruginous, argillaceous, granitic, micaceous,* and from their structure, *gritty, friable, laminated, concretionary, shaly, conglomerate, cherty.* Sandstones are valuable for building purposes, but disintegrate into poor, thin soils.

Shales.—These are rocks of a soft, rotten kind, which generally readily disintegrate into soil, and have a marked tendency to cleave parallel to the bedding of the rock. They insensibly pass into limestones on one hand, and into sandstones on the other. These rocks are very abundant in almost all parts of this district, forming a great part of the outcrops and of the soils. Many of them are red; as the Clinton and Onondaga shales; the Hamilton are black, while the Chemung shales are generally gray. The shales associated with the coal-seams are black through the presence of carbonaceous matter. From characteristic constituents, shales are named *clayey, alum, silicious, calcareous, ferruginous, bituminous, oily,* etc. Shales are doubtless hardened mud-beds.

Slates and Schists.—These rocks, common elsewhere, do not exist, so far as known, in this section. They are often confounded with shales, and will hence here be defined. Slates are rocks, which may in general appearance resemble shales, but they are firmer, and the cleavage is vertical to the bedding, and not parallel, as in shales,—*i. e.*, shales cleave thus, ≡≡≡; while slates thus, ||||. Schists are crystalline rocks. They are bright and sparkling from crystalline particles, and are often full of distinct crystals They are abundant in the southeastern part of the State. Slates and schists are doubtless transformed shales, and thus remotely beds of consolidated mud.

Trap-Rocks.—In Perry County are found narrow strips of a dark, heavy, tough rock, called "trap." It is believed to be a lava which has issued from the interior of the earth in some past age. They are found in the extreme eastern part of the county, near Keystone Post-Office, Duncannon, and at Montgomery Station, crossing the Susquehanna River into Dauphin County. There are several narrow belts of the rock, sometimes not more than four feet in width. The rock is distinguished by its color, weight and toughness. The belts cut the mountain ranges nearly at right angles. There seems to be no overflow of the lava, only a filling up

of the cracks or fissures in the rocks. Such veins of lava are called "dykes," and are common in many parts of our country. Thus there is a narrow belt of trap-rocks extending from Virginia through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York to Connecticut and Massachusetts. Much of the mineral wealth of these States is along this region. Mounts Tom and Holyoke, in Massachusetts, and the Highlands of the Hudson River are of this kind of rock. The grandest eruptions of this kind known are found in the northwestern part of the Union, in Oregon, Washington, Montana and adjacent territories, where some forty thousand square miles are covered with lava, from one thousand to six thousand feet in depth.

Flagstones.—Any rock which will cleave readily into thin slabs, which can be used for paving purposes, is called a flagstone. Such rocks are found near Lewistown, Juniata County, where there is a limestone yielding very good flags; and also near Liverpool, where there is a sandstone quarried for the same purpose.

Conglomerates.—Along the Susquehanna River, and sometimes in the valleys and mountains, rocks are found which are formed of pebbles of a considerable size, cemented together. When the pebbles are rounded the rock is called a "conglomerate" or "pudding-stone." A conglomerate called the "millstone grit" underlies the coal measures of Eastern Pennsylvania, and it is from the coal regions that the rock comes which we find along the river. It is the same in nature as a sandstone, but with larger grains. When the pebbles in a conglomerate are angular, it is called a breccia.

Boulders.—These are rounded rocks generally found loose in the soil, or detached from other rocks. Most boulders show that their forms are due to the action of running water, though many are formed where found by the action of the weather rounding off all the sharp edges and angles. Boulders are often found far removed from the place of their origin. Thus, in the alluvial bottoms of the Susquehanna River we find boulders which have been transported for miles from the mountains at its head. So also in Buffalo Valley, Union County, are found buried in the soil numerous sandstone boulders, which have come from the mountains some miles distant.

Stone Slides.—On mountain-sides are often seen considerable areas covered so closely and so deeply with loose stones and rocks that no trees or shrubs can find a foothold. How were these produced? At such places there were originally projecting rocks and crags, which, through the action of the atmospheric elements, especially of frost, have been broken up and their fragments tumbled down the mountain-side. That this is the true explanation can be shown from a careful inspection of these slides, when, often, remains of the original crag may still be detected. The action of the elements still continues making the stones smaller year by year.

IV. SOILS.

The unconsolidated earthy material found in most places covering the rocks of the dry land is called *soil*. The dark, rich surface of the soil, which contains more or less of the products of decomposition of animal and vegetable tissues is known as *mould* or *humus*, while *subsoil* is that part of the soil where there is little, or no, organic matter. It is usually lighter colored and more clayey than the upper parts of the soil.

Origin of Soils.—All soils originate from the decomposition of rocks. The agents producing this decomposition are the mechanical and chemical elements of the atmosphere. Of the former, frost, and of the latter, oxygen, carbonic acid, water and humic acids are the prime acting agents. That soils are produced from the underlying rocks can be seen by any one who will attentively examine the cuttings along the line of any railroad. (1) The soil will be seen to pass insensibly into the rock below. First mould, then soil, then subsoil, then friable rock, then harder and harder rock, until it becomes valuable building rock at perhaps many feet below the surface. (2) Oftentimes one small vein of rock is harder than the others, as a quartz vein in limestone or granite, and it will remain unchanged while the others will pass into soil; and this vein can thus be traced from

the perfect soil into the original unchanged rock. (3) The composition of most soils is so nearly like the rocks below that we cannot doubt but that they were formed from the rocks.

All have observed that soils on a hillside are not so deep as those in valleys. The explanation of this is that on hillsides the soil is constantly washing into the lowlands, there accumulating, while the rocks on the hills are denuded. Those soils which remain just where formed may be called *atmospheric* soils; those found at the *mouths* of rivers and along their banks, transported from a distance, may be called *alluvial* soils; those on the seashore, cast up by the waves, *littoral* soils; and those gravelly soils so common in the Northwest, and probably in our own Pennsylvania valleys, supposed to have been produced by glacial action, are known as *drift* soils.

In reference to the way in which the elements act to decompose rocks, it may be briefly stated: (1) Water enters the natural crevices in rocks, or into the pores of porous rocks, and freezing, expands and cracks off chips and slabs. This process is repeated indefinitely until some rocks become fine soil. This can excellently be seen along the line of any new railroad, where fresh rock surfaces are abundantly exposed to atmospheric action. (2) In nature, oxygen and water are great destroyers. These substances enter into combination with such substances in rocks as iron protoxide, iron sulphide, etc., and in the production of new compounds the cohesive power existing between the particles is overcome and the rock crumbles to pieces. Water acts much in the same way as oxygen, giving up its contained oxygen to the rocks. Carbonic acid is, however, our principal rock-destroyer and soil-former. Our limestones, sandstones and shales have their constituent particles cemented together by carbonate of lime. This is soluble in water containing carbonic acid. Hence, just as fast as atmospheric water can penetrate these rocks they crumble into soil. In some places the change has extended to great depths.

Fertility of Different Soils.—*Limestones* the world over produce the rich soils. It is this rock which makes so valuable the soils of our great Pennsylvania valleys. *Sandstones* and *conglomerates* generally produce a thin, light, "poor" soil, though not always. These soils are often susceptible of great development through proper use of fertilizers. Shales produce soils of varying fertility. Red shales in Central Pennsylvania generally decompose into a very good soil; black shales vary, some making a very sterile soil, and others a soil of some value. Gray shales vary, though the Chemung shale, which is abundant in Perry County and elsewhere, produces a barren soil. Chalky and gypsum soils vary, sometimes good, sometimes poor. Alluvial soils are generally very fertile, unless composed of too much sand.

Determination of the Fertility of Soils.—(1) Something may be known from the *color* and *texture* of a soil, as to its value, though this is not to be depended upon. (2) By the wild plants growing upon the land; some plants seem to be confined to sterile soils. The vigor and luxuriance of the vegetation indicate a great deal, and yet here, too, great mistakes have been made. Soils which would produce great returns when cultivated have often in new countries been passed over because the natural vegetation was not luxuriant. (3) The sure method is by observing the cultivated crop. In this connection, it is to be remembered that *all soils*, unless we may exempt river bottoms, contain in so small amount the chemical elements necessary for the ripening of seeds, that a very few crops will make such soils barren for the production of seed crops, unless stimulated by the use of artificial fertilizers. Nowhere has this been more clearly shown than in the exhaustion of the soils of our western prairies.

Diseases Pertaining to Different Soils.—It has long been known that certain diseases seem more frequent on some soils than on others. Hippocrates treated at length in one of his works on the sanitary influences of the soil. Herodotus and Galen called attention to the same subject, as did also the Roman architect Vitruvius, who flourished about the beginning of the Christian era. He taught that a point of first importance in building a dwelling was to select a site upon *healthy soil*. We can only call attention to the facts that all

wet soils are unhealthy, and by wet we mean all which cannot be made perfectly dry. All swampy soils are unhealthy, and all soils full of decaying vegetable matters are unhealthy, as the made soils in many of our cities. A light, dry, porous soil is best adapted to health.

V. THE GEOLOGICAL AGES OF OUR ROCKS.

Geologists have divided time so far as it has affected our earth into the following seven ages, commencing with the oldest, viz. :

1. Archæan, or azoic, (no life).
2. Silurian, or age of mollusks.
3. Devonian, or age of fishes.
4. Carboniferous, or age of coal plants.
5. Reptilian, or age of reptiles.
6. Mammalian, or age of mammals.
7. Psychozoic, or age of man.

These ages are subdivided into "periods" and the periods into "epochs," as is shown in the following table. The thickness in Perry and adjoining counties is also indicated, as well as the composition of the rocks. The table is taken from F 2 of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

[NOTE.—Those periods in *italics* do not occur in our district. It will be observed that the rocks in these counties are all *below* the coal measures, though they extend upward into the Carboniferous age.]

AGE.	NO.	PERIODS.	THICKNESS.	COMPOSITION.
CARBONIFEROUS.	XIII.	*Coal measures* . . .	2500	Sandstone, shale and coal.
	XII.	*Pottsville*	1000	Pebbles and sandstone.
	XI.	Mauch Chunk. . .	2500	Red shale.
	X.	Pocono	2000	Gray sandstone.
	IX.	Catskill.	6000	Red sandstone and shale.
DEVONIAN.	VIII.	Chemung	3000	Olive sandstone and shale.
		Portage	200	Shale.
		Genesee.	200	Dark shale.
		Hamilton	1500	Shale and sandstone.
		Marcellus	200	Dark shale and limestone.
		(Upper Helderberg)	(absent)	
UPPER SILURIAN.	VII.	Cauda-Galli	(absent)	
		Oriskany	25	Sandstone.
	VI.	Lower Helderberg.	200	Limestone and shale.
	V.	Onondaga	1600	Shale.
		Clinton	800	Red sandstone and green shale
	IV.	Medina	1500	Sandstones and shales.
		Oneida	500	Conglomerate and shales.
LOWER SILURIAN.	III.	Hudson River . .	1000	Slates and shales.
		Utica	500	Dark shales.
	II.	Trenton	500	Limestone.
		Chazy.	5000	
		Calciferous . . .		
	I.	*Potsdam*	2000	Sandstone and slate.

Total thickness, 32725 feet.

In the first survey of Pennsylvania by Professor H. Rogers, another system of nomenclature was used, the terms being the Latin for different periods of the day. These, with the present equivalents, are shown in the following table :

XII.	Seral,	Millstone grit.
XI.	Umbral,	
X.	Vespertine,	
IX.	Ponent,	Catskill.
VIII.	Vergent, Cadent, Post-meridian,	
VII.	Meridian,	Oriskany.
VI.	Pre-meridian,	Lower Helderberg.
V.	Scalent,	Onondaga.
IV. & III.	Surgent, Levant, Matinal,	Niagara.
II.	Auroral,	Trenton.
I.	Primal,	Potsdam.

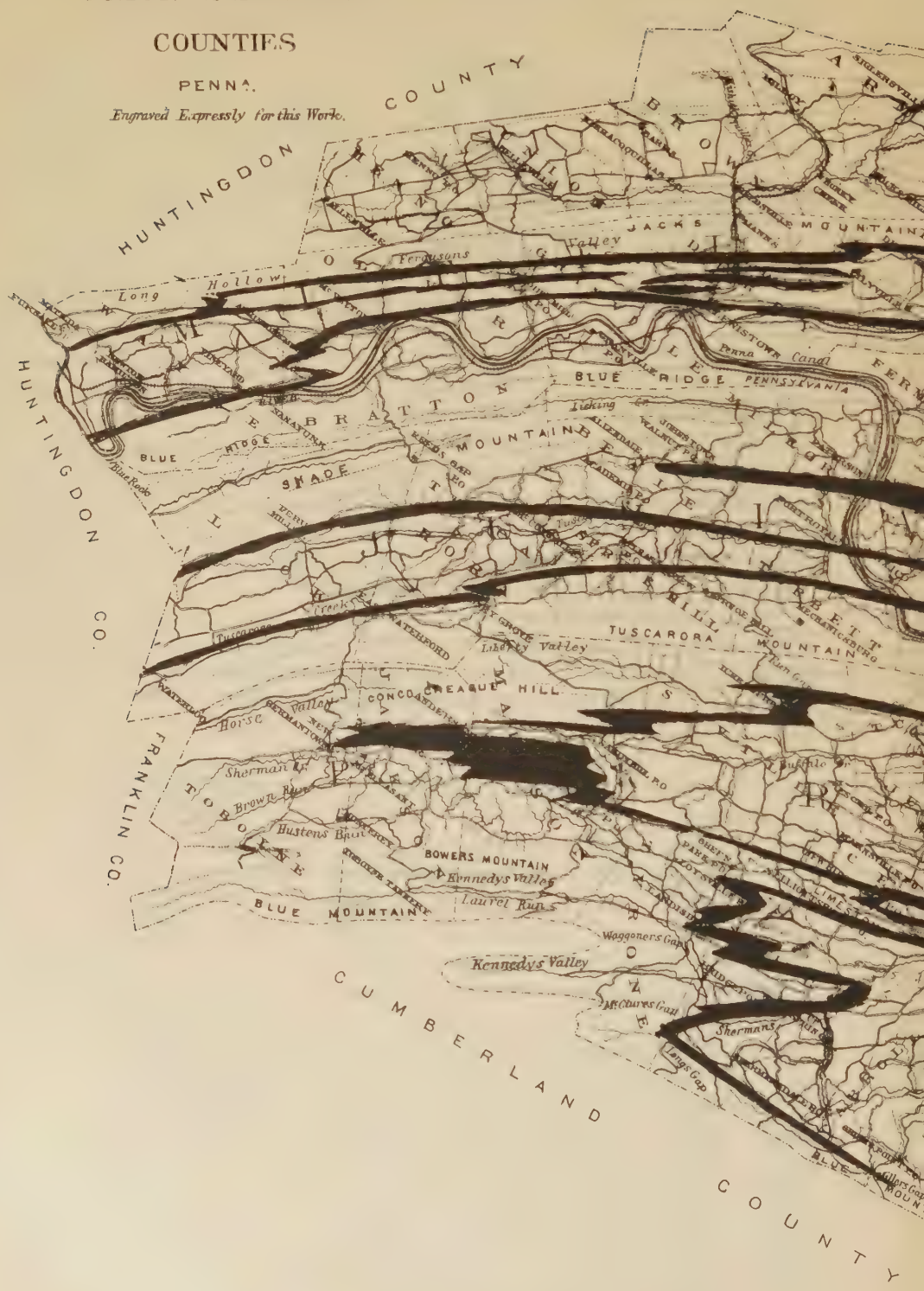
In Perry County the lowest rocks are the Trenton limestone, found in the extreme western part of the county, in Horse Valley, in Toboyne township, though there are only traces of it there resting upon Hudson River shales and Utica shales. The highest rocks in the county are the Mauch Chunk red shale, found in the extreme eastern portion of the county in two patches in Buffalo and Rye townships, the former being an extension of the upper arm of the Pottsville coal-field, and the latter of the lower arm. The rest of the rocks are intermediate between these.

In Mifflin and Juniata Counties the lowest rock is also Trenton limestone, found forming the whole bottom of the Kishacoquillas Valley ; also a small patch in Beach Log Valley. The highest rock in these counties is the Chemung shale, which covers a large portion of the eastern, northern and southern parts of Mifflin County, and a portion of both the northern and southern parts of Juniata.

Snyder County has for its foundation rock the Utica slates and the Hudson River shales, which occur sparingly in west Perry County on the side of Shade Mountain. The highest formation is the Catskill red sandstone, which occurs forming a large portion of Shade Mountain and Blue Hill. In Union County the lowest rock is the Utica shale, found sparingly in the far western portion of the county. The Chemung and Hamilton shales, found in

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY, UNION & SNYDER COUNTIES PENNA.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.



LYCOMING CO.
COUNTY
WHITE DEER RANGE
NITTANY MTN.
SAND MTN.
NOTCH MTN.
BUFFALO MTN.
PADDY MTN.
BULL MTN.
LITTLE MTN.
JACKS MOUNTAIN
SHADE MOUNTAIN
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
COUNTY
NORTHUMBERLAND
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
DAUPHIN COUNTY
EXPLANATION OF COLORS
Marcellus Shale XI
Pocono Sandstone X
Catskill Red Sandstone IX
Chemung Shale, Portage Flags, Hamilton Shale VIII
Oriskany Sandstone VII
Lewistown Limestone &c. VI
Clinton Shale V
Medina and Oneida Sandstones IV
Hudson River Shale and Utica Slate III
Trenton Limestone II
Trap dyke

the extreme northern portion of the county and on both sides of the mouth of Buffalo Creek, are the highest and youngest. In Union and also in the other counties there is unconsolidated rock material of later date, some of it possibly deposited since the advent of man. We refer to the extensive gravel and boulder deposits which can be found in Buffalo and other valleys. We are not certain how or when these deposits were made, whether through the agency of running water or of ice. At any rate, they are recent.

VI. THE ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

1. DEFINITIONS.—*Formation*, all the rocks of one geological age. Its subdivisions are strata, layers, seams and beds.

Stratum, a thick bed or layer of rocks.

Layer, a division or part of a stratum.

Seam, a layer quite different in composition from adjacent strata, as of coal or iron.

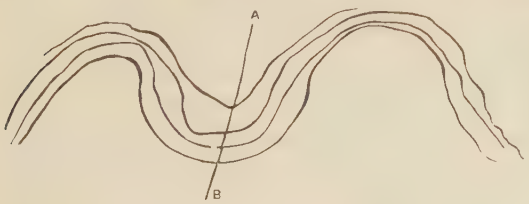
Bed, a thick, workable seam of iron or coal.

Outcrop, any portion of rock projecting above the soil.

Dip, the inclination of strata, or the angle they form with a horizontal surface.

Strike, the direction in reference to the points of the compass which an outcrop takes.

Anticline, a hill in which the rocks slope away from a central axis (*a*, *b*)as shown in cut.



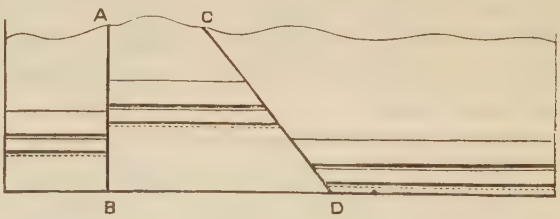
Syncline, a syncline is seen in a valley where the strata slope toward an axis (*a*, *b*), as in cut.

Monocline, a hill or valley in which the strata all have the same slope.

Joint, those division planes which cause most rocks to come from the quarry in more or less regular-shaped blocks; thus, *sandstone* is jointed into large, irregularly prismatic blocks; *granite*, irregularly cubic; *trap*, hexagonal prisms. Joints are believed to be produced in rocks by shrinkage in drying or cooling. Joints usually extend through strata of one kind only without changing.

Fissures, great cracks extending through all strata to indefinite depths into the earth. They have been produced by earthquakes and by fracturing of the crust as it shrinks in cooling.

Fault, a fissure in which the strata on one side are displaced, being pushed up or allowed to sink down. In mining regions faults are often very abundant and the cause of much trouble.



Law of Faults, the under-strata have been pushed up. This is so general that in mining it is always followed.

Nodule, a rounded rock-mass produced by a power somewhat resembling the crystalline force. Very small nodules are called oolites (fish eggs), larger ones pisolites (peas). They sometimes form hundreds of feet in diameter, as in crystalline formations in the Rocky Mountains. When the nodule takes on a form resembling an animate object it is called a concretion. Thus they are often found resembling turtles, heads of various animals, human footprints, etc. A concretion in the museum of the University of Lewisburg much resembles a muskrat.

Conformable: when strata lie parallel, they are said to be conformable; but when not parallel they are unconformable.

River Basin, the whole extent of country drained by a river and its tributaries; thus the basin of the Mississippi extends from the Allegheny Mountains to the Rocky Mountains.

River Valley, properly speaking, is all the country between the bluffs bordering the river; or, it is the country over which the river has at some time flowed. In some of our western rivers the bluffs are from twenty, forty to one hundred miles apart, as on the Missouri and Mississippi.

River Channel is the portion of the valley actually occupied by the stream.

Mountain, this term is loosely applied to every considerable elevation of country, no difference what its origin or structure. A *mountain system* consists of an elevated region of great extent, as the American Cordilleras—ten thousand miles long and one thousand miles wide, and consisting of several mountain ranges separated by great valleys. Each great component of a mountain system is called a *mountain range;* the Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevadas and the Wahsatch are ranges in the Rocky Mountain system. The components of a range are called *ridges*, and isolated portions are called *peaks*.

2. The Agencies Producing Mountains.—These are two: (1) Lateral pressure of a contracting earth and (2) erosion of superficial waters. All mountain systems and mountain ranges have been produced, it is now believed, by the first of these means, while all ridges and peaks have been brought about by the second means. In reference to the first of these causes, it is now supposed that the earth is a cooling globe, the interior of which is cooling more rapidly than the exterior. This is brought about by the exterior receiving heat from the sun and external space, while the interior loses heat rapidly by conduction. Now the outside of the earth, following down the contracting interior, is subject to powerful lateral pressure, which continues until there is a yielding at some point. "Mountain chains are the lines along which the yielding of the surface to the horizontal thrust has taken place." The proofs that ranges are formed in this way are: (1) That the strata in mountain ranges are distinctly folded, as is well seen in the Alps, Appalachian and Coast Range of California. (2) Slaty cleavage is present in these folded rocks when they are of the right materials, and experimentally we know that slaty cleavage is produced by powerful lateral pressure. (3) The folded structure of mountains and various mountain phenomena have been produced by compressing many layers of plastic material, as clay, wax, etc.

There are certain facts generally observed in an examination of mountain systems, some of which will be noted, viz.:

1. Mountain systems are generally on the borders of a continent, and the *highest* systems facing the *widest* oceans.

2. Mountain chains have been formed of immensely thick sediments. In the Appalachian forty thousand feet; in the Wahsatch range fifty-six thousand.

3. The different ranges of a system seem to have been formed successively coastward.

4. The strata in a chain are often strongly folded, fissured and faulted.

5. Mountain chains are often one-sided—that is, have more and sharper folds, more metamorphism of rocks and more volcanoes on one side than on the other.

6. The highest mountains on the earth are the youngest.

It may be interesting to examine the different steps in the formation of a mountain range, such as one of our Appalachian ranges.

1. A downward bending of the crust as the sediments, which afterward formed the range, accumulated. It seems that at an early period in the history of the American continent there was land to the east and north of the present Appalachian Mountains; there was also land in the Rocky Mountain region, while the whole of the interior was a vast sea, extending north from the Gulf of Mexico. Now the sediments of which mountains are formed seem to be accumulations on the coast of some sea, and we suppose that the continent which lay where now the Atlantic Ocean is, furnished the greater portion of the sediments. It is possible that the Blue Ridge is the western portion of this ancient continent.

2. Studies of mountains show that the sediments accumulated in *shallow* water; hence the sea-shore must have *slowly* sank as the sediments gathered. Now when this sinking had pro-

ceeded to a great depth, as of forty thousand feet, the original crust would have penetrated into the regions of great internal heat, and would doubtless have become softened and weakened, and finally, probably completely melted off.

3. The third step would follow the second. The soft, unconsolidated strata would be called upon to resist the great lateral pressure of the shrinking globe, and the result would be a folding, crumpling, compression, and finally an elevation of the stratified sediments into one or more mountain ranges. The proofs of this have already been given.

These evolutions of mountains occurred with great slowness, requiring many ages for their fulfillment. The old geologists taught that mountains were suddenly formed in great convulsions of nature. Professor J. D. Dana estimates that the Green Mountains, elevated at the close of the Lower Silurian age, were not less than twenty million years in process of formation, and the Appalachian system, which was elevated at the close of the Carboniferous age, was thirty-six million years in formation, at the lowest estimate. These estimates are only introduced to show that geological time is long.

Our Pennsylvania streams nearly all cut through our mountain ranges. Now we can only explain this by supposing that the mountains arose so slowly that the rivers and streams were able to cut down as fast as they were elevated. In the Susquehanna River "natural dams" still exist, which the stream is cutting away. In the study of these we can gain an idea of the immensely long period it took to elevate the mountains.

The relative size of the earth to its mountains has been carefully estimated, and it is stated as follows: On a globe twelve feet in diameter, lines elevated one-twelfth of an inch would have the same relative height as the highest mountain ranges of the earth. It is an interesting fact that the deepest places known in the ocean are about as many feet in depth as the highest mountains are in elevation.

It will thus be seen that, as the earth continues to cool through time, existing ranges must continue to be elevated, or new folds and new ranges produced. But the existing ranges are continually exposed to atmospheric erosion, and this has occurred to such an extent that there is in no part of America any feature of relief in any degree like what it was when first produced. In parts of Pennsylvania there is good evidence that in places this erosion has extended even to the depth of twenty thousand feet, and in other parts of the continent to an even greater extent. Professor J. P. Lesley, State geologist, in charge of the Second Survey, thus speaks,—

"The coal-beds which were formed just at the sea-level were elevated in some parts of Middle Pennsylvania to a height equal to nearly the whole thickness of the Palæozoic system—that is, nearly thirty-five thousand feet, higher than the highest summits of the Himalaya Mountains. Frost above, and the undermining rains below, began their rapid work of destruction, which has lasted ever since. Nearly the whole area of the State east of the Allegheny Mountains lost not only its coal measures, but a vast majority of all the mineral strata underneath them. All that escaped destruction was what lay in the deep synclinal basins of the anthracite country, the little patch of Broad Top and the tip of the Cumberland or Frostburg Basin. For scores of miles the entire Palæozoic system was excavated and planed down to the limestone at the base of the system. Along the central lines of Kishacoquillas, Nittany, Canoe and other valleys the old Laurentian system cannot be more than one thousand feet below the present surface. All the rest has been carried off. The destruction was the greatest where the elevation was the greatest,—along the middle belt of the Appalachian Mountains. Out of this destruction were created, on the eastern side, New Jersey, Delaware, and the tide-water country of Maryland and Virginia; and on the western side, the lower half of Alabama and nearly the whole of Mississippi and Louisiana. In other words, the Protozoic mountains were wasted to form the Palæozoic rocks of the interior; and the Palæozoic mountains, in their turn, have been wasted to form the Triassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of the seaboard."

Many persons seem to find it difficult to believe that this great destruction has occurred outside the brains of imaginative geologists. Probably it will be proper to dwell on the subject a little further. Careful estimates made on the sediments carried by the Mississippi River to the Gulf show that this, if spread over the whole basin of that river, would elevate it about $\frac{1}{6000}$ of a foot. In other words, the basin of

the Mississippi is denuded about $\frac{1}{6000}$ of a foot each year. In the case of the Ganges, it seems to be more rapid, the basin of that river falling one foot in two thousand years. Sir Charles Lyell says that two thousand boats, each carrying one hundred and forty tons of mud, would have to be employed daily to carry all the sediment borne daily by the Ganges. Now, it is to be remembered that the total elevation of the American continent is probably not more than seven hundred to nine hundred feet. To present the matter in another way, we quote from Report F 2, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, by Professor E. W. Claypole,—

"In ordinary weather the Juniata water carries about eight grains of earthy sediment, or about one pound for every one hundred cubic feet of water.

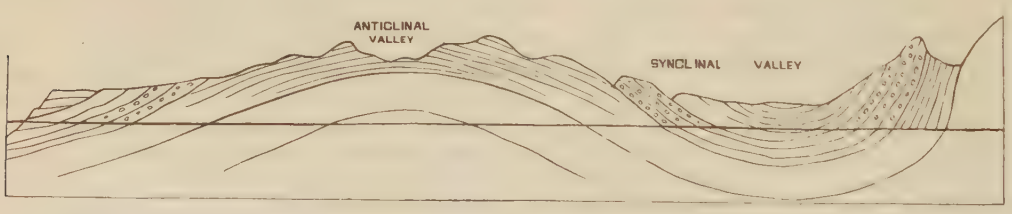
"At Millerstown the river is about six hundred feet wide and four feet deep, with a current flowing about two miles an hour; that is, twenty-four million cubic feet of water pass Millerstown every hour, carrying two hundred and forty thousand pounds (120 tons) of rock sediment. In other words, one million cubic yards of the rock waste of Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair Counties pass through Perry County down the Juniata River to the sea every year. The water basin from which this river sediment comes measures about ten billion square yards. Its average loss per year is, therefore, about the ten thousandth of a yard. If we take into account the gravel and stones rolled down the river in flood times, and carried down by ice, it will be safe to call it *the five-thousandth of a yard.*

"The whole surface of the Juniata country has, therefore, been lowered, say one foot in fifteen hundred years, or three thousand yards in thirteen million five hundred thousand years; that is, supposing the climate was always the same, and the Juniata River never did more work than it does now. But there is good reason for believing in earlier ages the erosion was more violent; this time may be reduced to ten, or even to five million years."

In the southern part of our country, in the mountains of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, the land seems to erode more rapidly, there being no winter frosts to hold it in place, and there it is very common to hear intelligent persons speak of the "county washing into the Gulf as rapidly as possible," and this is there evident to the most careless observer.

It is to erosion, then, that we probably immediately owe every present feature of relief in our country. Isolated peaks, all cross-valleys, all ridges have been produced by erosion, and even sometimes where originally valleys existed now are mountains, and the bottoms of valleys have become mountains.

Some rocks are harder and more enduring than others, and after ages of erosion it is the position and inclination of these hard rocks which mark the presence of the peaks and ridges, while the valleys are located where the rocks are softer or are more broken. If the strata are horizontal, then table mountains are produced; if gently undulating, then generally the anticlines will become converted into valleys, and the synclines into ridges or mountains. Thus the valley of East Tennessee, Kishacoquillas Valley, in Mifflin County, and most of the valleys in the anthracite coal regions are anticlinal. The mountains between Lewistown and Bald Eagle Mountain are synclinal.



3. The Structure of Mountains.—It has already been mentioned that mountain ranges are formed of great thicknesses of sedimentary strata folded into a ridge. In the simplest form of a mountain there is but a single such ridge, as in the Uintah Mountains. In the next form there may be several ranges more or less compressed, as in the Jura Mountains of Europe, or in the Coast Range of California, or the Appalachian Mountains of Pennsylvania. Most mountain ranges, however, have stratified sedimentary rocks on their flanks, while the central part of the mountain consists of a gran-

itic mass of rock. In others, nothing is seen but granite, as in parts of the Rocky Mountains. The granite axis, or core, is believed to be produced from sedimentary rocks, highly altered.

VII. THE FOSSILS FOUND IN OUR ROCKS.

A fossil is any remains or evidence of an organic being found in the soil or rocks. The very lowest and oldest rocks are destitute of fossils, while the most recent contain the remains of the animals and plants now living on the earth. All the rocks found in these counties are fossiliferous, though some of them very sparingly so, and all, in some places, to a greater extent than in others. It is by means of the fossils in a rock that geologists determine its age and place in a system. All rocks containing the same fossils are judged to be of the same age. In our district all the rocks have been seen to belong to the Palæozoic era; hence the fossils represent forms of life *very different* from anything on the earth at present. We can only in a very general way refer to the fossils which have been detected in this district.

In the Trenton limestone are found the remains of marine plants, called "fucoids." These are indistinct tracings of the plant stems. Three kinds of corals are abundantly found in this same age, and forming a great bulk of the rock, viz.: "cup corals," "chain corals" and "honeycomb corals." Each is distinguished by a feature indicated in the common name. Some limestone rocks are formed of crinoid stems, as near Lewisburgh, in Union County. Crinoids were animals nearly related to corals, and which secreted from the sea-water the calcareous matter of which they formed their skeletons. In some places the limestones and shales are formed mainly of small bivalve shells called "brachiopods." The animals which inhabited these shells were not true mollusks, but were worms. "Trilobites," three-lobed crustaceans, were common in the earlier periods. Their fossils are three-lobed longitudinally, and striated or grooved transversely. Shells of true mollusks abound. Many of them are curved or spirally arranged, as in mollusks of to-day; others are straight. One, called the *orthoceras*, has been found fourteen feet in length. It was an animal of the cuttle-fish kind. Its fossil, which is a straight, ringed rod, represents the internal skeleton of the monster, which in its day was king of the animal creation. The uppermost rocks of our series contain the fossils of the coal age, among which are ferns much like those of to-day,—calamites, or "horse-tails," like those now living, only much larger; lepidodendrids and sigillarids, plants resembling the ground-pines still found in our forests, and used for decorative purposes in the winter months. The other forms of ancient life are all passed over except two. These are the fossil fish of Perry County and the mastodon remains of Union County.

The earliest fish and the earliest vertebrates found in any part of the world were discovered less than two years ago (1884) by Professor E. W. Claypole, then of the State Geological Survey, in the Catskill rocks of Perry County. The following is Professor Claypole's account of these remains, as published in the *Perry County Freeman* of September 3, 1884:

"For fifty years or more the Uppermost Silurian rocks of England have been famous as the home of the earliest known fossils that can with confidence be called fish. Near the old town of Ludlow, the scene of Milton's 'Comus,' are certain beds from which these fossils have been obtained. Nowhere else have they been discovered in beds of equal age. These Ludlow fish-beds lie almost at the top of the Silurian system, and their fish belong, as I have said, to types so old-fashioned that no living member of the fishy tribes would recognize them or own relationship. Their bones, if such they can be called, consisted altogether of soft cartilaginous material, and they carried their hard parts outside. Armed like a tortoise, with a shield which covered the fore part of the body, they had no defence for their tails and hind portions. Probably, like some modern fish, they hid their soft parts in holes or in the mud, exposing only their armor-clad head to the perils of the seas. This structure was common among the fishes of the olden time. They resembled the iron-sheathed ships of modern navies. They were proof against all attack from above. Their vulnerable point was below.

"The fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, immortalized by Hugh Miller, were built on this fashion, and were probably the gigantic descendants of the comparatively small and puny Silurian forms to which our little Perry County fishes were closely related.

"Some of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone species were thirty feet long, and carried huge plates of bony armor as much as two or three inches thick. But no such giants were known in Silurian days. The

little fish of Perry County were not more than six inches in length, and the only traces which they have left are the thin shields that protected their vital organs. These shields measure from two to three inches in length, and resemble in form the skin of a quarter of an orange, having its sharp ends rounded off. Their microscopic structure, on which depended their identification as fish, closely resembles that of the English Ludlow fishes, but could not be made intelligible here without figures. Suffice it to say that in every link the chain of argument is complete, and that Perry County now has the honor of contributing to geology the *oldest indisputable vertebrate animals which the world has yet seen.*

"It is a long, long vista through which we look back, by the help of geology's telescope, to see these tiny ancestors of our fishes sporting in the Silurian seas. The Tertiary and Secondary rocks abound with fish. Even in our Coal Measures we find numerous species. The Devonian seas, as I have already mentioned, swarmed with great armor-clad monsters, some of which I have found in Perry County. These lived millions of years ago, and few can realize what a million means. But earlier than all these swam the little hard-shelled Pennsylvania *Palœaspis*, as I have called it, in the seas of long ago, before Tuscarora and the Blue Mountains had raised their heads above the waters. To these queer, antiquated forms we must look as the ancestors of some at least of our existing fish, developed by the slow process of nature, by change of environment, by competition in the struggle for existence, and by the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest. The condition of life must then have varied rapidly, for these and every nearly allied form became extinct in Mid-Devonian days; and when our Coal Measures were laid down they were already as much out of date and as nearly forgotten as are the armor-clad knights of the Middle Ages at the present time. But the mud of the sea-bottom received their carcasses, buried them carefully, and has ever since faithfully preserved them, if not perfect, yet in a condition capable of being recognized. And to the geologist that same sea-bottom, long since dried and turned to stone, now returns these precious remains. The day of their resurrection has come, and the hammer has brought to light from the rocks of Perry County the identical bones entombed, perhaps, twenty million years ago, when its wearer turned on its back, gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom."

Later, Professor Claypole announced the discovery of four species of fish in these rocks, which he has named *Onchus Clintoni, Onchus Pennsylvanicus, Palœaspis bifurcata, Palœaspis Americanus.*

In 1852 the tusk of a mastodon was discovered in digging a cellar in Buffalo Valley, near Lewisburgh, Union County. The tusk was ten feet long and in diameter ten inches. A fragment about sixteen inches long and ten inches in diameter is now preserved in the museum of the University at Lewisburgh. I did not learn that any other portions of the animal were discovered. Professor A. Winchell thinks it possible that the mastodon may have been exterminated by the ancestors of the present Indians.

There have been found, within the county, the remains of the elk (*Cervus Canadensis*) and the beaver (*Castor fiber*), now extinct in this region. The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), red deer (*Cariacus Virginianus*), wild cat (*Lynx rufus*) and black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) are sometimes seen in the mountains; but unless protected by law, will also soon become extinct within our borders. The bones of Indians, stone axes, hatchets, arrow and lance-heads, beads, etc., are found to represent a disappearing race, who once possessed the land.

The Progress of Life.—In reference to the changes in life and its progress through the different geological ages, we cannot do better than quote a few passages from Professor J. D. Dana, a veteran American geologist,—

"Life commenced, among plants, in *sea-weeds*, and ended in *palms, oaks, elms, the orange, rose,* etc. It commenced among animals in mollusks standing on stems like plants, *crinoids, worms* and *trilobites*, and probably earlier in the simple systemless protozoans; it ended in *man*. Sea-weeds were followed by *lycopods, ferns* and other *flowerless* plants, and by *gymnosperms*, the lowest of *flowering* plants; these finally by the higher *flowering* species above mentioned, the *palms* and *angiosperms*. *Radiates, mollusks* and *articulates*, which appeared in the early Silurian, afterwards had *fishes* associated with them; later, *reptiles;* later *birds* and *inferior mammals;* later, higher mammals, as *beasts of prey* and *cattle;* lastly, *man.*"

This progress was from *marine to terrestrial life.* In the Archæan, Silurian and Devonian ages the great bulk of the life was probably marine; in the Carboniferous it was both marine and terrestrial, and since the Carboniferous both marine and terrestrial have existed, the terrestrial predominating.

There has been a constant change of species, new species appearing as others disappeared. Not a single one of the early species survives

until to-day. Few species lived through their own age. At the close of some of the ages, there was widespread extermination of species, as at the close of the Devonion, Carboniferous and Cretaceous. As we pass from rock-bed to rock-bed, the life changes in each. Over forty thousand species of animals have been found fossilized in the rocks, not one of which is now living.

The lowest species of a group have not always been first introduced. The earliest fishes were among the highest. Trilobites were not the lowest crustaceans. Oxen appeared long after *tigers, dogs,* monkeys, etc. *The earliest species were intermediate or Comprehensive types.* Thus the first fishes were, in some respects, intermediate between fish and reptiles. The earliest birds were between reptiles and birds. The earliest mammals were between birds and mammals, etc. The same is true of the earliest plants.

There was, however, always harmony between the different species living on the earth at any time and with the physical conditions of the earth at that time. The reptiles, the birds, the fish of the Reptilian age all harmonize with themselves and with the earth of that age. So with the life of the Carboniferous and the Quaternary, etc.

Progress always the unfolding of a system; man the culmination of that system. "There were higher and lower species appearing through all the ages, but the successive populations were still, in their general range, of higher and higher grade, and thus the progress was ever upward. With every new fauna and flora in the passing periods there was a fuller and higher exhibition of the kingdoms of life. Had progress ceased with the Reptilian age, the system might have been pronounced the scheme of an evil demon. But as time moved on, higher races were introduced, and finally man came forth, not in strength of body, but in the majesty of his spirit; and then living nature was full of beneficence. The system of life about to disappear as a thing of the past had its final purpose fulfilled in the creation of a spiritual being,—one having powers to search into the depths of nature and use the wealth of the world for his physical, intellectual and moral advancement, that he might thereby prepare, under divine aid, for the new life in the coming future." It is interesting to note that all through the progress in the development of life there has been development in the line of increased brain capacity. The earliest vertebrates had very small brains. This increase culminates in man, whose brain is the most perfect in all the animal creation.

VIII.—GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF EACH COUNTY.

JUNIATA.—"Area, four hundred square miles. This county, ten miles wide and about fifty miles long, stretches in a gentle curve between the Tuscarora and Shade Mountains, from the Susquehanna River to the bend of the Juniata, below Newton Hamilton, on the Huntingdon County line. It is a single trough, or basin, on the two sides of which outcrop Clinton and Onondaga shales (V.)[1], Lower Helderberg limestone (VI.). Oriskany sandstone (VII.), and the central part of which still preserves the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Chemung divisions of VIII., but nothing higher in the series, and, therefore, no coal, although a few thin streaks of carbonaceous slate (VIII.) have led to that belief. The sides of the basin are steep, and its belly is crimpled into several close folds, which produce the zigzags which appear on the colored geological map, so that the northern outcrop of VI. and VII., if stretched out, would measure at least seventy miles, and the southern outcrop forty miles. The fossil ore-beds have been mined along the Juniata River (which cuts through Clinton rocks for about fifteen miles) and in the low ridges in front of East and West Shade Mountains, back from the river. East Shade Mountain is a sharp anticlinal fold of Medina (IV.) split lengthwise, so that the Lorraine shales (III.) appear on the crown of the arch in a secluded vale between the two crests of the mountain. Blue Ridge is a similar rock wave of No. IV., dying out east at the river. Between the two mountains are the 'Long Narrows,' a basin of No. V.,

[1] Refer to the geological map for location of each kind of rock.

in which the river Juniata flows. West Shade Mountain is a similar arch rock of No. IV., but so much higher than the other two that when it splits into two crests going south, not only the slates of No. III,, but the limestones of No. II., appear at the surface, and this becomes Black Log Valley, in Huntingdon County. At the eastern part of the county the basin has a sharp wave in its bottom, which brings up to the surface, on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at the bottom of the Mahantango Creeks, both the Oriskany sandstone (VII.) and the underlying limestone (VI.)."

The Juniata trough is crossed near its middle by the Juniata River, and with the exception of a small area in the northeast, which drains into the West Mahantango Creek, the whole county has but two slopes, a northern and a southern, both falling towards the Juniata River. The streams carrying off the drainage are Tuscarora, Licking, Lost and Cocolamus Creeks, falling into the Juniata, and in the northwest, the West Mahantango Creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. Black Log Creek, which drains the upper part of Black Log Valley, runs south, falls into the Great Aughwick, and thus reaches the Juniata.

The valleys bear different local names. Those best known are Tuscarora Valley, the great central trough; Black Log and Liberty Valleys in the south, and Turkey Valley, in the extreme eastern part of the county. "The Narrows" lie along the Juniata River.

The soil is various. There is little limestone soil, comparatively speaking. The mountains and the steep mountain-sides are necessarily unsuited to agriculture. The shales, which form the greater portion of the soil of the county, vary in quality, sometimes fertile, at others barren. In the valleys there is, however, much productive land. There is much iron-ore in the county.

Mifflin County.—"Area, three hundred and eighty square miles. The western half of this long, narrow county is a secluded Lower Silurian limestone valley, drained by Kishacoquillas Creek, through Logan's Gap, in Jack's Mountain, between which and Stone Mountain, on the west, the valley tapers to a point southward, and is split at its northern end into three, long, narrow, straight, anticlinal vales, separated by two picturesque synclinal spurs of the Buffalo Mountains coming from Snyder County. The limestone floor of this valley contains deposits of brown hematite iron-ore, once extensively mined in open quarries. Its sides consist of Lorraine and Utica slate, No. III., rising to a very remarkable terrace of Oneida conglomerate (IV. a), broken at short, regular intervals by little ravines, heading in the upper slope of Medina slates (IV. b), crowned by the mountain crest of white Medina sandstone (IV. c). The scenery is not only romantic in an artistic, but in a geological sense, and an end view of the northern spurs affords the finest illustration of synclinal and anticlinal wave-structure to be found in Pennsylvania. The eastern county line, forty miles long, follows the crest of East Shade Mountain (IV.), crosses the synclinal vale of the Juniata, 'Long Narrows,' to Blue Ridge (IV.), the crest of which it follows to the great bend of the Juniata River. Between this eastern mountain line and Jack's Mountain runs the Lewistown Valley, thirty-eight miles long, and with great regularity six miles wide,—a trough deeper at its two ends and shallower midway, of Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian measures, crumpled into numerous sharp, parallel folds, producing at the present surface many zigzag outcrops of the Lewistown limestone (Lower Helderberg, No. VI.) and Oriskany sandstone, No. VII., with the overlying pyritous ferriferous black clay, turned, near the surface, into a valuable brown hematite iron-ore, extensively mined west of Lewistown in the numerous low ridges bordering the north bank of the Juniata River. The fossil ore-beds of the Clinton, No. V., are opened at many points along the slope of Jack's Mountain, and outcrop also along the slopes of Shade Mountain and Blue Ridge." Instrumental measurements of the formations in this county, carefully made at Lewistown by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, show the following thicknesses of the different rocks:

	Feet.
Marcellus black slate.....	290
Marcellus limestone.....	40

	Feet.
Schoharie (?) dark shale	53
Caudi-galli (?) clay	40
Oriskany sandstone	110
Oriskany shale	205
Lewistown shale	140
Lewistown limestone	185
Water-line shale	470
Salina variegated shale	358
Niagara (?) limestone	4
Niagara shale	70
Clinton upper red shale	305
Lower red shale	260
Lower lime and upper olive shale	250
Fossil ore-beds	120
Middle olive shale	820
Iron sandstone	7
Lower olive shale	571
Medina white sandstone	820
Red sandstone and shale	1280
Oneida red conglomerate	309
Gray sandstone	313
Hudson River gray sandstone	425
Gray shale	190
Hard, fine sandstone	140
Dark, ferruginous shale	182
Utica upper gray slate	210
Middle black shale	302
Lower gray slate	855
Trenton limestone	320
Total,	4409

All of this county, except the extreme northeastern portion, which Penn's Creek drains into the Susquehanna River, is drained by the Juniata River. Besides the river, the principal streams are Kishacoquillas Creek, draining Kishacoquillas Valley; Licking Creek, draining Sugar Valley; Jack's, Standing and Meadow Creeks. The valleys are Lewistown, Kishacoquillas, Ferguson's, Sugar, Long Hollow and "The Narrows."

There is considerable limestone in this county, and, hence, good and productive soil. In the valleys generally the soil is fair. The sandstones produce thin soil, the shales various. There is much iron-ore in many parts of the county.

Perry County.—"Area, four hundred and eighty square miles. The construction of the underground world of this flag-shaped county is so beautifully simple as a whole, and so curiously complicated in details, that it will ever stand the typical district of the Appalachian mountain belt of the Atlantic seaboard: two grand basins, cut across by the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, sinking eastward to receive the two lobes of the fish-tail of the southern anthracite coal-field, in Schuylkill County, and rising westward so as to bring to the surface in concentric ellipses the successively lower formations from No. XI. down to No. IV., the mountain outcrops of which form the southern, western and northern borders of the county. Between the two great basins rises the great anticlinal which makes, by the corrugations of its arch, the two loops in the Cumberland County line, and the long, projecting spurs of Bower's Mountain, Amberson's Mountain and the Great and Little Round Tops, with a much larger number of close crimples in the middle of its course, producing a system of zigzags on the colored map like the grain of wood cut bias for ornamental furniture-work; with at least three notable downthrow faults, one of which, running along the foot of Dick's Hill, brings into contact the middle beds of the Chemung and the Lower Helderberg limestone beds, with a maximum throw of four thousand and seventy-five feet. The Clinton fossil ore is mined in front of Tuscarora Mountain, near Millerstown; the Marcellus iron-ore in little basins of Oriskany sandstone south of Newport; on Iron Ridge, at the Old Perry furnace; on Mahony Ridge at and west of New Bloomfield; in Bell's Hill, north and west of Little Germany; in Pisgah Hill, at Oak Grove furnace; the Hamilton fossil ore near Manorsville; at old Juniata furnace, south of Newport; at Girty's Notch, on the Susquehanna, and at various points along the south side of Mahanoy, Crawley's, Dick's and Pisgah Hills, and back of the Susquehanna River, at Marysville. Small coal-beds have been opened near Duncannon and near Mt. Patrick, in the Pocono sandstone rocks (X.) of Berry's and Buffalo Mountains, but they are, of course, worthless. The great length of the zigzag outcrop of the Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI.), amounting in all to one hundred and fifty miles or more, has filled the county with quarries, and a large trade in lime to other counties is carried on in Liverpool township. Four remarkable

trap-dykes cross the cove in Rye and Penn townships; the largest, Ironstone Ridge, is the north end, in Perry County, of the remarkable dyke which crosses Cumberland County. It makes a water-shed across the valley of Fishing Creek, nine miles west of Marysville. It must be two hundred feet wide, for its blocks cover a width of five hundred. Another much smaller one runs five hundred yards east of it, also N. 10° E. Two others cross the cove in a direction N. 20° E., one of which, passing Duncannon, runs across Wheatfield and Watts townships. Here have been found the first specimens of *Onchus Clintoni* and of *Palœaspis bifurcata*, *Palœaspis Americanus* and *Onchus Pennsylvanicus*, the oldest fish as yet known."

The Juniata River runs through the north-eastern part of this county, and towards this river and the Susquehanna nearly all the land in the county slopes. Into the Juniata River flow Buffalo, Little Buffalo, Wild Cat, Cocolamus and Raccoon Creeks, and into the Susquehanna, West Fisher's, Sherman's, Juniata and Hunter's Creeks. The main valleys of the county are Sherman's, Horse, Liberty, Raccoon, Buffalo, Wild Cat, Pfoutz's and Kennedy's.

The soil of Perry County is largely sterile, formed to a great extent, as it is of Chemung shales. In Pfoutz's Valley there is some very excellent soil. There is much iron-ore in the county, for which at present there is little demand.

SNYDER.—"Area, three hundred and twenty square miles. Its border on the west bank of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland down, is (in a straight line) eighteen miles. Through its centre runs the Shade Mountain's anticline of Medina sandstone, No. IV., gradually burying itself under Onondaga and Clinton rocks No. V., which passes across the river at Selin's Grove, and splitting into two crests on the Juniata County line, between which lies a high and narrow little vale of Hudson River slate, No. III. Outcrops of No. VI. limestone and No. VII. sandstone follow the south foot of the mountain past Freemount, Freeburg, and Kantz post-office. Another outcrop of VI. and VII., twenty-eight miles long, follows the north foot of the mountain past McClure City, Adamsburg, Beaverton, Paxtonville, Middleburg, and Kreamer post-office, where it forms the hilly north bank of Middle Creek, to the Susquehanna, just above Selin's Grove and the mouth of Penn's Creek. The northern county line follows the top of Jack's Mountain to its end, at Centreville, and along the foot of Jack's Mountain (composed of Clinton and Onondaga No. V.) runs a third outcrop of VI. and VII., eighteen miles long, from Bannerville, on the Mifflin County line, past Troxelville, to Centreville and New Berlin, on Penn's Creek. The three townships south of the first VI. and VII. outcrop, and the space between the two other outcrops (*i. e.*, the middle of the great valley between Stone Mountain and Jack's Mountain), are occupied by rocks of the Hamilton, Portage and Chemung, No. VIII., and the lower beds of Catskill, No. IX. The well-known fossil iron-ore banks of the Clinton group, No. V. have been opened at a great number of points along the foot of Jack's Mountain, along the north foot of Shade Mountain, especially at Paxtonville, Adamsburg and Middleburg, and along the south foot of Shade Mountain, at Freeport and Freemount. The sand-vein ore-bed, the highest in the series, and resting on the ore sandstone, is a fossiliferous limestone; often nearly destitute of iron, but in places rich enough to yield twenty and even forty per cent.; usually soft along the outcrop, and always hard below drainage level; less than two feet thick along Jack's Mountain, and dipping 25° at Centreville, 38° at Ulsh's Gap, 40° at Bannerville; south, along Shade Mountain, at Smith's Grove, one foot thick, dip 30° north; from Middleburg to Paxtonville, too small to work, dip 45° north; at and west of Beavertown, *soft* fossil ore, twenty inches to twenty-six inches. The Danville ore-beds, underlying the ore sandstone, are three fossil limestone beds, impregnated with iron, close together, one or other of them very rarely becoming three feet thick, and all softening for a variable number of yards from the surface down the dip and in proportion to its gentleness. The black ore-bed or the iron sandstone (one to twelve inches thick) underlies the Danville ore-bed by one hundred

and fifty feet. In the five hundred feet of olive shales beneath it the highly esteemed bird's eye fossil ore, one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the top of the Medina, No. IV., lies at Paxtonville, six to fourteen inches thick, on a gentle north dip, and soft where the covering of shale is thin." There is little demand for these ores at present.

Snyder County is an extension of the Lewistown Valley to the east, broken into two parts by Shade Mountain. The slope is wholly to the east and into the Susquehanna River, except a very small portion of the extreme western portion of the county, which is drained westward by Jack's Creek. The streams falling into the Susquehanna within this county are West Mahantango, North Mahantango, Middle and Penn's Creeks. In quality the soil is intermediate, neither very rich, nor yet sterile. Some of the bottom lands are very fertile.

Union County.—Union County is wild and broken by mountain ranges in the west, while along the river, to which the land all slopes, it is a country of broad, fertile valleys. In the western part are the "Seven Mountains," which gradually sink into the earth as they approach the river on the east. The valleys of the eastern part of the county, commencing at the south, are Dry, Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole. In the western part of the county the valleys run into the mountain spurs, and terminate in numerous small valleys, having but one outlet, and called "coves." The streams which drain Union County, commencing on the south, are Penn's, Turtle, Buffalo, White Deer and White Deer Hole Creeks. All empty into the West Branch, except Penn's Creek, which breaks through the ranges of Jack's Mountain and falls into the Susquehanna, below the junction of the two branches at Northumberland.

While the amount of limestone soil in this county is not large, there is a large amount of very fertile soil, which is cultivated with great care.

The area of Union County is three hundred and ten square miles. "The western part of the county is occupied by seven anticlinal mountain spurs of Medina sandstone, No. IV., lying eastward beneath a low country of Clinton and Onondaga No. V., across which the river flows, exhibiting the rock-arches in succession. A triple synclinal runs up west between Jack's Mountain and the Buffalo Mountains, and along the deepest central line has been preserved a low ridge of Lower Helderberg limestone, No. VI., for five miles west and three miles east of Mifflinburg. A loop of No. VI., supporting Oriskany sandstone, No. VII., runs west of Lewisburgh, south of Buffalo Creek five miles and returns to the river north of the creek. A small area of Marcellus shale lies between the loop and the river. A third outcrop of VI. and VII., four miles long, crosses Gregg township, and a small area of Marcellus lies north of it. The zigzag red line on the map represents the Bloomsburg red shale division of the Onondaga, No. V.; and between this red line and the edge of the Medina runs a similarly zigzagged outcrop of the Clinton fossil iron-ore beds. The mines have been wrought for Union furnace, on the banks of the river, four miles below Lewisburgh, in 1853. Here, at the end of Longstown Ridge, was first mined the lowest of the Danville beds, twenty inches to three feet thick. In the slope, a mile west, the soft ore goes deeper at the notch, but in the hill, on each side, turns to hard ore. Half a mile further west ore lean, four to six inches. In Chapel Hollow, four miles west of the river, bed varies rapidly four to eighteen inches. Two miles further west, ravine; lower levels, hard ore; upper levels, soft; three beds close enough to be worked together; in all, ten to twelve inches ore. West of the ravine the two upper beds, each six to ten inches, are worked together; the other is four inches. The Price mine is six miles from the river, worked by tunnel; two lower beds, eight to twelve inches, have yielded forty thousand tons of superior ore. At the Maize bank they yield ten inches; at the Moyer bank six to twelve inches. The Kelkner mine is less than a mile from New Berlin; north of which the Colton mine is on a three to six-inch bed, and a mile west of it Seabold's mine has four to six inches of soft ore; but further towards Centreville are no mines." Ore is found in various other

points in the central, northern and western portions of the county, but there is little demand for it at the present time (1885).

BOTANICAL.

The following lists are known to be incomplete. The plants named have been observed.[1]

LIST OF TREES.

Abies Excelsa.....Norway spruce.
Abies nigra.....Black spruce.
Abies Canadensis.....Hemlock spruce.
Acer saccharinum.....Sugar maple.
Acer dasycarpum.....White maple.
Acer rubrum.....Red maple.
Acer platanoides.....Norway maple.
Acer spicatum.....Mountain maple.
Acer Pennsylvanium.....Striped maple.
Æsculus glabra .....Buckeye.
Æsculus Hippocastanum.....Horse-chestnut.
Amelanchier Canadensis.....Shad-berry.
Asimina triloba.....Pawpaw.
Betula cuta.....Birch cherry.
Betula nigra.....Black birch.
Betula alba.....White birch.
Betula Denta.....River birch.
Carpinus Americana.....Ironwood.
Carya alba.....Shellbark.
Carya microcarpa.....Small fruited shellbark.
Carya tomentosa.....Mock hickory.
Carya sulcata.....Ribbed hickory.
Carya porcina.....Pignut hickory.
Carya amara.....Bitter-nut hickory.
Castanea vesca.....Chestnut.
Cornus florida.....Dog-wood.
Cercis Canadensis.....Judas tree.
Diospyrus Virginiana.....Persimmon.
Euonymus atropurpureus.....Burning-bush.
Fagus ferruginea.....Beech.
Fraxinus Americana.....White ash.
Fraxinus sambucifolia.....Black ash.
Fraxinus pubescens.....Red ash.
Fraxinus viridis.....Green ash.
Fraxinus quadrangularia.....Blue ash.
Gleditschia tricanthos.....Honey locust.
Gymnocladus Canadensis.....Kentucky coffee-tree.
Juglans cinerea.....Butternut.
Juglans nigra.....Black walnut.
Juniperus Virginiana.....Red cedar.
Larix Americana.....Larch.
Liriodendron tulipifera.....Tulip-tree.
Magnolia acuminata.....Cucumber-tree.
Morus rubra.....Red mulberry.
Morus alba.....White mulberry.
Negunda aceroides.....Box elder.
Nyssa multiflora.....Black gum.
Ostrya Virginica.....Hornbeam.
Pinus rigida.....Pitch pine.
Pinus strobus.....White pine.
Pinus inops.....Scrub pine.
Prunus Americana.....Wild plum.
Prunus serotina.....Wild black-cherry.
Prunus Pennsylvanica.....Wild red-cherry.
Platanus occidentalis.....Sycamore.
Populus tremuloides.....Aspen.
Populus monilifera.....Cottonwood.
Pyrus coronaria.....Wild crab-apple.
Quercus alba.....White oak.
Quercus obtusiloba.....Post oak.
Quercus macrocarpa.....Burr oak.
Quercus ilicifolia.....Bear oak.
Quercus castanea.....Chestnut oak.
Quercus nigra.....Black oak.
Quercus rubra.....Red oak.
Quercus coccinea.....Scarlet oak.
Quercus palustris.....Pin oak.
Robina pseudacacia.....Black locust.
Sassafras officinale.....Sassafras.
Salix tristis.....Gray willow.
Salix alba .....White willow.
Tilia Americana.....Basswood.
Thuja occidentalis.....Arbor-vitæ.
Ulmus Americana.....White elm.
Ulmus fulva.....Red elm.
Ulmus racemosa.....Corky elm
Viburnum lentago.....Sheep-berry.

LIST OF SHRUBS.

Alnus incana .....Hoary alder.
Andromeda ligustrina.....Andromeda.
Azalea nudiflora.....Azalea.
Ceanothus Americanus.....New Jersey tea.
Celastrus Scandens.....Bitter sweet.
Celtis occidentalis.....Hackberry.
Cephalanthus occidentalis.....Button-bush.
Chimaphila umbellata.....Winter-green.
Chimaphila maculata.....Spotted green.
Cornus Canadensis.....Dwarf dogwood.
Cornus stolonifera.....Red dogwood.
Cornus paniculata .....Panicled dogwood.
Cornus alternifolia.....Alternate-leaved dogwood.
Corylus Americana.....Hazel-nut.
Corylus rostrata.....Beaked hazel-nut.
Cratægus coccinea.....Scarlet thorn.
Cratægus crusgalli.....Cockspur thorn.
Cratægus parvifolia.....Dwarf thorn.
Diervilla trifida.....Bush honeysuckle.
Epigæa repens.....May flower.
Gaultheria procumbens.....Winter-green.
Gaylussacia brachycera.....Box huckleberry.
Gaylussacia frondosa.....Blue huckleberry.
Gaylussacia resinosa.....Black huckleberry.

[1] The names of any omitted will be thankfully received by G. G. Groff, M.D., Lewisburgh, Pa.

Hamamelis Virginica.....Witch-hazel.
Hydrangea arborescens.....Wild hydrangea.
Ilex verticillata.....Black alder.
Ilex lævigata.....Smooth winter-berry.
Kalmia latifolia.....Mountain laurel.
Kalmia angustifolia.....Narrow-leaved laurel.
Lindera Benzoin.....Spice bush.
Lonicera parviflora.....Small honeysuckle.
Lonicera ciliata.....Fly honeysuckle.
Prunus pumila.....Dwarf cherry.
Pyrus angustifolia.....Crab-apple.
Pyrus arbutifolia.....Choke-berry.
Rhododendron maximum.....Great laurel.
Rhus typhina.....Staghorn sumach.
Rhus copallina.....Dwarf sumach.
Rhus aromatica.....Fragrant sumach.
Ribes histellum.....Smooth gooseberry.
Ribes rotundifolium.....Round-leaved gooseberry.
Ribes lacustre.....Bristly leaved gooseberry.
Ribes prostratum.....Fetid currant.
Ribes floridum.....Black currant.
Rosa Carolina.....Swamp rose.
Rosa rubiginosa.....Sweetbrier.
Sumbucus Canadensis.....Black elder.
Sambucus pubens.....Red elder.
Spirea opulifolia.....Nine bark.
Staphylea trifolia.....Bladder-nut.
Symphoricarpus racemosus.....Snowberry.
Syringa vulgaris.....Common lilac.
Viburnum prunifolium.....Black haw.
Viburnum acerifolium.....Maple-leaved haw.

LIST OF FERNS.

Adiantum pedatum.....Maiden-hair.
Aspidium thelypteris.....Shield fern.
Aspidium noveboracense.....Shield fern.
Aspidium spinulosum.....Shield fern.
Aspidium marginale.....Shield fern.
Aspidium acrostichoides.....Shield fern.
Asplenium trichomanes.....Spleenwort.
Asplenium ebeneum.....Spleenwort.
Botrychium Virginicum.....Rattlesnake fern.
Botrychium lunarioides.....Common moonwort.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus.....Walking leaf.
Cystopteris fragilis.....Bladder fern.
Dicksonia punctiloba.....Dicksonia.
Onoclea sensibalis.....Sensitive fern.
Osmunda regalis.....Flowering fern.
Osmunda Claytoniana.....Clayton's fern.
Osmunda cinnamomea.....Cinnamon fern.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera.....Beech-fern.
Pteris aquilina.....Common brake.
Pteris ebeneum.....Ebony fern.
Polypodium vulgare.....Common polypody.
Struthiopteris Geremanica.....Ostrich fern.

There is one rare plant in this district thus described by Professor E. W. Claypole,—

"There is one species almost peculiar, being known, so far as I am aware, at only one other locality. The box huckleberry (*Gaylussacia trachycera*) grows abundantly on a small tract of about ten acres near New Bloomfield. To this space it is, I believe, limited. Outside the county it is found on the banks of the Indian River, near Millsborough, Sussex County, Del., as reported by Mr. A. Cummings. It was described many years ago by Michaux, from Virginia (Winchester and Warm Springs), but has been found there by no one since.

"It appears to be a lingering relic of the ancient flora of the county, maintaining itself on the sterile hillside of Chemung shale, but liable to be destroyed by cultivation at any time. It is exceedingly plentiful, forming a perfect mat over much of the ground, but its limits are sharply defined without apparent cause."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INTERIOR—THE JUNIATA AND THE TUSCARORA INDIANS—EXPLORATIONS OF THE INDIAN TRADERS.

BY PROFESSOR A. L. GUSS.

EARLY GLIMPSES OF THE INTERIOR.—These volumes profess to give an account of five of the interior counties of Pennsylvania, a region that has but little very early history, for the white men went almost all around it before it was penetrated, and the first explorations made by traders unfortunately were never written, or at least not preserved. Yet there are some early glimpses into this interior too interesting to be entirely neglected.

At an early day the Spaniards were in the Chesapeake Bay and named it St. Mary's, from which they carried a native to Mexico, where he was educated and baptized. He afterwards returned with some priests to Axacan, on a large river flowing into the bay, where they established a missionary station. After a few months he apostatized and assisted in killing the missionaries. He had related to the Spaniards that by going up a great river, flowing into the bay, for eighty leagues and crossing over the mountains there were two great watercourses, one of which led to China, as they supposed, and by the other furs were carried in

canoes to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and traded for Indian goods. The one route led across the Alleghenies to the Ohio, whence news had come of white men in Mexico supposed to be China; the other route led up the Susquehanna to the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The story presents a pleasing picture of our rivers, which from time immemorial were thoroughfares of Indian traffic, while the land was interwoven with a net-work of their paths. The Indians with which these Spaniards came in contact were of the nomadic Algonquins.

The French in Canada gave the name Andastes, or Gandastogues, to all the Iroquois-speaking tribes south of the Five Nations. The "Jesuit Relations of 1659" state a tradition that prior to 1600 these Pennsylvania tribes had almost exterminated the Mohawks in a ten years' war. The tradition is valuable in that it shows that before the New York tribes obtained fire-arms the Pennsylvania tribes were fully able to cope with them in war.

In 1608, before Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay, he was told by Powhatan of "a mighty nation, called Pocoughtaonack, a fierce nation that did eat men." This name meant "Destroyers." These were Pennsylvania Indians, and this is the first word given by any white man of anything that belongs to the territory of this State. Smith says,—"Many kingdoms he described to me to the head of the bay, which seemed to be a mighty river issuing from mighty mountains betwixt two seas." This is the Susquehanna, extending northward among the mountains and situated between the ocean and the lakes. William Strachey, who wrote a few years later, confirms what Smith says of this tribe. "To the northward of the falls, and bending to the northeast, lieth the skirt of the highland country, from whence the aforesaid five navigable rivers take their heads, which run through the lowland into the Chesapeake Bay. This quarter is altogether unknown to us as yet, only herein are seated, say the Indians, those people whom Powhatan calls Bocootawwanaukes." These pioneers differ in spelling this oldest of all our Indian names, though the sound is nearly the same. It was not fashionable in old days for even the same man to spell an Indian name twice in the same way. We next learn of this interior in 1608, when Captain Smith, in exploring the Chesapeake Bay, visited the mouth of the Susquehanna River. On the east side of the head of the bay he found a Nanticoke tribe, whom he calls Tockwoghs, one of whom understood Powhatan; another one understood the language of the Susquehannocks, a nation of whom they told Smith, and so-called by them because of the numerous springs in their country, as compared with the sandy eastern shores of the bay, the name meaning Fresh-water-Stream-Landers, or the people from the region of the springs, literally the new water. He sent these two men up the river to induce some of them to come down. After waiting three or four days, sixty of those "gyant-like people" came down and they had a friendly talk. As Smith could only ascend the river a few miles on account of the rocks, he made diligent inquiry as to the upper parts of the river and the towns and tribes located upon it and its branches. He drew a pen-picture of a Susquehanna giant and placed it in the corner of a map which he made of Virginia, as all the country was then called. It is the oldest map of any of our inland parts. He gives the river and its principal branches, and five towns with kings' houses. The lowest one is "Sasquesahanough," from which the delegation came, supposed to have been located near Columbia. Writers have heretofore located all these towns below the Kittatinny Mountains. The drawing of the stream and the location of these towns was done from descriptions given him by these Indians, imperfectly understood on account of the double interpretation necessary and his own imperfect knowledge of the Powhatan tongue. The proper view is more comprehensive. Smith was looking for an outlet into the "Back Sea" and for a near way to China, as instructed by the King's Council, and was not inquiring after the little creeks in Lancaster and York Counties. We may rest assured that his map represents the principal branches of the river. "Quadroque" is at the forks at Northumberland. "Tesinigh" is on the north branch at Wyoming. "Utchowig" is on the head of the West Branch. "Attaock" is on the Juniata.

Although this branch is laid down as entering the main river below the Susquehannock town, yet there can be no reasonable doubt that it was intended for the Juniata. Smith drew what he understood them to say, during his short interview, were the principal parts of the river and the distinctive tribes on the several branches. It is no objection to this interpretation that it does not harmonize with the scale of leagues. Indians are very indefinite as to distances after they get far from home; and Smith may have neglected to adjust this extension into an unseen region to the scale adopted in the map. That he had, however, no petty contracted view of this stream is evident from his own words, for he says this river "cometh three or four days' journey from the head of the bay." It was not characteristic of the man to confine his inquiries to narrow bounds; and his map, which is a marvel of accuracy, does not deal in small features, but gives the great outlines of the country. Smith's publications make no reference to these tribes, but they were doubtless all Andasta tribes, using dialects of the throat-speaking Iroquois stock, and perhaps allied for defense in times of war. When we recall Smith's description of the language spoken by those he met, the "hellish voyce" "sounding from them as a voyce in a vault," and when we look on the picture he drew of the great chief, we may well conclude that we hear and see the "king" of Attaock on the Juniata, for no doubt, in language, dress, head-gear and mode of life, if not in tribal alliance, they were substantially alike.

All along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay Smith found the natives in dread of the Massawomekes (Great-water-men), who lived beyond the mountains on a lake, and harassed the coast tribes by their incursions, especially those residing on the rivers Potomac and Susquehanna, for they "had so many boats and so many men that they made war with all the world." Smith met seven canoes of these men at the head of the bay, but could not understand a word they said. The early Virginia historians "supposed" that they were "possibly" and "probably" Mohawks, or ancestors of the Five Nations. Later writers assert this suggestion as a positive fact. The conclusion is unwarranted and the historians are wrong. The interior of Pennsylvania was then full of hostile tribes, through whom such war-parties could not have traveled; and Smith expressly asserts that they came from a great lake beyond the mountains at the head of the Potomac. Daniel Gookin, who was familiar with this country from Virginia to Massachusetts, from 1621 to 1674, to whom the character, location and identity of the Five Nations were well known, at the latter date, asserts that Smith's Massawomekes were the Indians on a great interior lake. It is interesting to learn how our valleys were traversed by these warriors in this early period.

In 1614 the Dutch established a trading post near Albany. Shortly afterwards three of their men wandered out into the interior along the Mohawk River and crossed the dividing watershed to Otsego Lake, the very head of the Susquehanna River. They came down this river, and by the Lackawanna Creek and the Lehigh, passed over to the Delaware River, where, below the Trenton Falls, they were rescued from the Minequas, who held them in captivity, by Captain Hendricksen, who happened to be there exploring the bay and river. These three Dutchmen were the first white men that ever set foot on Pennsylvania soil. A "paper map" found at the Hague in 1841 illustrates their travels, and beyond the Susquehanna River, in the region of the Juniata, gives an Indian tribe named "Iottecas," from information doubtless gained from Minequas then living across the river from Conestoga. Whether this word was an effort to write the name from which our word Juniata is derived, is a matter for speculation. The locality and the source of information seem to lead to that conclusion, but brevity here excludes a full statement of the argument.

In September, 1615, Champlain made an expedition against the Onondagas in New York, starting from a point near Lake Simcoe, in Canada. He sent Stephen Brulé across the enemy's country to the borders of Pennsylvania for a reinforcement of five hundred men of the "Carantowannais," enemies of the New York tribes. He did not reach the fort in time to aid Champlain, who was wounded and forced to retreat. Brulé re-

turned and wintered at the chief town, which he said could muster eight hundred men; and the tribe had two other towns, in one of which the three Dutchmen were taken prisoners, for he mentions this fact, which fixes the date when Hendricksen rescued them with "kettles, beads and merchandise." The next spring Brulé descended the Susquehanna to its mouth, but has left us little of historic value; but the little that we do gain from these adventurers is exceedingly valuable in that it proves that at this period the Pennsylvania tribes were abundantly able to take care of themselves, and even to loan large numbers of warriors to their friends in Canada.

In 1632 Captain Henry Fleet visited the head of tide on the Potomac, and had an interview with some natives called "Massomacks or Cannyda Indians," comprising four populous countries, who lived some five days' journey up the river. They were called Tonhoga, Mosticum, Shauntowa and Usserahak. While at the falls above Washington City there came there seven cannibals, lusty savages, of haughty language, with strange attire and red fringes, desiring useful goods rather than trinkets, who were called "Hirecheenes," who lived three days' journey beyond the Tohogaes, and "do drive a trade in Canada at the plantation," which is fifteen days' journey from this place, and they had such (Biscay) axes as Captain Kirk traded in Canada. From the direction, distance and language, we doubt not they came from the Susquehanna or its branches. We cannot here discuss the probable identity of these tribes, but the relation presents an interesting picture of Indian life affecting this whole interior at this very early date.

In 1655 Visscher published a map, in Amsterdam, of New Netherland, in which the Susquehanna is laid down with some degree of resemblance to reality, but without any West Branch or Juniata, and having its head branches nearly identical with the "paper map" drawn by some one from the descriptions given by the three wandering Dutchmen. During the next half-century there were some fifteen different maps published, all having this same river outline. On all these maps, on the west side of the river just where the Juniata belongs, there is the name of an Indian tribe called "Onojutta Haga"—a name which beyond all doubt contains the root of the word from which "Juniata" is derived. "Haga" is the Mohawk word for people, tribe or nation; the first part means a projecting stone.

In 1648 there was published "A Description of the Province of New Albion," etc., sometimes called the "Plantagenet Pamphlet." It says: "The Sasquehannocks' new town is also a rare, healthy and rich place; with it a crystal, broad river, but some falls below hinder navigation," and further, "the Sasquehannocks are not now of the naturals left above 110, though with their forced auxiliaries, the Ihon a Does and Wicomeses, they can make 250; these together are counted valiant and terrible to all other cowardly, dull Indians." We are interested in these forced auxiliaries. The Wicomeses were a tribe in lower Maryland. The crude spelling "Ihonadoes," or "Jhonadoes," in this crude pamphlet, is so nearly identical with the word Juniata, and no other name in all this region does resemble it, that we may safely conclude that at this period the Juniata people were either in voluntary or forced alliance with the Susquehannocks.

Van der Donk, in 1655, published a history in which he says: "Many of the Netherlanders have been far into the country, more than seventy or eighty leagues from the river and seashore. We frequently trade with Indians who come more than ten and twenty days' journey from the interior." He says that half of the buffaloes have disappeared and left the country, and now "keep mostly to the southwest, where few people go." The beavers, of which eighty thousand are annually killed, are also "mostly taken far inland, there being few of them near the settlements." Unfortunately, no accounts have come down to us of these great journeys into the interior, which is described as abounding in lakes, rivers and creeks.

In 1670, Augustine Herman made a map of Maryland for Lord Baltimore. Herman lived at the head of the bay and knew the country well. The north line of Maryland is given as crossing "Onestego R." (Conestoga Creek) near Lancaster, and "The present Sasquahana In-

dian Fort," called "Canoge," was on the south side below "the greatest fal," near the two Conewago Creeks. The corner of the map back of Harrisburg is a cluster of mountain ranges, and at the eastern base is a lengthy note, from which we gather these facts: That beyond these mountains the streams run to the west, either into the Bay of Mexico or the South Sea; that the first one discovered was a very great stream called the "Black Minquas" River (Ohio), on which lived the tribe of that name; that there was a branch of the "Black Minquas River" (Conemaugh) opposite to a branch of the Susquehanna (Juniata), which entered at some leagues above the fort; that formerly these "Black Minquas" came over along these branches as far as the Delaware river to trade, but that "the Sasquahana and Sinnicus Indians went over and destroyed that very great nation." The "Black Minquas" were not so called because they were black, but because they wore black badges on their breasts.

The following laconic message sent by the Susquehanna tribes to those in Canada proves how little they feared the Iroquois before they obtained fire-arms. It is taken from the "Jesuit Relations of 1642." "Our Fathers among the Hurons have informed us that the Indians of Andastohe, whom we believe to be neighbors of Virginia, and who formerly had important alliances with the Hurons in such a way that in the one country may still be found people of the other country—these Indians, I say, have transmitted these few following words to the Hurons: We are informed that you have enemies. All that you have to do is to lift the tomahawk, and we guarantee that either they will conclude peace, or that we shall make war with them."

About 1640 the Dutch began to sell fire-arms to the Five Nations, and in a few years they had furnished as high as four hundred of these deadly weapons, with ammunition, to the Mohawks.[1] These equipments enabled the Five Nations to enter upon a high career of military conquest and glory. The thousands of the surrounding tribes, whom they hated, were as nothing before a few hundred armed Iroquois. They carried their conquests over the Western States, even beyond the Mississippi; they desolated all the cognate tribes in Canada and around Lake Erie, incorporating the captives into their own cantons; they carried their conquests far down the Ohio Valley; they entirely destroyed the Andasta tribes in Pennsylvania, among whom were the "Scahentoar-ronon" (Great-flats-people), at Wyoming, the "Otzinachson," or Cave Devils, on the West Branch, and the Standing-stone tribe on the Juniata, until only the "Susquehanna Minquays or Conestoga Indians" were left. These withstood their onslaught for many years, being also partly armed by the Swedes and assisted by the Marylanders. When the English superseded the Dutch, in 1664, one of the stipulations which the Iroquois made for the continuance of their good-will and trade was that the English do not assist "the Ondiakes," (Andastes), and with all these advantages they were so fearful of these tribes on the Susquehanna that in 1666 ten Oneida chiefs went to Montreal and begged the French to come and erect forts in their country to protect them against the Andastae-ronnons. At length, in 1676, being deserted by their allies, the last of the Andastes were overcome, and their remnant left as a tributary outpost or stopping-place in their forays still further southward. When they gave these Susquehannocks the final blow the English felt sorry, but did not dare to aid them.

The Iroquois claimed all the lands on the Susquehanna and its branches, and sold them to William Penn and his heirs as their territory by right of conquest. As early as 1684, when Penn was trying to negotiate for some of these lands, the Iroquois spoke of this whole region as "the Susquehanne River, which we won with the sword;" and Governor Thomas Penn expressly acknowledged this right in these words, in 1736: "The lands on Susquehanna, we believe, belong to the Six Nations by the conquest of the Indians of that river." At the treaty in Lancaster, in 1744, they made these same conquest claims to all the lands in Maryland and Virginia, from the Blue Ridge westward. These rights were enforced and acknowledged, and their "Shanandowa" lands paid for accordingly.

[1] Pa. Arch., N. S., vol. v. p. 78.

The whole Juniata region was a conquered, empty interior, used as an Iroquois hunting-ground from the time of these conquests up to the period when the Tuscaroras were allowed to settle there. Subsequently for a time the Delawares and Shawanese were allowed to occupy these deserted regions. At the time of its conquest there were no white adventurers, or traders, or historians on the Juniata, nor anywhere in the interior. No Jesuit missionaries were there to relate the story of their extirpation; but their journals, written among the Hurons and Iroquois, are full of references to expeditions to the southward, and relate the bringing of vast numbers of prisoners into the New York towns from the south, mentioning as high as six hundred at a single time. Wherever history has lifted the veil and given us a glimpse of their operations, it tells the same story. By this analogy we can pretty well determine the fate of the Juniata and other Andasta tribes in Pennsylvania. The exact date of this extirpation is uncertain, but the fact is clear. Most of the relics found in this region are the remains of this anterior race. The forest upon their corn-fields was only partly grown up when the white settlers first came, and they were sometimes mistaken for "barrens," because the trees were small; and in other cases their cleared "meadow land" was eagerly seized upon by the pioneer settlers.

The Juniata Tribe—The Origin and Signification of the Name.—We have already referred to certain words, used by writers and found on maps, denoting towns and tribes in the region of the Juniata River. They are *Attaock*, on Smith's map, 1608; *Iottecas*, on Hendricksen's paper map, 1616; *Ihon a Does*, in the New Albion pamphlet, 1648; *Onojutta-Haga*, on the Visscher maps, 1655 and later. Whatever may be thought of the former, we have in the last word, beyond all reasonable controversy, the oldest known form of the word which has ripened into *Juniata*. The latter part, *haga*, is the Mohawk word denoting tribe, people, nation, inhabitants of any place. The other part is the same word from which the term Oneida is derived. The reader knows that among Indians there were many dialectical variations, and even in the same tribe different persons pronounced the same word with considerable variation, and where there is no standard it is hard to determine which is correct. The Indian ear, moreover, did not distinguish between many of the sounds in use among us. In Iroquois words, "*o*" and "*u*" represent one sound, and "*t*" and "*d*" are variants, as are also "*j*," "*k*," "*ch*," etc. Hence, in the following words pronounce "*o*" as in "*do*;' "*ij*" and "*j*" as "*y*." The languages and education of Europe, ignorance and many other causes have helped to produce an almost interminable variation in the spelling of our Indian names during the period when the unwritten was first put in written form. The Iroquois used no lip sounds, but spoke from the throat with an open mouth. In easing the organs of speech certain breathing sounds were used, especially in certain dialects, which some white men tried to indicate by letters and others omitted. The initial "*J*" in Juniata is only an introductory breathing-sound, and is without signification. In the name Oneida it did not take permanence; in Juniata it did. Compare the French *Onontio* with the English *Yonondio*, meaning the Governor of Canada; also the names *Onondagas* and *Sonnontowans*, *Jenontowanos*, *Tsanandowans*, (Senecas) both derived from *onnon*, a mountain. The name Juniata, like Oneida, is derived from *onenhia*, *onenya* or *onia*, a stone, and *kaniote*, to be upright or elevated, being a contraction and corruption of the compound. *Onenniote* is rendered "the projecting stone." Horatio Hale also translates, in the "Iroquois Book of Rites," the word *onenyute* or *o nen yo deh*, as "the protruding stone," denoting the name of a town. Only the latter part of the second word has been retained in the compound. Zeisberger gives *oneija* as the Mohawk word for stone. Another form is *oonoyah*. In Onondaga the form *onaja* is given. The Tuscaroras seem to have prefixed a syllable and said *owrunuay*. Sir William Johnson says that the *onoya*, a stone, is the true symbol of the Oneidas, and that they hence called themselves *onoyuts* (Doc. His. N. Y., iv. 432). They designated their village by a stone in the fork of a tree, and when on the war-path as a defiance to

their enemies. The French forms of their name are *Onneyouth, Onneyote, Onneiouts, Onoyauts.* The Hurons would call them *Onayoteh-ronons.* Bruyas wrote it *Onnejoutas.* Hennepin wrote *Honnehiouts.* In our provincial records, May 9, 1704, it is given as *Honoyoothacks.* James Logan, in 1720, wrote it *Oneyookees.* Conrad Weiser, in 1742, wrote it *Anayints.* These variations, selected from over threescore, will prepare the mind of the reader for some differences in spelling *Juniata* before its orthography became fixed.

The *Onojutta-Haga* on the map is proof that the Dutch map-maker learned from the Mohawks that beyond the Susquehanna, in the region of the Juniata River, there was a tribe of Indians known as the projecting or standing stone people. The map material was probably collected prior to 1650. The name reappeared on many maps, and the close identity in form and signification suggested the idea that they were the same people, and that the Oneidas came originally from the Juniata; or at least that those on the Juniata at an early date were a part of the Oneidas. This idea was advanced long ago, and it did not die out very quickly. On a map made probably in the earlier part of the last century, and afterwards used to illustrate missions, and also post-routes along the Atlantic towns, there appear these words on the undelineated interior of the Juniata region: *Onoyuts Pars,* that is, Part of the Oneidas. When the white people came to penetrate and explore this region, they found no resident tribe, and not knowing that the armed Iroquois had depopulated the whole country, they conceived the idea that these Indians must have removed to New York. Even as late as 1854 a township adjoining the borough of Huntingdon was named "Oneida" under the impression that the word meant Standing Stone; and, strangely enough, Mr. Africa, in his history, says that Oneida is the Seneca Indian term for standing stone. There is, however, no reason why two cognate tribes, entirely separated by distance and organization, may not have had the same name, or one which had a shade of difference then well understood by them, but now undetermined by us, which, in this case, was most likely the fact. The Oneidas were certainly never a resident tribe on the Juniata. The *Onojutta-Haga* were a defunct tribe before the white man visited their country, or came near enough to save an account of them. Their name, however, would not die with them. Mountains repeat and rivers murmur the voice of extirpated nations. Long as this stream flows down its gentle bed, its name shall remind us that once along its banks lived a people whose tribal insignia was the beacon stone.

Nationality with our Indian tribes is dated from the period of their assuming to build a separate council-fire. Surrounding circumstances determined their name. Viewed in an historic light, a fact always present in the mind of an intelligent Indian, this name carries with it the story of their origin. We can best illustrate by reference to the Oneidas, who were also a stone tribe. They lived on a highland between their lake and the Susquehanna River, near a sheltering hill, on the top of which was an orbicular boulder, at which they built their council-fire, and around which they assembled to deliberate on national affairs. This was their beacon stone, and here the signal light and smoke, visible as far as the eye could carry, was the rallying sign for their kindred. In the course of time they looked upon this spot with superstitious reverence. Here they had arisen. They were the red granite stone people, and their sacred legends taught them that when the Great Spirit made the world, he made their country first, and their ancestors came up out of the ground like the trees. Being first created, they looked upon themselves as the original Simon-pure Indians, superior to all others, having even the color of the ground from which they sprang. The projecting stone was the totem or sign-mark of the nation. Their name carried with it the whole story of their origin, superiority and sacred legends. The name thus became an epitome of their history.

The Juniata people, no doubt, had a similar story of their origin, varied to suit their particular case. They had not come from a distant land, but were autochthons, sprung from the ground itself; as one of the Iroquois orators said at Lancaster, in 1744, "our ancestors came out

of this very ground." The precise locality where they originated, and the particular kind of a stone tribe they were, can now only be determined by the lingering legends and traditions. Fortunately, these have not all perished. Names are locally tenacious. Geographical vestiges assert the claims of extinct nations to an inheritance in the past. The *Juniatas* were of Iroquois stock, and their name belongs to that class of languages. When the Delawares came, they adopted the old name for the stream, pronouncing it *Juchniada;* but when they came up the river, and found it localized at Huntingdon, they translated it to *Achsinnink.* The white man followed, applied the old name to the river, and again translated it for the locality, rendering it *Standing Stone.* The old totem-post, it appears, remained. This, and the traveling Iroquois on their hunting and marauding expeditions, kept alive the story of the extirpated tribe. It was then handed down to the white people, who never saw or heard of the old maps, or if they did, they could not have recognized the root and meaning of the term. At this place the traditions had been kept alive for over one hundred years, but somewhat corrupted by explanatory innovations. The Delaware missionary, Heckewelder, says,—

"*Juniata River.*—This word is of the Six Nations. The Delawares say *Yuchniada* or *Chuchniada.* The Iroquois had a path leading direct to a settlement of Shawanese residing somewhere on this river; I understood where Bedford is. Juniata is an Iroquois word, unknown now. The Indians said that the river had the best hunting-ground for deer, elk and beaver.

"*Standing Stone.*—*Achsinnink* is the proper name for this place. The word alludes to large rocks standing separate and where no other is near. I know four places within 500 miles which have this name, two of which are large and high rocks in rivers. For noted places where a small rock is they give the nane *Achsinnessink,* the place of the small rocks."

Conrad Weiser has left us the oldest record of Standing Stone, August 18, 1748, then seemingly already a well-known name for the place. John Harris, in 1753, says it was "about fourteen feet high and six inches square." Rev. Philip Fithian, in 1775, says it was "a tall stone column or pillar nearly square," and "seven feet above the ground." A remnant of this stone is still preserved, having on it the name, "J. Lukens, 1768," then surveyor-general, and also other names, initials, and a great quantity of hieroglyphics. Sherman Day, in 1843, gathered the traditions of the oldest inhabitants. McMurtrie told Day that the stone was eight feet high when he came there, in 1776. Day says: "Previous to that time (1767) the place had been noted as the site of an ancient Indian village called Standing Stone. (This was, of course, a translation of the Indian name.) A tall pillar of stone, four inches thick by eight inches wide, had been erected here by the resident tribe many years since, perhaps as a sort of *Ebenezer.* The tribe regarded this stone with superstitious veneration, and a tradition is said to have existed among them that if the stone should be taken away the tribe would be dispersed, but that so long as it should stand they would prosper. It is said that Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, learned in some of his researches that *Oneida* meant *Standing Stone,* and that nation, while living in New York, is said to have had a tradition that their ancestors came originally from the south."

When we call to mind that these writers, and the people from whom they obtained their information, were not aware that the Delawares only first inhabited these empty Iroquois hunting-grounds about 1725, and that the original Standing Stone people had been exterminated three-quarters of a century prior to this, it is not hard to sift out of these traditions the misunderstandings which time had woven into them. The story of an Oneida southern origin was suggested by the lack of knowledge concerning the ancient tribe. The story of the Tuscaroras carrying the stone away is unwarranted, from the fact that they did not come into this region until half a century after the extirpation of the Standing Stone people. The substance of these traditions is, however, no doubt true; and even the perversions rest upon a substratum of fact. No doubt the Juniata or Standing Stone people in their day, while roaming all over the whole Juniata Valley, had their council-fire at the stone pillar at Huntingdon; that it was here that they were autochthons; that here the Great Spirit

made them spring from mother earth like the trees, and the ever memorable spot was marked by the monumental stone in commemoration of this important fact. It stood as a token of Divine favor, ever reminding them from whence they came. Signs and symbols were cut upon it; superstitious reverence associated it with the perpetuity of the tribe, and it was guarded with a zealous care. Its origin and the signification of its hieroglyphics were explained to their dusky sons, that they might drink in deep lessons of Indian patriotism and devotion.

There can be no reasonable doubt that *Juniata* is derived from the *Onojutta* of the Dutch map, and that *Achsinnink* and *Standing Stone* are translations meaning the same thing. A few years ago the writer met an educated Wyandot, one of the Huron stock, who speak a dialect of the Iroquois tongue. The name *Onojutta-Haga* was written upon a piece of paper and handed to him, and he was asked its meaning. He at once commenced: "The people of the mountain-top—the people of the high, stony place—the people of the standing rock;" then pausing, as if he wished to catch a better translation, we inquired how "Standing-Stone-people" would answer. "That's it—that is an excellent translation," said he. At first glance he had thought the first part was derived from onon, a mountain, and he then wrote "Onuntatte-Ḥaga," for mountain-top people. This was a most striking confirmation of the meaning of the name found on the old maps, and the conclusion to which we had come after long and patient investigation.

Heckewelder confessed his ignorance; but since then several interpretations have been fruitlessly attempted. Some years ago a New England lady, Mrs. M. D. Sullivan, wrote a clever little poem about "Bright Alfarata" on the "Blue Juniata," which was once very popular, and from it the impression has become almost universal that "Juniata" means "Blue Water." This may indeed be very nice poetry, and answer well for an Indian love-song, but it contains no interpretation of the name

Several dateless French maps, running possibly along from 1700 to 1725, have the name of the river, as in other cases, on those maps, opposite the mouth of the stream, and they give it as *Chemeaide* and *Chemegaide;* but as there could be no "m" sound in it, that letter is probably a mistake for "nn" or "n."

Conrad Weiser, a German, who had lived some years among the Mohawks, gives the word several times with the prefix "Sco;" which is probably derived from "skat" or "skota," one, and that its use was to denote the stone standing alone, the pillar by itself. It is the same idea expressed in the Delaware word, of a stone standing alone where no other is near. Historically, it would be the river on which this one stone stood by itself.

There was a Mingo chief called Half King, who flourished about the Ohio in 1754, whose name reminds us of Juniata. It is given as *Skirooniatta* and *Scruneyattha.* It probably embraces the Standing Stone idea, with a prefix peculiar to the Conestoga or Tuscarora dialect.

It will be observed that the third syllable in *O-ni-a,* which was always present in the old French and English forms for the name *O-ne-i da,* has suffered an elision, and the vowel has become a diphthong with the one preceding it. The word *Juniata* retains the original sound much more correctly. The pronunciation, as determined by its origin, should be *Ju-ni-a-ta,* and not *Ju-ni-at-a.* The tendency to duplicate the "*t*" is owing to the accent.

In addition to the spellings already given, the following have been observed, and we append the names of the writers, the dates and references:

Soghneijadie.—N. Y. Comm's. of Ind. Affrs., 1726, N. Y. Col. His., v. 796.

Cheniaty.—Isaac Taylor's map, 1728 (?), Egle's "His. Dauphin Co.," p. 18.

Choniata.—Le Tort and Davenport, Oct. 29, 1731, Pa. Arch., i. 302, and Secretary, June 18, 1733, Col. Rec., iii. 502.

Juniata.—Secretary, July 7, 1742, Col. Rec., iv. 570 (first used).

Chiniotta.—Thomas McKee, Jan. 24, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 633, and Thomas Cookson, May 1, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 657.

Chiniotte.—Conrad Weiser, April 5, 1742, Col. Rec., iv. 640.

Juniada.—Governor Thomas' Message, 1743, His. Reg., i. 159.

Scokooniady.—Conrad Weiser, April 9, 1743, Col. Rec., iv. 648.

Chiniotto.—Thomas Cookson, April 22, 1744, Pa. Arch., i. 646.

Juneauta.—Rev. D. Brainard, Sept. 20, 1745, Watson's "Annals," ii. 191.

Joniady.—Conrad Weiser, June 17, 1747, Col. Rec., v. 87.

Scohonihady.—Conrad Weiser, June 13, 1748, Col. Rec., v. 285.

Schohonyady.—Conrad Weiser, June 13, 1748, Col. Rec., v. 285.

Junietto.—Col. James Burd, Sept. 22, 1755, Pa. Arch., N. S., ii. 690.

Juniatia.—Secretary, May 19, 1757, Col. Rec., vii. 540.

Juniatta.—William Johnson, Sept. 22, 1757, N. Y. Doc., His., i. 415.

Junieta.—George Croghan, Sept. 10, 1757, N. Y. Doc. His., ii. 756.

Junitia.—George Croghan, Sept. 10, 1757, N. Y. Doc. His., ii. 757.

Juneata.—Pouchet's Map, 1758, Pa. Arch., N.S., vi. 409.

Juniatto.—James Burd, Oct. 31, 1760, Pa. Arch., N. S. vii. 428.

Juneadey.—Rough Draught, 1762, Egle's "History Dauphin Co.," p. 438.

Coniata.—Watson's "Annals," ii. 191, and Pa. Law Book, No. 6, 245, March 21, 1798.

The phonetic unity of these forms will be readily seen by the following, bearing in mind what has been said about pronunciation:

O -no -jut -ta -Haga
Che -ne -gai -de
Sogh -ne -ija -die
Che -ni - a -ty
Cho -ni - a -ta
Chi -ni - ot -ta
Sco -koo -ni - a -dy
Sco - ho -ni - ha -dy
Scho - ho -ny - a -dy
Juch -ni - a -da
Ju -ni - a -dy
Jo -ni - a -dy
Ju -ni - at -ta
Ju -ni - a -ta.

THE TUSCARORA INDIANS.—To the Tuscarora tribe of Indians there is attached a special interest, because they were once inhabitants of the Juniata region, and because they have left their melodious name upon one of its mountain ranges, one of its finest valleys and one of its large creeks. Hitherto no writer has ventured to state how the word "Tuscarora" came to be applied, geographically, in this locality. Historians do not even tell us that the tribe of that name were ever residents of the valley. They have generally contented themselves with the statement that the Tuscaroras, after a war of three years with the white people, were driven out of North Carolina; that they then came northward to New York and were adopted by the Five Nations, which thus formed the Six Nations. The date is variously given as about 1712, '13, '14 or '15, while one writer says, "The date (1714) is well known." Another declares that "it is impossible to fix the date of this exodus." This variation at once proves that their history has been very imperfectly investigated. When and how the name came here, no writer has stopped to inquire. The question why this locality, situated midway from Carolina to New York, should have this name so freely and so early fastened upon it, has led the writer into an extensive examination of their history and the documentary archives relating to them; and the information thus gained, though upon the whole satisfactory, is much more meagre than would naturally be expected.

David Cusick, a native chief of the Tuscaroras, has written their traditions, which, if properly interpreted, will doubtless throw some light on their prehistoric life. These legends trace a common descent from the same stock as the Hurons, Iroquois, Susquehannocks and Eries, a conclusion now amply proven by the fact that they all spoke dialects of a common language. These traditions claim that the "Real People" were created and resided in the northern regions. After many years they were encamped upon the St. Lawrence. Passing through many trials and conflicts with giants and monsters, they formed a confederacy with a council-fire on the St. Lawrence, and possessed the banks of the Great Lakes. The "Real People" were on the south side of the Great Lakes. The northern nations appointed a prince who visited the great emperor at the Golden City, which was the capital of a vast empire to the south. In the course of time this emperor built many forts in his dominions, and, by extending his realms, penetrated northward almost to Lake Erie. The "Real People" began

to fear the loss of their country south of the Lakes, and a war of perhaps a hundred years ensued. The northern nations prevailed and totally destroyed the towns and forts. These people were doubtless what we now call Mound-Builders. In after-years the northern nations had war among themselves. At length there were several families of the "Real People" hid in a cave near Oswego, to whom the Great Spirit, called Tarenyawagon, the Holder of the Heavens, appeared. He took them towards sunrise, and then passed down the Hudson to the sea, where a portion of them were detached and went southward. The rest returned and were successively planted as separate nations by the Holder of the Heavens, and their language was changed so as to form dialectical variations, though in a measure they could still understand each other. After establishing the Five Nations, the rest came to Lake Erie, and then, going between mid-day and sun-setting,—that is, southwest,—they came to a great river (the Ohio, or the straits near Detroit), where some crossed by means of a grape-vine, which finally broke and left some permanently on each side. The Kautanoh, since Tuscarora, in their migrations, went to the south, and, crossing the Allegheny Mountains, came eastward to the ocean.

At the time of the early settlements by the white men the Tuscaroras were found on the Neuse, Tar and Pamlico Rivers and on the head-waters of the Roanoke, Cape Fear and James Rivers, where Captain John Smith calls them Monacans, and they may have extended as far north as the Potomac, thus forming a continuous belt of Huron-Iroquois-speaking tribes from Canada to Carolina. Bricknell, an early writer (1737) on North Carolina, describes the Tuscaroras as "one of the civilized tribes amongst the English that lived near the Sea." The Chowan, the Meherrin and the Nottaway Rivers still retain the names derived from branches of this tribe,—flowing monuments of a people now long passed away. How closely these various subdivisions were leagued together, or whether any real confederacy existed, it is impossible now to tell; but, in the early days, it seems certain that the term Tuscarora bore the same relation to these southern tribes that the word Iroquois did to the Five Nations of New York. The origin of the name seems to be involved in some obscurity. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," defines *Dusge-oweh-ona* as meaning the "shirt-wearing people." This is unsatisfactory, because it implies that Europeans adopted a nick-name which other tribes had applied to them after they had been long enough in contact with the white man to adopt the shirt-wearing habit. The only interpretation that is natural and probable is that given to the writer by a Wyandot chief a few years ago. He says it is derived from "Tuskaho," and means those disposed to be among themselves, or those not wanting to live with others. The latter part of the name seems to be a corrupted form of "ronon," "ronu" or "ona," the Huron name for people, tribe or nation. This, then, would be the old name given them by all the Iroquois-speaking tribes, because they were isolated and lived by themselves, and as such it would be naturally acquired by the English at an early period.

When Raleigh's ships, in command of Grenville, in 1585, visited the Carolina coasts, there were among the colonists a philosopher and historian, named Hariot, and a painter named White. "Hariot's Virginia," published by De Bry in 1590, gives us pictures of two Tuscarora towns. The apparel, fashion, manner of living and constructing villages had probably known little change for long centuries prior to the innovations introduced by the white man. Hariot's account and the illustrations of White are the most precious pictures of unadulterated Indian life, in peace and war, and are more valuable than any made in subsequent years. One of them proves the great attention that was paid to agriculture. It is an Indian Eden. Unlike the hunting and fishing nomads farther north, they subsisted almost entirely on vegetables, which they cultivated in great abundance, while labor among them was not considered degrading or confined to the women. They cultivated corn, beans, melons, squashes, gourds, ground-nuts, potatoes and tobacco. The picture of "Secotan" shows that they were in this

respect far in advance of any of our tribes of whom we have minute information.

Our first definite information comes from Lawson, who lived in contact with them for years and knew them well. He said, "They have many amiable qualities. They are really better to us than we have ever been to them, as they always freely give us of their victuals at their quarters, while we let them walk by our doors hungry, and do not often relieve them. We look upon them with disdain and scorn, and think them little better than beasts in human form; while, with all our religion and education, we possess more moral deformities and vices than these people do." His "History of Carolina," written about 1710, published in London in 1718, says that the Tuscaroras had fifteen towns and twelve hundred warriors, making a population of about six thousand persons. This did not include the Virginia Nottaways and other tribes allied linguistically. Lawson says that all the tribes were reduced to one-sixth of their original number since their intercourse with the white people, caused chiefly by rum, small-pox and deadly weapons. They were mild, kind, not warlike, but ingenious and industrious. We cannot avoid the conclusion that, had they been properly treated, they could easily have been civilized and made a very useful part of our population. They were, however, brutalized by the white men, robbed of their lands, their youths kidnapped and sold into slavery, and their decimated remnant driven northward into an unknown interior. From the time of the first settlements there had been peace and harmony with the Tuscaroras for some sixty years. Unlike Penn and his predecessors, the Swedes and the Dutch on the Delaware, the white people of Carolina did not recognize in the Indian any right to the soil. They took possession of the lands as they wished, without purchase. These encroachments at length began naturally to create jealousy and distrust, and finally, with other grievances, ripened into hatred and resistance. The story of their wrongs cannot fail to awaken our sympathy.

In 1709 and 1710 there were six hundred and fifty German Palatines transported to North Carolina under the leadership of a Swiss named De Graffenried. The proprietaries of the province assigned them large tracts of the Tuscarora domain. In September, 1711, De Graffenried and Lawson, surveyor-general, went up the Neuse River to locate these lands and see how far the stream was navigable. They were captured by a band of sixty Indians, and hurried to a distant village of the Tuscaroras. Lawson was regarded by them with bitter hostility, as his duties led him to locate the grants of the proprietaries. They were incapable of comprehending responsibility beyond the immediate agent in an act. They held him responsible for the loss of their lands. They therefore, after a discussion of two days, put him to death with cruel torments. De Graffenried was also condemned, but he told them he was a chief from a different tribe from the English, and promised to take no more of their land. After being kept for about five weeks he was allowed to return. While the fate of these men was yet unknown a secret conspiracy was formed among the Tuscaroras, Corees, Pamticos, Cothechneys, Metamuskeets and Mauchapungos to cut off all the white people, each tribe operating in its own district. The Corees butchered over one hundred Palatines. Planters and Huguenot refugees were stricken down and hunted with pine-knot torches through the forests at night, and indiscriminate slaughter was visited upon all white intruders. This massacre took place September 22, 1711, a day and year long remembered, especially by the Germans, who observed it as a day of fasting and prayer. The survivors fled to places of refuge, and appeals for aid were sent to South Carolina and Virginia. The former sent Colonel Barnwell, with six hundred militia and three hundred friendly Yamassee and other southern Indians, and some eighty thousand dollars were voted to carry on the war. Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, met the northern sub-tribes on the Nottaway, on the 7th of November, and secured them in a treaty of peace to desert their allies in the hour of their extremity. The Tuscaroras were driven to their temporary fortifications, about twenty miles above Newbern, defeated, and a hundred of their warriors slain and the others forced to

terms of peace. The North Carolina government did not have time to take much part in this war, as it was just then engaged in dissensions with the Presbyterians, Quakers and Lutherans, in an effort to establish the Church of England (Episcopal) in that province. President Pollock wrote to Lord Craven, in 1712, that the war was caused by "our divisions, chiefly occasioned by the Quakers and some other ill-disposed persons," during which feeling ran so high that the two counties were in arms against each other, and "the Indians were informed by some of the traders that the people who lived here were only a few vagabonds who had run away from other colonies and settled here of their own accord, so that if they were cut off there would be none to revenge them." In fact, the province at that period sported both a "President" and a "Governor," and it is more than intimated that one of them urged the Indians to slaughter the other party. On the way home, Barnwell and his troops, in violation of the treaty terms of capitulation, seized some of the young Indians for the purpose of selling them into slavery. This crime seems, for years prior to this, to have been one of the grievances under which the Tuscaroras were suffering; and in this instance, in face of the capitulation, was a most flagrant outrage. Historical writers, while crediting the Tuscaroras with everything done by their allied tribes, usually omit this provocation; but, as might have been expected, it caused the war to break out again. South Carolina was again called upon, and James Moore, a former Governor and a needy adventurer, was just the man to engage in such a business, for he had been for years attempting to fill his empty purse by kidnapping Indians and selling them into slavery. He came with a small militia force and over one thousand southern Indians. The Tuscaroras were driven into a fort on the Neuse River, in Greene County, called Naharuke, where, on March 26, 1713, after a terrible battle, beside those killed, eight hundred were made prisoners, all of whom were sold as slaves, and were even shipped to the northern colonies for a market. There was an advertisement in the *Boston News-Letter* of that year wanting purchasers for these southern Indians. After a three months' campaign the remaining hostile Tuscaroras were driven from their ancient habitations, and forced to abandon the hunting-grounds, corn-fields and graves of their fathers, and seek a refuge on the Juniata, in a secluded interior, "near the Susquehanna," in Pennsylvania. Elias Johnson, a native Tuscarora historian, says this "bright, sunny June morning was one of the darkest days that the Tuscaroras ever witnessed." He says, "Methinks I can see them leaving their once cherished homes—the aged, the helpless, the women, the children, and the warriors are faint and few—the ashes are cold on their native hearth; the smoke no more curls up from their lowly cabin; they move on with slow and steady steps; they turn to take a last look upon their doomed village, and cast a last glance upon the long-cherished memories of their fathers' graves. They shed no tears, they utter no cries, they heave no groans, they linger but a moment, they know and feel that there is for them still one more remove further, not distant or unseen."

The story of the Tuscarora war, as here given, is gathered chiefly from the historians; but it falls far short of the facts. The white people in Carolina made no pretense to buy the lands from the Indians. Step by step they took possession, and drove the natives back from their villages and cultivated fields. Yet all this was nothing compared with the persistent and continued practice of kidnapping the young boys and girls, and selling them into slavery in the West Indies and all along the coasts, wherever they could find purchasers. This remark is not intended to be limited to the captives taken in time of war. Long before the war Tuscarora Indians were carried to and sold even in Pennsylvania. The enslavement of these Indians excited the greatest apprehensions on the part of the Delawares and other resident tribes. They justly feared it would soon come their turn; and, at length, to allay the uneasiness, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, in 1705, that "whereas the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this Province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," it was enacted that after March 25, 1706,

such importation be prohibited, except such slave Indians as had deserted from their masters, and such as had been slaves for a year in the importer's family.[1] A man looks in vain for a particle of evidence, even in the Pennsylvania Assembly, that such enslavement was wrong. The *quasi* prohibition is based on expediency and mercenary motives, and because "the Indians to the southward" are in "a general commotion." An act of June 7, 1712, passed during the Tuscarora war, to promote a better correspondence with the Indians, forbade their importation, but provided for their sale as slaves to the highest bidder, in case any should be imported.

On June 8, 1710, Colonel John French and Henry Worley, in behalf of the Council, met an embassy of three chiefs of the Tuscaroras at Conestoga in the presence of the chiefs of the resident tribes. They proceeded after the Indian custom to lay down belts of wampum, and deliver the words of which the belts were tokens. "The second belt was sent from their children born and those yet in the womb, requesting that room to sport and play, without danger of slavery, might be allowed them." The third belt came from the young men, who wanted the privilege of hunting food for their aged "without fear of slavery or death." The sixth belt came from kings and chiefs, who wished a peace that would secure them "against those fearful apprehensions that they have for these several years felt." The seventh belt entreated "a cessation of murdering and capturing them."[2] The general purport of the message, when divested of Indian idioms, is unmistakable. There had been so many of them, especially of their children, carried off into slavery, others of their people killed in the kidnapping forays, that they wanted to see if arrangements could not be made for a migration to a more friendly province. It must be borne in mind that at this period there was no war, and that there must have been a systematic stealing of these people in order to sell them into slavery. Their appeals were piteous, and at this juncture they seem already to have been willing to forsake the land of their fathers for the sake of peace, and in order to avoid a conflict of which they already had fearful apprehensions. The truth of their story impressed the agents of this province, who say that "the sincerity of their intentions we cannot in anywise doubt, since they are of the same race and language with our Seneques (Conestogas), who have always proved trusty, and have also for these many years been neighbors to a government jealous of Indians, and yet not displeased with them." They were told that, in order to secure a favorable reception, they must bring a certificate of their good behavior from the government from which they came. A man comes to your door at midnight, saying he has been beaten and robbed. You tell him if he gets a certificate of his good behavior from the robber, you will take him in.

On June 18, 1711, the Governor was at Conestoga and informed the head men of the Conestogas and Shawanese that Governor Penn was "about to settle some people upon branches of Potowmack." To this they replied that, "as they are at present in a war with the Toscororoes and other Indians, they think that place not safe for any Christians," as it is "betwixt them and those at war with them." As all the tribes on the Susquehanna were subject to the Five Nations, it is hard to see how they could be at war with the Tuscaroras. It is true that the report of Lawrence Clawson, May 6, 1712, sets forth that the Five Nations agreed to aid Virginia in the reduction of the Tuscarora "murderers;" but if they did so promise under some pressure brought to bear upon them, it is certain they never did anything to carry it out. The fact is, they were charged with overt acts in aid of their brethren during the war. Williamson, in his "History of North Carolina," p. 197, quotes a contemporaneous writer, who says: "The Tuskarora Indians, numerous and well provided with arms and ammunition, expect assistance from the Five Nations, or Senecas; hence they are confident of success."

As already stated, however, the pressure was

[1] Col. Rec. ii., 213 and 231; Dallas' Laws, i. 62.

[2] See this quaint and graphic picture of Indian diplomacy fully set forth in Col. Rec., vol. ii., 511.

too great. Their friends could not sufficiently aid them, and they were crushed, their lands forcibly taken and the pride of their nation sold into slavery. Most of the remnant fled to the north. It is remarkable that our colonial records contain nothing about their advent at the time it occurred. This is the more surprising when we observe how very jealous they were of "strange Indians." On July 1, 1707, when "several strange Indians from Carolina" came to the Shawanese town on the Susquehanna, a strong effort was made to get their principal men to Philadelphia, to give an account of "their reasons for leaving their native country and transporting themselves hither." September 14, 1715, those on the Susquehanna were urged "to inform us of any strangers coming amongst them." Why no notice was taken of the influx of the Tuscaroras can only be accounted for on the idea that they settled so far inland and so distant from any of the white people that it was at that period not deemed a matter of public importance. But this need not be wondered at when we observe no minutes from October 15, 1713, to July 16, 1714, and this record, July 30, 1716: "The clerk having neglected to enter the minutes of what passed (on that day with the Indians), as he did all others relating to these people, which J. Logan himself took not with his own hand, are, with others, irrecoverably lost." The migration, however, excited positive expressions of fear in New York. June 13, 1712, Governor Robert Hunter, of New York, wrote to the Board of Trade: "The war betwixt the people of North Carolina and the Tuscarora Indians is like to embroil us all. The Five Nations, by instigation of the French, threaten to join them." Again, September 10, 1713, the same Governor wrote William Popple: "The Five Nations are hardly to be persuaded from sheltering the Tuscarora Indians, which would embroil us all." Here is a fear that the Five Nations would make common cause with the Tuscaroras against all the English colonies. The sheltering evidently refers to allowing them to live somewhere on their undisputed territories. Such sheltering on the Juniata would, at that period, be as effectual as in New York, and in many respects preferable. How such sheltering would "embroil us all" will be seen in the savage letter of the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of New York some seven years later.

At a conference held with the Five Nations, September 20, 1713, as set forth in the journey of Hansen and others to Onondaga, one of the Iroquois orators said: "The Tuscarorase went out heretofore from us and have settled themselves there (in Carolina); now they have got in a war and are dispersed and have abandoned their castles. But have compassion on them. The English have got the upper hand of them; they have abandoned their castles and are scattered hither and thither. Let that suffice. (Here follows a request that "Corlear," Governor of New York, will act as mediator, assuring him that they will do no more harm.) For they are no longer a nation with a name, being once dispersed." A year after this, September 20, 1714, at a conference with Governor Hunter, the Five Nations orator said: "We acquaint you that the Tuscarora Indians are come to shelter themselves among the Five Nations. They were of us, and went from us long ago, and are now returned and promise to live peaceably among us." This, for the first time, sounds as if some of the Tuscaroras were actually living among the Iroquois; though being on the Juniata and along the middle Susquehanna may, in the language of that day, under the wide sway of Iroquois rule, have been regarded as sheltering among the Five Nations. If some of them were at this date already in New York, this passage stands alone in support of the fact; and it is very indefinite, and at most could only refer to a small fragment of the tribe. It is utterly impossible to follow all the detached fragments of the broken-up Tuscarora confederacy; but there is no evidence that the mass of them had proceeded any farther north at this time than the Juniata region.

After the Five Nations had overcome the tribes on the upper Susquehanna and the Juniata, they finally conquered the Susquehannocks, or Conestogas, in 1676. This opened up the way for predatory raids southward, and brought

them into collision with the governments of Maryland and Virginia. In 1682 they were forced to indemnify these provinces for their depredations. Treaties were made and broken, and the fault was laid at the door of the indiscreet young men, who could not be restrained. Albany was the place where the chain of friendship was brightened from time to time, by giving large presents to these Indians. These goods were purchased at Albany, and became a regular source of income, and were looked forward to like a modern government pay-day. In December, 1719, the president of the Council of New York wrote a circular letter to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina on Indian affairs. He observed that the Five Nations living in that province "think themselves slighted by the governments to the southward," and he intimated that it was time to come to Albany and hold a treaty with them. This enraged Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, who was opposed to "all the King's Governors dancing many hundred miles to Albany to treat upon every whim and caprice" of "your savages," as he writes to the Governor of New York. His sarcastic letter is dated January 25, 1720. To this letter we are indebted for several items of interest in the early alliance of the Tuscaroras with the Five Nations, and what is of especial value is a statement that will, we believe, solve the question as to how the name "Tuscarora" came to be geographically fastened in Juniata County. The only natural solution is that the tribe once resided there, yet we have sought in vain for any respectable historian who has ventured the statement that they ever did live here. The early traders to the Ohio, in following the dividing water-shed between the Potomac and Juniata, came to the 'Tuscarora Path," the well-defined route used by that tribe in their migration northward, and which led to their settlement in the valley beyond. The first is known as Path Valley to this day, and the region where they had their headquarters is still Tuscarora Valley, thus illustrating how language adheres to the soil when the lips that spoke it are resolved into dust. The language of Gov. Spottswood, referred to, is as follows :

"In the years 1712 and 1713 they (the Five Nations) were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscarouroes, who had massacred in cold blood some hundreds of the English and were then warring against us ; and they have at this very day the chief murderers, with the greatest part of that nation, seated under their protection near Susquehannah river, whither they removed them when they found they could no longer support them against the force which the English brought upon them in these parts. During the Tuscouroro war about two hundred of your Indians set upon our Virginia traders as they were going to the southern Indians with a caravan of at least eighty horses loaded, and after killing one of our people and shooting most of the horses, they made booty of all the goods, declaring their reason for so doing was because they did not carry their ammunition to the Tuscouroroes. Is their close confederacy with the Tuscouroroes any ways agreeable to the Five Nations' answer which Lawrence Clauson reports to your Commissioners on the 6th of May, 1712, and to be taken for the assistants promised to reduce these murderers?"

The above extract proves that, although the great body of the Tuscaroras had left Carolina in 1713, yet seven years afterwards, instead of being with the Five Nations in New York, they were seated under their protection, near the Susquehanna River, having been removed there by them. The Five Nations had a close confederacy with the Tuscaroras, but they had not adopted them, nor had they taken them to New York, but left them living near the Susquehanna. In spite of the pressure brought to bear upon them, the Five Nations had aided their kindred, and in their extemity, had allowed them to occupy a quiet interior region, which they, in former years, had depopulated in their exterminating wars to the southward. Here, hemmed in by mountains, they were beyond the reach of their enemies.

This position, that the Tuscaroras lived at some distance from the Five Nations, is strengthened by the assertion made by the Board of Trade, July 7, 1720, that the robberies and mischiefs complained of by Virginia had been committed by "some loose straggling Indians of the Five Nations, who had joined the Tuscaroras." This language shows that the loose fellows straggled from New York southward, and, living among the Tuscaroras, were molesting the Virginia set-

tlers. This would have been no excuse in behalf of the Five Nations, if the Tuscaroras were then living among them, and if they then constituted a part of their confederacy.

The Tuscaroras did not all come north at the same time. They came in detached fragments for at least fifty-five years. The Nottaways remained until they entirely melted away. On the breaking up of the hostile forces, in 1713, the fragments of the several tribes scattered in different directions, seeking safety from the vengeance of their overpowering foes. This made them a roving, uneasy set of fellows, who were constantly seeking to better their condition by a change of residence. These fragments cannot be followed, as they soon lose their identity in the company of remnants of other tribes similarly situated. Yet we have the testimony of Governor Spottswood that in 1720 "the greatest part of that nation," including their chief warriors, were seated near the Susquehanna, in a region of which the white people knew little or nothing. It is possible that all who came north did not live in the Tuscarora Valley. They had a wide scope of country over which to roam, as it was then an empty interior. It is possible that some of them may have gone already as far as New York, but the bulk of them must have been in Tuscarora Valley. Their council-house, no doubt, was in the "old fort field," near Milligan's, above Academia, where their remains exactly correspond with what we know of these people. Their fort site and mound will be found described under the head of Beale township. There were at this period no other tribes in this region. The Delawares were then only beginning to leave their native river, but had not crossed the Susquehanna. The Shawanees, who had come up from the south, the Conoys and Nanticokes from Maryland, and the little squad of Conestogas, all lived east of the Kittatinny Mountains.

Frederick Kidder says: "It is certain that the main part of the tribe had joined the Iroquois in 1717." For this assertion there is not a particle of evidence. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," says: "The Tuscaroras were regarded as a constituent member of the confederacy, although they were not admitted to full equality, as the Five Nations were opposed to changing the number and apportionment of the sachemships adopted at the first organization of the league. Otherwise they were equal." Samuel G. Drake, an Indian antiquarian, who has made extensive researches into the history of North American Indians, says: "The Tuscaroras from Carolina joined them (the Five Nations) about 1712, but were not formally admitted into the confederacy until about ten years after that—this gained them the name of the Six Nations." A strong confirmatory proof is found in the fact that during this period they are never mentioned at any of their conferences or treaties. Conferences were held at Albany, September 20, 1714, August 27, 1715, June 13, 1717, September 7, 1721, and August 27, 1722, besides many other meetings with the Five Nations, so called, but at which there is no mention of the Tuscaroras. How could this be if they were received and adopted, as declared by our historians, immediately after they came from Carolina? The inference is clear. During these ten years most of them were on the Juniata, and after this probation they were formally assigned a portion of the Oneida territory, where they had their council-house east of Syracuse.

On September 1, 1722, Governor Burnet held a conference with the Five Nations, at Albany, at which the Iroquois speaker said: "We inform you also that three companies of our people are gone out to fight against the Flatheads (Catawbas), who have been our enemies for a long time. There are also two French Indians that live at Cadarachqui, that went out a fighting two years ago towards Virginia by way of Cayouga and have their abode among the Tuskarores that live near Virginia and go backwards and forwards." Beyond all doubt the Tuscaroras, among whom these two French Indians had their headquarters, were those in Tuscarora Valley. At this treaty Governor Spottswood got the Five Nations to agree to a division line along the Potomac and the high ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, to

prevent incursions between the northern and southern Indians. There are ten tribes enumerated on each side of that line. The Five Nations are named in their order from east to west, but the Tuscaroras are classified separately with the tribes resident in Pennsylvania and subject to the Five Nations. The Iroquois orator said: "As you engaged for ten nations, so do we, viz.: for the Five Nations and for the Tuscarores, Conestogoes, Chuanoes, Ochtachquanawicroones and Ostanghaes, which live upon Susquehanna River." This would seem to imply that these five tribes lived upon the Susquehanna, but upon the 6th of September it is noted that the agreement made with the Governor of Virginia was by the whole Five Nations, including the Tuscaroras. Evidently they were only then beginning to reckon the Tuscaroras as a factor in connection with the negotiations with the Five Nations. On the same day it is recorded that the Indians "gave six shouts—five for the Five Nations and one for the castle of the Tuscarores, lately seated between the Oneidas and Onondagas." The word "lately" cannot possibly be accidental. It is positive proof of their recent settlement. At the conclusion of this treaty, in the presence of the New York Commissioners of Indian Affairs, the Five Nations, calling themselves by that name, requested a special interview with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and this is the way in which the record introduces the Tuscaroras: "The next day, the 14th day of September, the Governor received, at his chambers, the ten chiefs of the Five Nations, being two from each, together with two others, said to be of the Tuscororoes." This is the first mention of the Tuscaroras in the management of the affairs of the Five Nations, and the expression denotes that their appearance in this capacity was something new. On December 4, 1726, Governor Burnet, of New York in speaking of the Iroquois, says: "Who were but Five formerly, but now, by sending for the Tuscaroras from South Carolina, are become Six." Even as late as April 18, 1732, the Governor of Pennsylvania said: "Those Indians by us generally called the Five Nations, but of late the Six Nations, *alias* the Minquays and Iroquois." Here we find the name Six Nations only lately substituted for Five Nations; the French term, Iroquois, and the Dutch, Minequas, in the process of transformation into Mingos, strangely transferred from the Conestogas, whom they conquered, to their conquerors in New York, and finally especially applied to a mixture of Conestogas and New York Indians settled in Ohio.

It may seem strange that, from the time the Tuscaroras left Carolina until they were adopted, and became one of the Six Nations, that so little is said of them, and that we have trouble to find evidence of their location. This is explained by their fragmentary condition, being too dispersed to be regarded as a nation; and partly by the fact that the body of them were then living beyond the range of white habitations, among the mountains, perhaps not yet penetrated by the ubiquitous trader; and, again, partly because further trouble with the white people was so dreaded that for a season they were retired and circumspect. Their town in Tuscarora Valley was, however, not abandoned altogether when they were adopted by the Five Nations, as is here demonstrated by the following quotation. An Indian boy (of what tribe is not stated, but most likely a Tuscarora), held as a slave by Nathaniel Ford, an Englishman on the Pedee River, called Constichrohare by the Indians (now the site of Cheraw, Chesterfield County, S. C.), was carried away. Complaint was made, and Governor Burnet and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs of New York, on September 13, 1726, made inquiry of the Iroquois concerning this boy. In reply they used these words: "You have made inquiry concerning a slave, whom you say was taken by our people. We acknowledge to have been of the company that took him. He is given to Indians who live on a branch of the Susquehannah River, which is called Soghneijadie. Therefore we desire you to make a farther inquiry, for that place is nearer to you than to us."[1] Beyond all doubt the branch of the Susquehanna here named is the Juniata, and this reference to it is especially interesting, as the oldest mention of the name of this river, outside

[1] See N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. 796.

of ancient maps, that we have been able to find. No doubt the Indians who had this slave in possession on the Sogh-ne-ija-die were Tuscaroras, who still had a town in Juniata County. The Dutch used "ij" as we use the letter "y". We read occasionally of some of the tribe being in this part of the State in later years. September 5, 1730, we read that "three Tuskarorows were missing at Pechston" (Harrisburg).

While we claim to have established for the Tuscaroras a residence in the Juniata region with a central council-fire and fort in Tuscarora Valley, between their exodus from Carolina and their admission into the Iroquois confederacy, we claim, also, that there were some Tuscaroras still living at this outpost until after the Juniata region was sold to Penn. John O'Neal wrote a letter to the Governor from Carlisle, May 27, 1753, in which he remarks,—"A large number of Delawares, Shawanese and Tuscaroras continue in this vicinity—the greater number having gone to the west." In an old bill of sale for lands at Academia, in Tuscarora Valley, written June 1, 1754, mention is made of Indians then "settled on ye bottom, surrounded by ye creek," which was a large loop, known as the Half-Moon. John Armstrong took up three hundred and fifty-six acres of this land February 3, 1755, and in his application says it is "where some Indians, called by the name of Lakens, live, some six miles from the mouth of the Tuscarora," and George Armstrong on the same day got a warraut for land "on the south side of Tuscarora, opposite to the settlement of the Indians called Lackens."

The year 1756, following Braddock's defeat, will be remembered as a time of border devastations by the Indians, headed by French. Among a series of letters and reports, written at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), we find the following, dated September 15th:

"Two hundred Indians and French left Fort Duquesne to set fire to four hundred houses in a part of Pennsylvania. That Province has suffered but little in consequence of the intrigues of the Five Nations with Taskarosins, a tribe on the lands of that Province, and in alliance with the Five Nations. But now they have declared that they will assist their brethren, the Delawares and Chouanons (Shawanese), and consequently several have sided with them, so that the above Province will be laid waste the same as Virginia and Carolina."

It would seem, from this extract, that these Tuscaroras, who lived in this province, were friendly to the whites, and for a time served as a partial protection to them in Pennsylvania. We have met no such evidence elsewhere. At this date the eastern part of the Juniata region had been already devastated; but the intimation is that had it not been for a desire to win over these Tuscaroras, the borders would have suffered still more. We have no means for ascertaining the number of Tuscaroras then located here; but it was probably not large. We cannot well doubt the statement here given, as the French were well posted on Indian affairs, and, at that time, had parties out scouting under their direction to murder and burn in a style that is shocking to relate.

In a journal kept by Colonel James Burd, while building Fort Augusta, at Shamokin, June 4, 1757, we find these words: "This day the Tuscarora tribe informed me they intended setting off up the river; I gave them provisions enough, and five gallons of rum; they set off accordingly." From the abrupt manner in which they are here spoken of, we infer that this branch of the Tuscaroras had been living near Shamokin, and probably stretching along the Tuscarora Path southward to the Potomac, or scattered over the Juniata Valley. There seems to be evidence, also, that at still later dates there were members of that tribe in Tuscarora Valley. On August 11, 1762, the Governor received a letter "taken from the mouth of Augus, Tuscarora chief, by Eli Forbes, missionary at Onohoquage." It is dated at "Lower Tuscarora Onohoquage, July 8, 1762." The chief Augus, or Akis, carried this letter in person. The place is said to be "on the upper waters of the Susquehanna." It contains this sentence: "We should be glad to be informed of the state and behavior of our brethren in Tuscarora Valley, and to have some directions about the way, as we propose to make them a visit, and also should be glad of a pass or recommendation in writing, that we may be friendly received on our way to and at the val-

ley." It may be argued that there is a Tuscarora Valley in the southeast corner of Bradford County, and that that may be the region referred to in this and in the French extract above given; but this does not seem possible for the following reasons: (1) The Tuscaroras did not settle at the mission point in Bradford County until ten years later (1766); (2) in that locality they would have been no barrier to any of the white settlements against Indians operating against them from the Pittsburgh region; and (3) the chief Augus would not have come from his town (Windsor, Broome County, N. Y.), a little beyond that place, to Lancaster, to inquire from the Governor the way to Tuscarora Valley in Bradford County; and, finally (4), his letter asks for a pass that would secure him a friendly reception among the white people, not only on his way, but also "at the valley." There were white inhabitants at this time in Juniata County, but none in Bradford County. The conclusion is, therefore, that this chief desired to visit his kindred in the Juniata Tuscarora Valley. The fact is the more interesting as we find, by the first assessment, taken the next year, that there were over fifty settlers already living in the valley. They must have settled among these red men—a condition of affairs which we have been slow to believe. When the last of them took their departure we have found no means to determine.

On December 16, 1766, one hundred and sixty Tuscaroras from Carolina arrived at Sir William Johnson's, in New York, who, while on their way, at Paxtang, in Pennsylvania, were robbed of their horses and other goods to the value of fifty-five pounds. In a diary kept at the Moravian mission at Friedenshutten (Wyalusing), during the year 1767, we find these entries: "January 25th—two feet of snow fell last night. The Tuscaroras were so alarmed, not being accustomed to snow, that they all left their huts down by the river and came up to us." In February mention is made of several Tuscaroras coming to the mission to stay there, who had planted, the summer previous, at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, in Wyoming County. "In May seventy-five Tuscaroras came from Carolina." "They are lazy and refuse to hear religion." Corn had to be sent to them down the river. They are described as half-starved, miserable objects. In November, 1770, Sir William Johnson says: "The Tuscaroras, since the last of them came from the southward to join the rest, may now number about two hundred and fifty."

In the Revolutionary War the Tuscaroras and Oneidas remained true to the interests of the colonists, and their settlements were not devastated by General Sullivan when he so severely punished the other tribes for their apostasy. Some time after the war the Tuscaroras migrated to a reservation near Niagara Falls, at Lewistown, N. Y., where they still reside. Some of them, however, have gone over to Canada and a few to the West. Samuel Smith was the last chief of those that remained in Carolina, and died in 1802. Sacarissa and Solomon Longboard, both chiefs of the northern Tuscaroras, then brought up from North Carolina the last remnant of their people, thus making the total duration of their migration northward to cover a period of eighty-nine years. They now number about three hundred, and still retain the peculiarities of their Carolina ancestors. The men cultivate the soil with great success, and the women are thrifty housewives. Those southern tribes which aided the white people in driving their ancestors out of Carolina, a couple of years later, went to war with the white people, because they refused to fulfill their engagements when they employed them to fight the Tuscaroras; and in turn they were devastated, and to-day are only known in history. The Tuscaroras are the only living representatives of all the Carolina tribes. In these descendants there is still the blood of those who first met Grenville, Lane, Hariot and White in 1585.

Although the name Tuscarora is one of the plainest of our Indian names, yet, in the preparation of this article, the writer has found at least fifty-four variations in the spelling of the word. These arise from ignorance in the writers, dialectical variations in pronunciation and many other causes. The inability of the Delawares to pronounce the letter "r" has led to curious variations. A town in Ohio, where

a number of this tribe had settled, was called by the Delawares Tuskalawa, as given in Rev. Charles Beatty's journal. By a compromise, one of the displaced letters was restored, and the valley is now known as the Tuscarawas.

Like other Indians, the Tuscaroras were subdivided into families, named after animals. They were bear, wolf, turtle, beaver, deer, eel and snipe. Marriage within the clan was forbidden, and all relationship reckoned in the female line, in which alone the civil and military chieftainships were hereditary.

THE ERA OF THE TRADERS.—At what date and by whom the Juniata and West Branch Valleys were first traversed, and the Alleghenies first crossed by Europeans in a journey to the Ohio, is unrecorded, and must forever remain unknown. The first men who ventured into the unexplored forests among these mountains were not given to keeping journals of their travels for future historians. No one seems to have thought of immortalizing himself by bequeathing to us a good description, giving minute details of the country and its tribes. At first the natives brought their peltry hundreds of miles to the Delaware River; but, in course of time, these skins and furs became so valuable in Europe that the worst class of men were stimulated to penetrate the depths of the forest in order to hasten and monopolize the trade. In this way the whole Juniata and West Branch regions were traversed long years before their settlement; but the few literary remnants of those days scarcely furnish us a local habitation and a name. From the days of William Penn's advent up to 1722 the Indian expenses were inconsiderable, being limited by law to fifty pounds per annum. In that year the Assembly paid Governor Keith's expenses to Albany. In 1727 they refused to pay more than half the amount of an account of Conrad Weiser. In 1728, under an alarm, they agreed to pay without limitation the expenses of an Indian conference. After this they sometimes paid half, and sometimes all. The appetite for presents which the Indians acquired was not easily satiated. Constant disturbances, frequently caused by rum, called for expensive treaties, and the donations allured the Indians and made them more insolent and exacting. The expenses soon rose to over eight thousand pounds, and the question whether these treaties were more for the benefit of the proprietaries in buying lands than for the safety of the people gave rise to heated controversy. The result was that Indian affairs began to take a wider and more public range, and the records of those days begin to throw more light upon the uninhabited interior of the country.

As early as 1722 we read that "William Wilkins was 150 miles up Sasquehannah (above Conestoga), trading for his master," John Cartlidge, a trader. Several Frenchmen engaged in the trade lived among the Indians east of the mountains, extending their travels up the Susquehanna and its branches; but, in what is said of them and other traders, there is not a hint that any one penetrated or crossed the Juniata region prior to 1727—and then it is only an inference in the accounts of traders passing to the Ohio.

On July 3, 1727, at a council held in Philadelphia with the chiefs of the Five Nations, but mostly Cayugas, also Conestogas and Ganawese, Madam Montour, interpreter, we have the first clear reference to the Juniata region. The record makes them address the Governor as follows:

"They desire that there may be no settlements made up Sasquehannah higher than Pextan (Harrisburg), and that none of the settlers there abouts be suffered to sell or keep any rum there, for that being the road by which their people go out to war, they are apprehensive of mischief if they meet with liquor in these parts. They desire also, for the same reasons, that none of the traders be allowed to carry any rum to the remoter parts where James Le Tort trades,—that is, Allegany on the branch of Ohio. And this they desire may be taken notice of, as the mind of the chiefs of all the Five Nations, for it is all those nations that now speak by them to all our people."

To this the Governor replied, the next day, as follows:

"We have not hitherto allowed any settlement to be made above Pextan, but, as the young people grow up, they will spread of course, yet it will not be very speedily. The Governor, however, will give orders to them all to be civil to those of the Five Nations as they pass that way, though it would be better if

they would pass Sasquehannah above the mountains. And the sale of rum shall be prohibited both there and at Alegany; but the woods are so thick and dark we can not see what is done in them. The Indians may stave any rum they find in the Woods, but, as has been said, they must not drink or carry any away."

Two interesting facts may be fairly inferred from the above complaints. First, at this date Le Tort, who had settled at Carlisle, it is said, as early as 1720, was a well-known trader already at Allegheny, passing over the mountain either at the Juniata and Kittanning path, or by Shamokin and the West Branch. This is the more interesting, as it was in this year that the Shawanese began to pass over the mountains, followed by some of the Delawares and the restless young Iroquois, especially those of Conestoga descent, and began to settle on the Ohio, then an uninhabited hunting-ground. The second inference is that at the date of the above conference there were white people already squatted on the Susquehanna or Juniata, west of Paxtang, or there were already such decided symptoms of danger in this direction that the Iroquois deputies considered it necessary to forbid that any one should presume to settle beyond the Kittatinny Mountains. A violation of this precautionary restriction led to a series of complaints about intruders into the Juniata region for the next twenty-seven years.

The reader will bear in mind that the Delawares originally lived on the river Delaware; that, being encroached upon by the settlers, they began gradually to remove to the Susquehanna, especially at Paxtang, Shamokin and Wyoming, soon after the year 1700; that the Shawanese first came up from the south in 1699 and settled on the lower Susquehanna, the Conestogas going security for their good behavior; that, about twenty-five years later, both these tribes began to work their way westward, along the Juniata and West Branch, and finally passed over the mountains to the Ohio. Some other remnants of southern tribes, such as the Ganawese, or Conoys, the Nanticokes and the Tuteloes, gradually worked their way up the main stream to the Six Nations, to whom they and all these tribes were tributary, and into which they were finally merged. It was claimed by Pennsylvania, at the treaty in Albany in 1754, and admitted by the Six Nations, "that the road to Ohio is no new road; it is an old, frequented road; the Shawanese and Delawares removed thither about thirty years ago from Pennsylvania, ever since which that road has been traveled by our traders at their invitation, and always with safety until within these few years." Though the Delawares were leaving their ancient river and settling on the Susquehanna and its branches, and some of their hunters were following the restless Shawanese to Ohio, still the Governor observed, in 1728, that "all our Indians in these parts have an entire dependence on the Five Nations." The truth is, it was about this time, as demonstrated by these movements, that the Shawanese especially began to manifest impatience under the Iroquois rule, and the Delawares dissatisfaction at being displaced, feelings which eventually culminated in openly aiding the French.

During the next twenty years the history of Indian affairs on Susquehanna, West Branch and Juniata are often connected with an Iroquois agency on the northern border of the district. More than a passing notice should be taken of its principal managers. Allummapees, *alias* Sassoonan, was a Delaware king, a chief at Paxtang as early as 1709, and king from 1718 to 1747. He was a good-hearted Indian, true to the English and an advocate of peace, and supposed to be one hundred years old when he died.

Perhaps one of the finest and most prudent, as well as able and sensible, characters that the Indian business of those days brought to prominence was Shickcalamy, Shikelimus or Shikellimo. As early as September 1, 1728, we find Governor Gordon sending a message to Shamokin by the hands of Henry Smith and John Petty, Indian traders. From this we learn that Shickcalamy was already at that post as the deputy of the Six Nations and superintendent of their subjects, especially the Shawanese. He lived for ten years a mile below Milton, on the Union County side of the river, a spot long known as "Shickcalamy's old town." He then moved to Shamokin, (now Sunbury), as a more convenient place for the transaction of his public business. He lived there until his death, in

1749. His name is, moreover, memorable as the father of "Logan, the Mingo chief," whose name, from Logan's Spring, in Mifflin County, has geographical application all over the country. At the date above given we find him thus spoken of: "Shikellima, of the Five Nations, appointed to reside among the Shawanese, whose services have been and may yet further be of great advantage to this Government," and the Governor adds, "he is a good man and I hope will give a good account of them." He was first visited at his old town by Conrad Weiser in February, 1737. Soon after he removed to Shamokin, where he was visited by Count Zinzendorf, in 1742, who preached to him the gospel. In after-years he received that gospel with faith in tears from Bishop Watteville, and subsequently, while on a visit to Bethlehem, he was received into the Moravian Church, and before partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper he cast away a small idol or totem which he wore about his neck. He had during this trip with him his two sons, whom he had baptized, calling one after the above-named trader, John Petty, and the other after that distinguished friend of the Indians, and long the provincial secretary, James Logan. Shickcalamy was a descendant of the ancient Minequas or Susquehannock or Conestoga Indians, but was reckoned as an Oneida chief, but his son Logan was a Cayuga chief, belonging to the tribe of his mother, according to the system of Indian relationship. Zinzendorf says Shickcalamy was "the Viceroy of the Six Nations, maintaining the balance of power between the different tribes, and between the Indians and whites, acting as Agent of the Iroquois confederacy in all affairs of state and war." Loskiel speaks of him as "being the first magistrate and head chief of all the Iroquois living on the banks of the Susquehanna as far as Onondago; he thought it incumbent on him to be very circumspect in his dealings with the white people." He never became intoxicated, and died in April, 1749, attended by the pious Zeisberger, in full confidence in the Christian's hope. His son, John Taghneghdoarus, was appointed his successor. What those services were which the Governor speaks of as having already been of great advantage to the government in 1728, we are not told; but we are bound to infer that he had been at this post for some time previous to this first mention of his name. It is probable that he was sent there in 1727. In the capacity in which he served he had general oversight of the Indian affairs in the whole Juniata region, and his advice was generally adopted by the council of the Six Nations.

The position here taken as to the time when the Delawares first settled on the Susquehanna and its western branches has been carefully considered, in view of the many writers who have taken it for granted that they always belonged there. There are several French maps, of dates about 1700 to 1720, and the map of Senex in 1721, founded on Herman's of 1670, which give quite a number of names along the middle Susquehanna River. These names belong to the Iroquois stock of languages, showing that the Delawares then had no towns on its waters. In Egle's "History of Dauphin County" there is a manuscript draught of the middle Susquehanna River, made by Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to which the date 1701 has been assigned. This map, indeed, proves the presence of the Delawares, but its true date is at least twenty-five years later, as is demonstrated by numerous ear-marks. Le Tort did not have a "store" at Northumberland, nor Scull, opposite Port Treverton in 1701; but we know they were in that region in 1727. Nor was the Delaware term "Shamoakin," applied to the river or its mouth, then in use. In fact, the name Shamokin is derived from the circumstance that it was the abode of the great sachem, Allummapees, whom we know yet lived at "Paxtang" in 1709, and probably did not go to this place of the "Shackamakers" prior to 1727, in which year he sent the Governor a letter dated at "Shahomaking." With all due deference to Heckewelder's opinion that the name means "the place where we caught plenty of eels," the writer submits that, as in the case of "Shackamaxon," his definition is too slippery for this situation. It is evidently derived from the words "sachem," a chief, and "acki" or "ohke," a place or region, meaning the place where the chief lived. The name only came

into use after this "king" removed there to look after his people, who were scattered in every direction in little temporary towns on the larger streams. These facts are not only interesting, but very important in understanding the history of this region and period. The Juniata is spelled "Cheniaty" by Taylor; the Mahantango is called "Sequosockcoo;" and "Chinas-ky" is the spelling of a name of the West Branch, of which the writer has made a collection of over thirty variations. It referred to the caves on this river in which demons were supposed to dwell, and hence also often called by the Iroquois the "Ot-zinachson," or the stream in the region of the cave-devils. At these headquarters at Shamokin, Allummapees regulated the affairs of his tribe after 1727, and was joined by Shickcalamy a few years later.

In the spring of 1728 we find Le Tort contemplating a trading tour as far west as the Miamis or Twightwees or naked Indians, who resided at the west end of Lake Erie. He had contemplated going the fall previous, and waited so long at Chenastry (West Branch) for one who had engaged to accompany him that the winter set in before he could proceed. He had engaged Madame Montour and her husband to go along, as she had a sister married among the Miamis, but she was deterred by a prominent Delaware chief named Manawkyhickon, who had ill-will to the English because Wequeala, his brother, had been hung in New Jersey, and who told them they might meet some "white heads" on the way, as the Miamis were about to take up the hatchet against the English. This news was brought by Le Tort, and as he and John Scull were about "to return to Chenasshy," the Governor sent presents to Allummapees, Madame Montour and Manawkyhickon. The latter boasted to King Allummapees that if he wanted war, "he could make a handel to his Hatsheat Seventey ffaddom Long." Chenasshy is the same as Zinachse, and other forms for West Branch.

At this period we have the first manifestation of uneasiness over the machinations of the French to the westward. It is feared, September 2, 1728, that as "there are still some commotions among the Indians," that the story "is not altogether without a foundation" which Manawkyhickon and Madame Montour told Le Tort last spring, about the "Tweektwese, or Miamis, or naked Indians being invited to attack this country" by the French. "Our Lenappys or Delawares know nothing of it. The Shawanese we know are ready for any mischief. How far the Five Nations are privy to it we can not judge." Evidently at this time there was considerable travel up the Susquehanna and Juniata, and they were getting news over the mountains from the Miamis, who were the nearest Indian nation to the west.

In 1729 a son of Shickcalamy and Carondowanna, *alias* Robert Hunter, an Iroquois and husband of Madame Montour, were captured and killed in an expedition against the southern Indians. The Governor sent "strouds to cover the dead," and wrote, "our souls are afflicted for the loss of our dear good friend Carondowanna and of all our other brethren of the Five Nations." On August 18, 1729, Gordon wrote to Shickcalamy, desiring the Indians "to be kind to our people wherever they meet with them, whether on Susquehannah, Potowmack or Allegheny, or in any other place." This proves the wide extent of trading operations at that date. On October 4, 1729, the Governor addressed a formal letter "To the several Traders of Pennsylvania with the Indians at Allegheny and the other remote parts in or near said Province." The letter is a caution against carrying rum to the Indians; exhorts them to set an example to the Indians by their "sobriety, temperance, humanity and charity;" urges them to observe honesty, justice, courtesy and humanity in their dealings; and enjoins these rules "for the peace of the public and your own ease, benefit and security." Unfortunately, this good advice was never observed, for, as a class, they were among the worst of the white people.

In 1730 two white men were killed at Allegheny; the number of traders was increasing, and rum was the principal cause of bringing items to the surface as surviving history. The fall previous John Fisher and John Hart, who are called "two of the Shoahmokin traders," went with the Indians to a fire-ring hunt one

hundred miles down the river, in which Hart was accidentally shot. The Delawares got Edmund Cartlidge to write a letter for them to the Governor, which is dated April 30, 1730, "att Alleegaening on the main Road," and signed by Shawan-oppan and six other chiefs. Shanoppin's town is described by Harris and others in 1754, and was on the river a little above Pittsburgh. In a memorial of Edmund Cartlidge, Jonah Davenport and Henry Baly, in 1730, we have definite information as to when and by whom the trade at Allegheny was commenced. They claim to have been the pioneers at Allegheny, and during the three years past had the chief part of the trade. This would fix 1727 as the time for "venturing themselves and goods further than any person formerly did."

In 1731 quite a desire was manifested to induce the Shawanese to return from Allegheny, offering as an inducement the grant of a reservation in Cumberland County. Peter Chartier communicated this offer to them. He lived below and across the river from Harrisburg, and no doubt was to carry the message on one of his trips to Allegheny. This same Chartier afterwards removed near Pittsburgh, and in 1744 proved treacherous to the English, joined the French and helped to pillage traders, and seduced a number of Shawanese to join the enemy. Governor Thomas attributed this to the "perfidious blood" of the Shawanese that partly filled his veins. The province now began to awaken to the designs of the French. Their operations at Allegheny created manifest uneasiness, as the people began to realize how deeply the consequences might affect this province. A new general atlas revealed how exorbitant were the claims of the French. Large parts of Carolina and Virginia were given as parts of New France, and the Susquehanna River was laid down as the western boundary line of Pennsylvania. The news brought eastward over the mountains by Le Tort, Davenport and Cartlidge revealed the intrigues of the French in trying to gain the good graces of the Shawanese, through an agent named Cavalier, who visited them every year and took their leading men to Montreal, and sent them a gunsmith to repair their arms free of charge. Hence it was determined to try to induce the Shawanese to return to the proffered manor. But this effort failed, as it was found that if the Iroquois would press their jurisdiction, it would result in the summary removal of the Shawanese within undoubted French territory. The affidavits of James Le Tort and Jonah Davenport concerning the Indian towns to the westward and the operations of Cavalier, were taken October 29, 1731. Up to this period no records have come down to us of those going to Allegheny, relating their experience and observations in crossing the Juniata region, yet there can be no doubt that it was traversed by them during these five years, and that every Indian town was frequently visited, although no landmarks are given. At this point, however, we are no longer in doubt as to the route traveled by the traders. On a paper that was folded with the affidavits above named there is an estimate of the number of Indians, the distances to their towns and the names of their chiefs and tribes. To this paper we are indebted for the mention of the name of the river Juniata and two places on its waters, being our oldest recorded landmarks. As a more than an ordinary interest attaches to this document, we give the few words it contains concerning this region,—

"Ohesson upon Choniata, distant from Sasquehanna 60 miles; Shawanese, 20 families, 60 men, chief, Kissikahquelas.

"Assunnepachla upon Choniata, distant about 100 miles by water and 50 by land from Ohesson; Delawares, 12 families, 36 men."

The other tribes named are all located west of the Allegheny Mountains. We must infer that these traders knew of no other towns belonging to these tribes except the two here given. Assunnepachla was situated at Frankstown, in Blair County. Ohesson was probably at Lewistown. This point was early and long known as "Old Town," meaning that it was the seat of a former Indian village. Jones, in his "History of the Juniata Valley," locates Ohesson "on the flat eight or nine miles west of Lewistown near a large spring." Why, he does not tell, and we know of no other authority. Twenty to twenty-three years after this date this chief evidently lived in "the valley of Kishicoquil-

las." He died in August, 1754, at McKee's Half Falls, on Susquehanna; and in May, 1755, General John Armstrong calls the big valley after him. He appears to have been one of the more decent and peaceable of the turbulent and treacherous Shawanese. As early as August 1, 1739, he was a witness to a renewal of the league of amity and good-will between the representatives of his tribe and the proprietaries, in which his name is spelled Kaash-aw-kagh-quil-las. Lewistown is the natural outlet of the valley and a much more likely location for a town than any other place in this region. The name does not belong to the Shawanese language, and is probably a lingering remnant of its ancient inhabitants. As a Shawanese town it could not have been in existence over five years. Whatever may be the facts as to the routes by which these traders traveled to the Ohio prior to this date, whether they sometimes went by Shamokin and the West Branch, or during certain seasons along the dividing waters between the Juniata and Potomac, it is certain that one path traveled by these men passed through Ohesson and led over the mountain by Frankstown and Johnstown to Kittanning.

On the head of this news from the Ohio the Governor addressed the Assembly, saying, "You will clearly see the necessity of turning your thoughts to the consideration of Indian affairs, and providing by proper regulations for the peace and safety of the province, which is too frequently endangered by persons settling on lands not yet purchased from the natives, and the undue manner in which our trade with them for several years past has been carried on." This intimation of encroachment on unpurchased lands must refer to those west of the Blue Mountains, for although the lands eastward were purchased after this date in order to satisfy the Iroquois, yet the proprietaries always contended that the lands east of the mountains had been fairly purchased, and were included in the deed from Governor Dongan.

In August, 1732, deputies of the Six Nations came to Philadelphia, to whom was rehearsed a history of the Shawanese, and as "they had removed backwards to Ohio," they were ordered by the Six Nations to return; but this, like previous efforts, resulted in utter failure. The occasion, however, served a timely opportunity to sharpen the hatred of the Six Nations against the French, and secure their good-will in behalf of the English. During this year one John Kelly, belonging to John Wilkins, got up a tremendous consternation among the Shawanese by telling them that all the Christians were in friendship with the Five Nations, and that the latter had told the Governor that they had already eaten several of the Shawanese, and "if they should speak they would eat them all." The Governor sent them a message and a six-gallon keg of rum, which made them "exceeding joyful," and their four chiefs returned thanks for the dram. In October a deputation visited Philadelphia by invitation, and gave various pretexts for living on the Ohio, but made professions of friendship to the English. The Governor said it involved a question, "in case of a rupture with France, between having a thousand fierce fellows for or against us." The following paragraph, also from the Governor, well illustrates the situation at that day:

"Those Indians by us generally called the Five Nations, but of late Six Nations, *alias* the Minquays and Iroquois, have been acknowledged by all the natives of these parts as their masters, and a friendship has hitherto existed between them and us on the Susquehanna River and other parts of the Province. These people, since their conquest of the Susquehannah Indians, have always claimed that the river and all the lands upon it or its branches as their property; and this claim has been constantly acknowledged by all the other Indians in these parts; divers treaties have been held with them about those lands, and they sometimes seem to give them up to us, but still they claim them, and what may be the issue of it when they see such great numbers settled, as they will now find of those distressed people of Ireland, who have generally without any permission from the Government sat down on those lands, is very uncertain."

In June, 1733, Shickcalamy and three other Iroquois messengers visited Philadelphia, on the head of several ill reports in circulation among the Indians. He also made complaint against Peter Cheaver (Shaver) for traducing the former deputies and trading at Allegheny contrary to the agreement made at the last treaty, and also for making threats against the Indians. This man settled at Shaver's Creek

about 1754, where his headless body was found one morning about the year 1770, the mystery of whose death has never been solved.

The following is the formal protest presented against John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, for settling on unpurchased lands at the mouth of the Juniata River:

"Shekallamy then asked whether the Proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris to desire him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of Choniata, where Harris has built a house and is clearing fields.

"They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has houses, barns, &c., at Paxtang, is his place of dwelling, and it's not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement at Choniata.

"Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields.

"To this it was answered that Harris had probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses.

"Shikallamy said he had no ill-will to John Harris—it is not his custom to bear any man ill-ill; but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement made on lands which they have already desired to be kept free from any persons settling on."

"He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it."

The improvement made by Harris, under pretense of a trading-post, was on Duncan's Island. He removed because of this protest, but other offenses of a like nature were constantly occurring during the next twenty years.

During 1734 and 1735 Hetaquantagechty came as a messenger three times from the Six Nations. The business related principally to the efforts put forth to induce the Shawanese to return east of the mountains, which, as usual, failed. The customary protests were made against carrying rum into the Indian country. It is a disgrace to civilization that these savages had occasion to make these frequent complaints against their civilized brethren. He complained of the slanders of Madame Montour against a former deputation, and said "old age only protects her from being punished for such falsehoods." The Shawanese threatened that they would remove farther northward towards the French country, and desired the Delawares to go with them. Sassoonan had forbidden this, but fears were entertained concerning the conduct of these nations. A letter from the Ohio named some twenty traders then among the Indians in that region.

In August, 1736, Allummapees and other Delawares visited Philadelphia. Among them was one Tuscarora, belonging doubtless to one of the straggling bands of that nation still living in Pennsylvania. Governor Gordon having died, Allummapees hoped "that by eating and drinking we should endeavor to forget our grief." The poor savage knew no higher source of comfort. The Six Nations could not visit the province this year because "a great number of Indians from the Winter Country were come amongst them, who are said never to have seen white people, corn or bread." They, however, came in October with a very large deputation. This year is memorable for the sale and release of all claims to the lands east of the Blue Mountains, to which the Six Nations still held a disputed claim. The western limit of this purchase was the dividing line adjoining the unpurchased Juniata region for the next eighteen years. The range was called Tyannuntasacta by the Six Nations and Kekachtannin by the Delawares, both of which terms signified Endless Hills. The early settlers called it North Mountain; afterwards it got the name of Blue, though often called Kittatinny. The land purchase was made privately by the proprietaries, and hence the Council records do not tell us what the deputies said about encroachments upon the lands of Juniata and upper Susquehanna. From what passed before and after this period, no doubt decided expressions were given by them on this point.

In August, 1737, Manawkyhickon who figured in 1728 in frightening Le Tort and Madame Montour from visiting the Miamis, and old Nutimus, a chief of the Delawares, who had some fifty years before signed the deed of what is known as "the Walking Purchase" for lands on the Delaware River, now, with other chieftains of that nation, confirmed the old deed and released their claims to those lands. These negotiations had been pending at Durham in

1734, at Pennsborough in 1735, and now, in 1737, it was agreed to have this walk performed, and it took place September 19th. Three walkers started on the course, two of whom died of over-exertion, and Edward Marshall reached a point computed at eighty-six miles. The Indians were over-reached and defrauded; and from this time the Delawares were alienated, and the lands in after-years dearly paid for in blood,—a price ruthlessly exacted from many of the first settlers in the Juniata region. Although the Delawares had commenced to stray west of the mountains as early as 1727, yet the most ferocious and warlike of their tribes, the Minsi or Monseys, were most affected by the Walking Purchase, and now entered that school in which they were trained for the part they took in the French and Indian War. The grievances of the Delawares cannot be denied or palliated. The heart-burnings engendered in the savage breast broke out in loud complaints and in atrocious acts of vengeance.

In 1738 one hundred Shawanese at "Alleghenia" signed a temperance pledge for four years, and appointed men to stave all casks of rum brought into their towns. Their "Debbity King" and others sent a letter saying, "the track of land (on Connadoguinnet) you have reserved for us does not suit us at present, and we would not have you take it amiss that we do not come and settle upon it." Allummapees and a number of old men visited the Governor to brighten the chain of friendship, bringing as usual a few skins and getting three times their value in return.

In July, 1739, a delegation of Shawanese, mostly from Allegheny, visited Philadelphia. A history of their first settlement, in 1699, "near Paxtang, on the west side of Susquehanna," was recounted to them. The treaty that their fathers had made with William Penn, April 23, 1701, was read and explained; they made formal professions of friendship, which, as usual, was to last as long as the sun and moon would endure.

In August, 1740, a considerable delegation of Delawares from Allegheny headed by Allummapees, sundry Mingoes headed by Shickcalamy of Shamokin, and other Indians from Otzenaxa, Conestogoe and Brandywine, visited Philadelphia. They desired that white hunters should be restrained from killing the deer, beaver and bear which the Great Spirit had made for the use of the red man. As usual, they brought their broken guns and hatchets to be repaired. Special answers were given to our "brethren who are settled on the River Ohijo," and to "our brethren, the Mingoes from Shamokin." Otzenaxa, or Otstuacky, was a town on the Otzinachson, or West Branch, above Shamokin. It is evident the Shickcalamy was kept busy in managing the affairs of these scattered remnants of these various tribes.

In 1741 the Six Nations sent a letter declaring that the Delawares had no lands to dispose of, and prayed the proprietor not to buy or accept any grant of lands from them. The Governor sent a letter to the Delawares, setting forth the former purchases and releases from them and the request of the Six Nations, exhorting and requiring the Delawares to live peaceably with the English inhabitants.

In July, 1742, a large delegation of the Iroquois visited Philadelphia to receive the second and last payment for the Susquehanna lands sold in 1736, being that part that lays southwest of the river. In the speech made by Canassatego there is the following reference to the Juniata lands:

"We know our lands are now become more valuable; the white people think we do not know their value, but we are sensible that the land is everlasting, and the few goods we receive for it are soon worn out and gone. For the future we will sell no lands, but when our brother Onas (Penn) is in the country, and we will know beforehand the quantity of goods we are to receive. Besides, we are not well used with respect to the lands still unsold by us. Your people daily settle on these lands and spoil our hunting. We must insist on your removing them, as you know they have no right to the northward of Kittochtinny Hills. In particular, we renew our complaints against some people who are settled at Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna, and all along the banks of that river, as Mahaniay, and desire that they may be made forthwith to go off the land, for they do great damage to our cousins, the Delawares."

To this urgent complaint the Governor replied: "On your former complaints against people settling the land on Juniata, and from

thence all along the river Susquehannah as far as Mahaniahy, some Magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that."

Here the Indians interrupted the Governor and said: "These persons who were sent did not do their duty; so far from removing the people, they made surveys for themselves and they are in league with the trespassers. We desire more effectual methods to be used, and honester persons employed."

This the Governor promised them should be done. After thinking over it from July 7th to October 5th, he issued a proclamation. From its terms we infer that the sections most troubled by the intruders at this period were at the mouth of the Juniata and up along that river, probably as far as the present Juniata County; in Fulton County, in what were termed the Big Cove, Little Cove and the Canalloways, here spoken of as the region of the Licking Creek Hills, after a small stream west of McConnellsburg, flowing into the Potomac; and the whole length of the Susquehanna, from the mouth of the Juniata up to Wyoming—showing that all along this border, stretching across the province, the pioneers were imprudently intruding upon the unpurchased lands of the New York Indians.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN PURCHASES—PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—INDIAN MASSACRES.

Less than a hundred and fifty years ago—until several years after the middle of the eighteenth century—all the territory now included in the counties of Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata and Snyder was claimed by the native Indians as their own rightful property, and their claim was admitted and acknowledged by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, whose settled policy it was and had ever been to secure and retain the friendship of the savages by prohibiting and preventing, as far as possible, the locating of white settlers on any lands within the province until after the Indian title to such lands had been fairly purchased from their native owners, in open treaty council.

The region embraced in the five counties to which this history has particular reference contained but few Indian settlements, and was, in no sense, to be regarded as their home domain. There were a few of their squalid little villages, or camps, along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and fewer yet in the valley of the Juniata; but the country was not, on that account, any less highly prized by them; in fact, the reverse was the case, and they regarded it as the most valuable of all their possessions, because it included vast tracts of their best and most productive hunting-grounds. Referring to this fact, Conrad Weiser, in a letter to Richard Peters, the proprietary secretary, dated April 22, 1749, said: "The Indians say (and with truth) That Country is their only Hunting-Ground for Deer, because further to the North there was nothing but Spruce woods, and the Ground covered with Kalmia [laurel] bushes, not a single Deer could be found or killed There."

To preserve these favorite hunting-grounds for the Indians, free from the intrusion of white settlers, was the earnest desire of the proprietaries, and they used every practicable means in their power to their end; but it was without avail. Neither the several proclamations of the Governor, threatening fines and imprisonment to intruders, nor the fear of the tomahawks and scalping-knives of the savages, had the effect to deter adventurous white men from attempting to secure homes in the inviting region lying west of the Susquehanna, and extending from the West Branch of that river southward to the Blue Mountains.

It appears that the first Europeans who attempted to make their homes in all that region were Germans, who came several years in advance of all other white settlers, and boldly located themselves in the valley of the Juniata. The coming of this little colony of fearless pioneers is mentioned as follows, in an official communication dated July 2, 1750, and addressed to Governor Hamilton by the secretary to the proprietors, Richard Peters, Esq.:

"About the year 1740 or 1741, one Frederick Star,

a German, with two or three more of his countrymen, made some settlements at the above place,[1] where we found William White, the Galloways, and Andrew Lycon, on Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof, and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting-grounds, which (German settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the deputies of the Six Nations as they came down to Philadelphia in the year 1742, to hold a treaty with this Government; and they were disturbed at, as to enquire with a peculiar warmth of Governour Thomas if these People had come there by the Orders, or with the Privilege of the Government; alleging that if this was so, this was a breach of the Treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and the Proprietor, William Penn, who, in the most solemn manner, engaged to them not to suffer any of the People to settle Lands till they had purchased from the Council of the Six Nations. The Governour, as he might with great truth, disowned any knowledge of those Persons' settlements; and on the Indians insisting that they should be immediately thrown over the mountains, he promised to issue his Proclamation, and if this had no Effect, to put the Laws in execution against them. The Indians, in the same Treaty, publickly expressed very severe threats against the Inhabitants of Maryland for settling Lands for which they had received no Satisfaction; and said if they would not do them Justice, they would do justice to themselves; and would certainly have committed Hostilities if a Treaty had not been under foot between Maryland and the Six Nations under the mediation of Governour Thomas; at which the Indians consented to sell Lands and receive a valuable consideration for them, which put an end to the danger."

The secretary then recounts that, in accordance with directions from the proprietaries and the Governor, and under a proclamation of the Governor to the same effect, he (Secretary Peters) caused the settlers to be driven out, in June, 1743. He also mentions that in 1741 or 1742 information was given that white people were intruding and making settlements on unpurchased lands at Big Cove, Little Cove and Big and Little Conolloways, and that these unauthorized settlements had continued for some years to increase, notwithstanding frequent prohibitions on the part of the government, and admonitions of the great danger they ran of being cut off by the Indians, who were incensed at this occupation of their lands, for which they had received no compensation. The report then continues,—

"These were, to the best of my remembrance, all the places settled by Pennsylvanians in the unpurchased part of the Province till about three years ago [1749], when some Persons had the presumption to go into Path Valley or Tuscarora Gap, lying to the east of the Big Cove, and into a place called Aucquick, lying to the Northward of it; and likewise into a place called Shearman's Creek, lying along the waters of Juniata, and is situate east of the Path Valley, through which the present Road goes from Harris' Ferry [Harrisburg] to Allegheny; and lastly, they extended their settlements to Big Juniata; the Indians all this while repeatedly complaining that their hunting-Ground was every day more and more taken from them; and that there must infallibly arise quarrels between their Warriours and these settlers, which would in the end break the chain of friendship, and pressing in the most importunate terms for their speedy removal. The Government in 1748 sent the Sheriff and three Magistrates, with Mr. Weiser, into these places, to warn the People; but they, notwithstanding, continued their settlements, in opposition to all this; and if those People were prompted by a desire to make mischief, settled Lands no better, nay, not so good, as many vacant Lands in the purchased part of the Province. The bulk of these settlements were made during the administration of President Palmer; and it is well known to your Honour, though then in England, that his attention to the Safety of the City and the Lower Counties would not permit him to extend more care to places so remote."

Lands Purchased from the Indians.—The first sale of lands in Pennsylvania, by Indians, was that made to William Penn at the historic treaty council of 1682, comprising a comparatively small area of country, extending along the Delaware above Philadelphia, and as high up as the central part of the present county of Bucks. On the 17th of September, 1718, another treaty was made, by which the Indians confirmed the sales they had previously made and extended them from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. This last-named sale was again confirmed at a treaty council held and concluded on the 11th of October, 1736, at which time twenty-three chiefs of the Six Nations sold to John, Thomas and Richard Penn

[1] Referring to a place mentioned in the preceding part of the letter from which this is extracted—the place being where the settlements of William White and others were broken up in 1750, along the valley of the Juniata, near what is known as Mexico, in Juniata County.

all the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, —eastward, to the heads of the branches, or springs, flowing into the river; northward, to the Kittochtinny Hills; and westward, to the setting sun,—this vague and extravagant description meaning nothing more than that the western boundary was undecided on and indefinite.

In 1749 another treaty was made, in pursuance of which the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations, and of the Shamokin, Shawanese and Delaware Indians, sold to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, for the consideration of five hundred pounds, a vast scope of territory, extending from the Delaware westward to the Susquehanna River, and north along that river, far enough to include more than half the present county of Northumberland, and Luzerne, a part of Columbia, Lackawanna and Wayne, all of Schuylkill and Monroe and nearly all of Pike. This great purchase was described in the deed from the Indians as follows:

"Beginning at the Hills, or mountains, called, in the language of the Five Nation Indians, Tyanuntasachta, or Endless Hills, and by the Delaware Indians, Kekachtany Hills, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, being in the northwest line or boundary of the tract of land formerly purchased by the said Proprietaries from the said Indian nations, by their deed of the 11th of October, 1736; and from thence, running up the said River, by the several courses thereof, to the first of the nearest Mountains to the north side or mouth of the creek, called, in the language of the said Five Nation Indians, Cantagug, and in the language of the Delaware Indians, Maghonioy; and from thence, extending in a direct or straight line to be run from the said mountain on the north side of said creek, to the main Branch of Delaware River at the north side of the creek called Lechawachsein; and from thence across Lechawachsein creek, aforesaid, down the River Delaware, by the several courses thereof, to the Kekachtany Hills, aforesaid; and from thence, by the range of said Hills, to the place of beginning, as more fully appears by a map annexed; and also all the parts of the Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, from shore to shore, which are opposite said lands, and all the Islands in said Rivers, &c."

WHITE INTRUDERS, OR "SQUATTERS."—Down to this time, and for several years afterwards, the Indians remained owners of the territory already referred to, and they continued to look with distrust and increasing displeasure on the white settlers who continued to enter the hunting-grounds of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, in spite of Indian warnings and of all the earnest efforts of the proprietary government to restrain them. Yet only on one occasion had the savages proceeded to the extreme of murder within that wilderness region. It was the murder of an Indian trader named John (or Jack) Armstrong, who was killed at, or near, the "Narrows" of the Juniata, in the year 1744, two of his assistants, named James Smith and Woodward Arnold, being killed at the same time.[1] The Indian who was principally, or solely, engaged in the bloody deed was a Delaware named Musemeelin, who was soon afterwards detected, arrested and confined in Lancaster jail, from which he was taken for trial to Philadelphia. The bodies of the murdered men were found by a party composed of Alexander Armstrong (brother of John, the trader), Thomas McKee, Francis Ellis, John Florster, William Baskins,[2] James Berry, John Watt, James Armstrong and David Denny. Some of these were residents on the east side of the Susquehanna, but most of them were adventurers, who, notwithstanding that Frederick Star and the other German settlers had been driven away from their locations on the Juniata, in 1743, had, not long afterwards, settled on the unpurchased lands west of the Susquehanna, in defiance of the warnings of the government

[1] The object of this murder, however, does not appear to have been revenge, but plunder of Armstrong's goods. Indian traders, who were in no sense settlers, had been among the savages of this region for many years. As early as 1704, Joseph Jessup, James Le Fort, Peter Bazalion, Martin Chartier, Nicholas Goden (all Frenchmen) were trading with the Indians of the Susquehanna, and thence, by way of the valley of the Juniata, Kittaning Point and the Conemaugh, to the great Indian rendezvous at the head of the Ohio. The murdered Armstrong was one of the later traders, who passed and repassed several times in a year over the Pack-Horse Path, or road that passed through the Juniata "Narrows," forming the best route from Lancaster to Kittaning Point

[2] Thomas McKee, in 1755, warranted a large tract of land at the mouth of Mahantango Creek and McKee's Half Falls, and died in 1772.

Francis Ellis and William Baskins, in 1762, were living on what is now Duncan's Island.

and the threats of the savages. Between 1745 and 1748 quite a large number of settlers came in and scattered themselves along the west side of the Susquehanna, as far up as Penn's Creek and many miles up the valley of the Juniata, until, in the latter year, the government, becoming alarmed at the openly-expressed dissatisfaction and threats of the Indians at this invasion of their rights, "sent the sheriff and three magistrates [of Lancaster County, which then had nominal jurisdiction over the Indian country west of Susquehanna], with Mr. Weiser, into these Places to warn the People; but they, notwithstanding, continued their settlements in opposition to all this."[1]

This attempt and failure of the government to drive the squatters off from the purchased lands of this region had the effect to embolden other settlers, who immediately afterwards (in the fall of 1748 and spring of 1749) came in and located themselves in various places in the territory. On the Juniata, in what is now known as Walker township, Juniata County, settled William White (who, with some of his neighbors, was massacred by Indians in 1756), George and William Galloway, David Huddleston, George Cahoon and some others. At Shearman's Creek was a larger settlement, where were located James and Thomas Parker, James Murray, John Scott, John Cowan, John Kilough, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, Simon Girty (the father of the notorious renegade) and a number of others; and along the west side of the Susquehanna were several small clusters of squatters, extending from the mouth of Juniata to Penn's Creek, at which last-named point several Scotch-Irish pioneers had located themselves. The uneasiness and dissatisfaction of the Indians, on account of these encroachments by the whites, is mentioned as follows, in a letter addressed to Secretary Peters, April 22, 1749, by Conrad Weiser, who had then just returned from Shamokin, whither he had been sent with important messages to the Indians. He said,—

"The Indians are very uneasy about the white people settling beyond the Endless Mountains on Joniady [Juniata], on Sherman's Creek and elsewhere. They tell me that about thirty families are settled upon the Indian Lands this Spring, and daily more go to settle thereon. Some have settled almost to the Head of the Joniady River, along the Path that leads to the Ohio. . . . They asked very seriously whether their brother Onas had given the People leave to settle there. I informed them of the contrary, and told them that I believed some of the Indians from Ohio, that were down last Summer, had given Liberty (with what right I could not tell) to settle. I told them of what passed on the Tuscarora Path last Summer, when the Sheriff and three Magistrates were sent to turn off the People there settled; and that I then perceived that the People were favored by some of the Indians above mentioned; by which means the Orders of the Governour came to no effect. So far they were content, and said the thing must be as it is, till the Six Nation Chiefs would be down and converse with the Governour of Pennsylvania about the Affair."

According to this suggestion, several chiefs of the Six Nations came from their home in New York to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1750 and held a conference with Secretary Richard Peters and others with reference to the unwarranted occupation of their hunting-grounds by the incoming settlers; the result of which conference, and the subsequent action of the government officers in consequence of it, is told by Peters in a report made by him to Governor Hamilton, dated July 2d, in the same year. In that report he states that on the 18th of the preceding May, at the plantation of George Croghan, a conference had been held with two sons of the Sachem Shikilemy and three other Indians, representatives of the Six Nations, in presence of James Galbreth and George Croghan, Esquires, justices of the county of Cumberland, at which the Indian speaker expressed the sentiments of his people with regard to the unwarranted settlements of white people on unpurchased lands in the Juniata region as follows:

"Brethren—We have thought a great deal of what you imparted to us, that ye were to come to turn the people off who are settled over the Hills; we are pleased to see you on this occasion, and as the Council of Onondago has this affair exceedingly at heart, and it was particularly recommended to us by the Deputies of the Six Nations when they departed from us last Summer, we desire to accompany you,

[1] Extract from Secretary Peters' report to Governor Hamilton, dated July 2, 1750, and before quoted.

but we are afraid, notwithstanding the care of the Governour, that this may prove like many former attempts; the People will be put off now and next year come again; and if so, the Six Nations will no longer bear it, but will do themselves justice. To prevent this, therefore, when you shall have turned the People off, we recommend it to the Governour to place two or three faithful Persons over the Mountains, who may be agreeable to him and us, with Commissions, empowering them immediately to remove every one who may presume after this to settle themselves until the Six Nations shall agree to make sale of their Land."

To enforce this, they gave a string of wampum and received one in return from the magistrate, with the strongest assurances that they would do their duty. After the narration of the preceding, Mr. Peters' report continues, and will be found in the account of early settlements in Walker township, Juniata County, where their trespassers located, and from where they were ejected.

This forcible ejectment of the settlers (or, more properly, squatters) from the Juniata Valley and region contiguous to it on the south and southwest had, only temporarily, the effect to deter others from entering on the unpurchased lands west of the Susquehanna. Within two years from the time when Secretary Peters, with the under-sheriff and magistrates of Cumberland County, led their prisoners to the Carlisle jail, after having burned their cabins, the alarm had subsided, and many of those who had been driven away had returned to the forbidden country, together with others who were then making their first visit in search of locations for future homes. As early as 1752 the Kishacoquillas Valley was entered by white prospectors, who afterwards became permanent settlers, and located lands on which their descendants still live. Among the first white men who entered that valley were William Brown (afterwards one of the most prominent men of that vicinity), James Reed,[1] Samuel Maclay, and the five brothers, Robert, John, William, Alexander and James McNitt, who were in the valley before the Indian purchase was made, and who were among the earliest to take up lands under that purchase, as were also Alexander Cochrane, James Alexander, and others, whose names still remain there. At the mouth of the Juniata was located Marcus Hulings, the families of Francis Ellis, James Baskins and others, and settlements were found at several points along the west side of the Susquehanna, and some distance up Mahantango, Middle and Penn's Creeks, among them being those of George Gabriel,[2] Abraham Sourkill, John Zehring, Jacob Le Roy (called Jacob King by his neighbors), George Auchmudy, George Schnable, George Aberhart, George Glewell, Edmund Mathews, John McCahon, John Young, Mark Curry, John Simmons, William Doran, Gottfried Fryer, John Lynn, Daniel Braugh and Dennis Mucklehenny, most of whom were of the fearless Scotch-Irish race, who seldom permitted the dangers of the wilderness or of savage incursion to frighten them away from fertile lands, clear streams and eligible sites for settlement.

These continued aggressions of the white people, and their apparent determination to disregard the rights of Indians at whatever hazard, greatly incensed the latter, who, at a treaty council held at Carlisle in 1753, very plainly expressed their views on the subject, entering their vigorous protest against this unjustifiable occupation of their hunting-grounds, and notifying the authorities that "they wished the people called back from the Juniata lands until matters were settled between them and the French, lest damage should be done, and then the English would think ill of them."

TREATY OF 1754.—At this crisis there seemed to be but one way out of the difficulty, which was to pacify the Indians by a fair purchase of the lands west of the Susquehanna. Accordingly, on the 6th of July, 1754, a treaty was held and concluded at Albany, N. Y., between the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations and the representatives of the proprietaries, by which, for a consideration of four hundred pounds, lawful money of New York, the Six Nations sold to Thomas and Richard Penn a great extent of country in Pennsylvania, west of the

[1] The wife of James Reed was the first white woman who came to Kishacoquillas Valley.

[2] A trader, whose place was where Selin's Grove now is.

Susquehanna, and adjoining the purchase of 1736 on the north, the following being the description and boundaries as given in the deed of conveyance:

"All the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, namely: Beginning at the Kittochtinny, or Blue Hills, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, and thence by the said River, a mile above the mouth of a certain creek called Kayarondinhagh (Penn's Creek); thence northwesterly, west as far as said Province of Pennsylvania extends, to its western lines or boundaries; thence along the said western line, to the south line or boundary of said Province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of said Kittochtinny hills; thence by the south side of said hills to the place of beginning."

This purchase included all the territory now included in the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair; nearly all of Snyder, half of Centre, and parts of Union, Somerset and Franklin. In fact, the boundary, as mentioned in the original deed, would have included the whole of the western part of the State; the north line starting from a point one mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, and running thence north 45° west, crossing the West Branch a little above the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and striking Lake Erie a few miles north of the city of Erie. Afterwards, at a conference held at Aughwick, in September, 1754, the Indians gave notice that they had not understood the matter of points of compass; that it had not been their intention to sell the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and that they would never agree to the confirmation of that indefinite boundary, stretching northwest to the lake. It was afterwards changed, and the remainder of the purchase confirmed by the Indians at the treaty of Easton, Pa., October 23, 1758. The line, as confirmed at that treaty, was described as,—

"Beginning at the Kittachtinny, or Blue hills, on the west bank of the river Susquehannah, and running thence up the said river, binding therewith, to a mile above the mouth of a creek called Kaarondinhah (or John Penn's creek); thence northwest, and by west to a creek called Buffalo creek; thence west to the east side of the Allegheny or Appalachian hills; thence along the east side of the said hills, binding therewith, to the south line or boundary of the said Province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittachtinny hills; thence by the south side of the said hills to the place of beginning."

Indian Hostility Aroused—The Penn's Creek Massacre.—The Western Delawares were exceedingly angry because of the sale of the Susquehanna and Juniata lands to the whites, declaring that those fine hunting-grounds had been given to them (the Delawares) by the Six Nations, and that therefore the latter had no right to sell them. The Six Nations admitted that they had given the region to their cousins, the Delawares, as a hunting-ground, yet they did not hesitate to make the sale to the English, in 1754, and to confirm it in 1758, as mentioned above. In the mean time the Delawares, whose lands had been taken from them, while they had received none of the consideration of four hundred pounds which had been paid to the Six Nations, sought an opportunity and pretext for that revenge against the English which they dared not show towards their ancient conquerors, the Six Nations. Such an opportunity was presented by General Braddock's disaster on the Monongahela, July 9, 1755, immediately after which they, with the Shawanese, became the active and bloody-handed allies of the French who occupied the forts on the Allegheny River. Within three months from the time of Braddock's defeat their war-parties had crossed the Alleghenies eastward,[1] and committed atrocities at Conococheague, and other frontier settlements along the southern border of the province, and on the 16th of October, in that year, they appeared in some force on Penn's Creek, in the present county of Snyder, where they burned the houses, massacred the people and broke up the settlements. An account of the inroad and massacre is found in the following petition addressed, at that time, to Robert Hunter Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"We, the subscribers, living near the mouth of Penn's creek, on the west side of the Susquehanna, humbly

[1] In fact, they had shown hostile intentions even before the defeat. As early as May 26, 1755, Colonel John Armstrong, of Cumberland County, wrote Governor Morris, notifying him that three painted savages had been seen in Kishacoquillas Valley, and that they had robbed and driven away several settlers from that vicinity.

show that, on or about the 16th October the enemy came down upon said creek, killed, scalped, and carried away all the men, women, and children, amounting to twenty-five in number, and wounded one man, who, fortunately, made his escape, and brought us the news. Whereupon the subscribers went out and buried the dead. We found thirteen, who were men and elderly women, and one child, two weeks old; the rest, being young women and children, we suppose to be carried away. The house (where we suppose they finished their murder) we found burned up, the man of it, named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burned, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead, one of them newly marked W. D. We have sent them to your Honor. The terror of which has drove away all the inhabitants except us. We are willing to stay, and defend the land, but need arms, ammunition, and assistance. Without them, we must flee, and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy.

"George Glidwell.
George Auchmudy.
John McCahan.
Abraham Sowerkill.
Edmund Matthews.
Mark Curry.
William Doran.
Dennis Mucklehenny.
John Young.
Jacob Simmons.
Conrad Craymer.
George Fry.
George Schnable.
George Aberhart.
Daniel Braugh.
George Linn.
Godfrey Fryer."

The following letter from John Harris (founder of Harrisburg) to the Governor relates further particulars of the Penn's Creek massacre, viz.:

"PAXTON, October 20, 1755.

"May it please your Honour:

"I was informed, last night, by a person that came down our River, that there was a Dutch woman who made her escape to George Gabriel's, and informs us that last Friday evening, on her way home from this settlement, on Mahahony or Penn's Creek, where her family lived, she called at a neighbour's house and saw two persons lying by the Door of said house, murdered and scalped, and there were some Dutch families that lived near their places immediately left, not thinking it safe to stay any longer. It is the Opinion of the people up the River, that the families on Penn's Creek being scattered, that but few in number are killed or carried off, except the above said woman, the certainty of which will soon be known, as there are some men gone out to bury the dead.

"By report this evening, I was likewise informed by the Belt of Wampum[1] and these Indians here, there were seen, near Shamokin, about six days ago, two French Indians of the Canawago tribe. I a little doubted the truth of the report at first, but the Indians have seemed so afraid, that they dispatched Messengers immediately, to the Mountains above my house, to bring in some of their women that were gathering chestnuts, for fear of their being killed. By a person just arrived down our River brought Information of two men being murdered within five miles of George Gabriel's, four women carried off, and there is one man wounded in three places, who escaped to Gabriel's and it is imagined that all the inhabitants on Penn's Creek and Little Mahahony are killed or carried off, as most of them live much higher up, where the first murder was discovered. The Indian warriours here send you these two strings of white Wampum, and the Women hold the black one, both requesting that you would lay by all your council pipes immediately and open all your eyes and ears, and view your slain People in this land, and put a stop to it immediately, and come to this place to our assistance without any delay, and the Belt of Wampum particularly mentions that the Proprietors and your Honour would immediately act in defense of their Country, as the old chain of Friendship now is broken by several Nations of Indians, and it seems to be such as they never expected to see or hear of. Any delay on our acting vigorously now at this time, would be the loss of all Indian interest, and perhaps our Ruin in these parts.

"I am, Your Honour's
"Most Obedient Servant,
"JOHN HARRIS."

In a postscript to this letter he informed the Governor that he should endeavor to send a party of his neighbors up the river to learn full particulars of the affair, and also of the feelings and disposition of the Indians then gathered at Shamokin. A party of forty-six from the vicinity of Harris' Ferry accordingly went up, Mr. Harris accompanying them. On their return they were fired on by an ambushed party of Indians, who killed four, while four more were drowned in attempting to cross the river. The rest fled, and the whole line of the river was abandoned from Shamokin to Hunter's Mill. An account of it is given in the following letter from Mr. Harris to Governor Morris:

"PAXTON, October 28, 1755.

"May it please your Honour:

"This is to acquaint you that on the 24th of October I arrived at Shamokin, in order to protect our Frontiers up that way, till they might make their escape from their cruel enemies, and learn the best intelligence I could.

[1] An Indian, so called.

"The Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna certainly killed our Inhabitants on Penn's Creek; and there are a hatchet and two English scalps sent by them up the North Branch, to desire them to strike with them if they are men.

"The Indians are all assembling themselves at Shamokin to counsel; a large Body of them was there four days ago. I cannot learn their Intentions, but seems Andrew Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha are to bring down the News from them. There is not a sufficient number of them to oppose the enemy, and perhaps they will join the enemy against us. There is no dependence on Indians, and we are in imminent danger.

"I got certain Information from Andrew Montour and others, that there is a Body of French with fifteen hundred Indians coming upon us—Picks, Ottaways, Orandox, Delawares, Shawanese, and a number of the Six Nations; and are now not many days march from this Province and Virginia, which are appointed to be attacked; at the same time some of the Shamokin Indians seem friendly and others appear like enemies.

"Montour knew, many days ago, of the enemy being on their March against us before he informed; for which I said as much to him as I thought prudent, considering the place I was in.

"On the 25th instant, on my Return, with about forty more, we were attacked by about twenty or thirty Indians;—received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to the trees, attacked the Villains, killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three more—retreating about half a mile through woods, and crossing the Susquehanna; one of whom was shot off an horse riding behind myself through the River. My horse was wounded, and falling in the River, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way. Four or five of our men were Drowned crossing the River. I hope our journey, though with fatigue and loss of substance, and some of our Lives, will be of service to our Country, by discovering our Enemy, who will be our ruin if not timely prevented.

"I just now received Information that there was a French Officer, supposed with a party of Shawanese, Delawares, &c., within six miles of Shamokin ten days ago; and no doubt intends to take possession of it, which will be a dreadful consequence to us if suffered. Therefore I thought proper to dispatch this Message to inform your Honour. The Indians here,[1] I hope, your Honour, will be pleased to cause them to remove to some place, as I do not like their company; and as the men of those here were not against us, yet did them no harm, or else I would have them all cut off. Belt (Indian so-called) promised at Shamokin to send out Spies to view the Enemy; and upon hearing of our skirmishes, Old Belt was in a Rage,—gathered up thirty Indians immediately, and went in pursuit of the enemy, as I am this Day informed.

"I expect Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha down here this week with the Determination of their Shamokin council. The Inhabitants are abandoning their Plantations, and we are in a dreadful Situation.

"JOHN HARRIS.

"P. S. The night ensuing our Attack, the Indians burnt all George Gabriel's houses—danced around them."

[1] Meaning the supposed friendly Indians who were then gathered in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg).

In a postscript to his previous letter, Mr. Harris told the Governor that unless vigorous measures of defense were taken, the settlers would abandon the country west of the Susquehanna, and that there was very grave danger that the Indians, hitherto regarded as friendly, would go over to the French.

THE STORY OF MARIE LE ROY AND BARBARA LEININGER.—The result of the Indian incursion and massacre at Penn's Creek was the killing of about fifteen persons, and the taking of ten prisoners, among whom were Marie Le Roy and Leininger, who remained in captivity with the Indians about three and a half years, at the end of which time they succeeded in making their escape. In 1759 they were examined before the authorities relative to the circumstances attending their capture and imprisonment by the savages, and their sworn statement was translated from the original German by the Moravian Bishop de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Pa., for the Hon. John Blair Linn. The substance of the narrative is as follows:

"Marie Le Roy was born at Brondrut, in Switzerland, and in 1752 she came to America with her parents, who settled about fifteen miles from the site from the present town of Sunbury.[2] Half a mile from their plantation lived Barbara Leininger, with her parents, who came to Pennsylvania from Reutlingen in or about the year 1749.

"Early in the morning of the 16th of October, 1755, while Le Roy's hired man went out to fetch the cows, he heard the Indians shooting six times. Soon after, eight of them came to the house and killed Barbara Le Roy's father with tomahawks. Her

[2] The house where the Le Roy family lived stood by the spring on the farm owned in recent years by Frederick Bolender, Esq., in Buffalo Valley. It is now, or was lately, the property of the heirs of the Hon. Isaac Slenker.

brother defended himself desperately for a time, but was, at last, overpowered. The Indians did not kill him, but took him prisoner, together with Marie Le Roy and a little girl, who was staying with the family. Thereupon they plundered the homestead and set it on fire. Into this fire they laid the body of the murdered father, feet foremost, until it was half consumed. The upper half was left lying on the ground, with the two tomahawks, with which they had killed him, sticking in his head. Then they kindled another fire, not far from the house. While sitting around it, a neighbor of Le Roy, named Bastian, happened to pass by on horseback. He was immediately shot down and scalped.

"Two of the Indians now went to the house of Barbara Leininger, where they found her father and brother and sister Regina. Her mother had gone to the mill. They demanded rum; but there was none in the house. Then they called for tobacco, which was given them. Having filled and smoked a pipe, they said: 'We are Allegheny Indians and your enemies. You must die!' Thereupon they shot her father, tomahawked her brother, who was twenty years of age, took Barbara and her sister Regina prisoners and conveyed them into the forest for about a mile. They were soon joined by the other Indians, with Marie Le Roy and the little girl.

"Not long after, several of the Indians led the prisoners to the top of a high hill, near the two plantations. Toward evening the rest of the savages returned with six fresh and bloody scalps, which they threw at the feet of the poor captives, saying that they had a good hunt that day.

"The next morning we were taken about two miles further into the forest, while the most of the Indians again went out to kill and plunder. Toward evening they returned with nine scalps and five prisoners.

"On the third day the whole band came together and divided the spoils. In addition to large quantities of provisions, they had taken fourteen horses and ten prisoners, namely: One man, one woman, five girls and three boys. We two girls, as also two of the horses, fell to the share of an Indian named Galasko.

"We traveled with our new master for two days. He was tolerably kind and allowed us to ride all the way, while he and the rest of the Indians walked. Of this circumstance Barbara Leininger took advantage and tried to escape. But she was almost immediately recaptured and condemned to be burned alive. The savages gave her a French Bible, which they had taken from Le Roy's house, in order that she might prepare for death; and, when she told them that she could not understand it, they gave her a German Bible. Thereupon they made a large pile of wood and set it on fire, intending to put her into the midst of it. But a young Indian begged so earnestly for her life that she was pardoned, after having promised not to attempt to escape again, and to stop her crying.

"The next day the whole troop was divided into two bands, the one marching in the direction of the Ohio, the other, in which we were with Galasko, to Jenkiklamuhs,[1] a Delaware town on the west branch of the Susquehanna. There we staid ten days, and then proceeded to Puncksotonay,[2] or Eschentown. Marie Le Roy's brother was forced to remain at Jenkiklamuhs.

"After having rested for five days at Puncksotonay, we took our way to Kittanny. As this was to be the place of our permanent abode we here received our welcome, according to Indian custom. It consisted of three blows each on the back. They were, however, administered with great mercy. Indeed, we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient usage, and not with the intention of injuring us. The month of December was the time of our arrival, and we remained at Kittanny until the month of September, 1756.

"The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, to make shoes (moccasins), to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees and build huts, to wash and cook. The want of provisions, however, caused us the greatest sufferings. During all the time that we were at Kittanny we had neither lard nor salt; and, sometimes, we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable, excepting hunger itself.

"In the month of September Colonel Armstrong arrived with his men, and attacked Kittanny Town. Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other (right) side of the river (Allegheny). We were immediately conveyed ten miles farther into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying, on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced, this might have happened. For, at that time, the Indians were greatly in dread of Colonel Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanny, which town had been burned to the ground.

"There we had the mournful opportunity of witnessing the cruel end of an English woman, who had attempted to flee out of her captivity and to return to the settlements with Colonel Armstrong. Having been recaptured by the savages and brought back to Kittanny, she was put to death in an unheard-of way. First, they scalped her; next they laid burning splinters of wood here and there upon her body; and then they cut off her ears and fingers, forcing them into her mouth so that she had to swallow them.

[1] Chinklacamoose, on the site of the present town of Clearfield.

[2] Punxsutawny, in Jefferson County.

Amidst such torments, this woman lived from nine o'clock in the morning until toward sunset, when a French officer took compassion on her and put her out of her misery. An English soldier, on the contrary, named John ——, who escaped from prison at Lancaster and joined the French, had a piece of flesh cut from her body and ate it. When she was dead, the Indians chopped her in two, through the middle, and let her lie until the dogs came and devoured her.

"Three days later an Englishman was brought in, who had likewise attempted to escape with Colonel Armstrong, and burned alive in the same village. His torments, however, continued only about three hours; but his screams were frightful to listen to. It rained that day very hard, so that the Indians could not keep up the fire. Hence they began to discharge gunpowder at his body. At last, amidst his worst pains, when the poor man called for a drink of water, they brought him melted lead and poured it down his throat. This draught at once helped him out of the hands of the barbarians, for he died on the instant.

"It is easy to imagine what an impression such fearful instances of cruelty make upon the mind of a poor captive. Does he attempt to escape from the savages, he knows in advance that if retaken he will be roasted alive. Hence he must compare two evils, namely, either to remain among them a prisoner forever, or to die a cruel death. Is he fully resolved to endure the latter, then he may run away with a brave heart.

"Soon after these occurrences we were brought to Fort Duquesne, where we remained for about two months. We worked for the French and our Indian master drew our wages. In this place, thank God, we could again eat bread. Half a pound was given us daily. We might have had bacon, too, but we took none of it for it was no good. In some respects we were better off than in the Indian towns. We could not, however, abide the French. They tried hard to induce us to forsake the Indians and stay with them, making us various favorable offers. But we believed that it would be better for us to stay among the Indians, inasmuch as they would be more likely to make peace with the English than with the French, and inasmuch as there would be more ways open for flight in the forest than in a fort. Consequently we declined the offers of the French, and accompanied our Indian master to Sackum,[1] where we spent the winter, keeping house for the savages, who were continually on the chase. In the spring we were taken to [2] Kaschkaschkung, an Indian town on the Beaver Creek. There we again had to clear the plantations of the Indian nobles, after the German fashion, to plant corn and to do other hard work of every kind. We remained at this place for about a year and a half.

"After having in the past three years seen no one of our own flesh and blood, except those unhappy beings, who, like ourselves, were bearing the yoke of the heaviest slavery, we had the unexpected pleasure of meeting with a German, who was not a captive, but free, and who, as we heard, had been sent into this neighborhood to negotiate a peace between the English and the natives. His name was Frederick Post. We and all the other prisoners heartily wished him success and God's blessing upon his undertaking. We were, however, not allowed to speak with him. The Indians gave us plainly to understand that any attempt to do this would be taken amiss. He himself, by the reserve with which he treated us, let us see that this was not the time to talk over our afflictions. But we were greatly alarmed on his account. For the French told us that if they caught him they would roast him alive for five days, and many Indians declared that it was impossible for him to get safely through, that he was destined for death.

"Last summer the French and Indians were defeated by the English in a battle fought at Loyal-Hannon, or Fort Ligonier. This caused the utmost consternation among the natives. They brought their wives and children from Lockstown,[3] Sackum, Schomingo, Mamalty, Kaschkaschkung and other places in that neighborhood to Moschkingo, about one hundred and fifty miles farther west. Before leaving, however, they destroyed their crops and burned everything which they could not carry with them. We had to go along and staid at Moschkingo[4] the whole winter.

"In February Barbara Leininger agreed with an Englishman, named David Breckenreach (Breckenridge), to escape, and gave our comrade, Marie le Roy, notice of their intentions. On account of the severe season of the year and the long journey which lay before them, Marie strongly advised her to relinquish the project, suggesting that it should be postponed until spring, when the weather would be milder, and promising to accompany her at that time.

"On the last day of February nearly all the Indians left Moschkingo, and proceeded to Pittsburgh to sell pelts. Meanwhile, their women traveled ten miles up the country to gather roots, and we accompanied them. Two men went along as a guard. It was our earnest hope that the opportunity for a flight, so long desired, had now come. Accordingly, Barbara Leininger pretended to be sick, so that she might be allowed to put up a hut for herself alone.

[1] Sakunk, outlet of the Big Beaver into the Ohio, a point well-known to all Indians; their rendezvous in the French Wars, etc. Post, in his journal, under date of August 20, 1758, records his experience at Sakunk (Reichel). See Post's Journal, Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., vol. iii., page 527.

[2] Kaskaskunk, near the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning, in Lawrence County.

[3] Loggstown, on the Ohio, eight miles above Beaver.—*Weiser's Journal.*

[4] Muskingum.

On the fourteenth of March Marie le Roy was sent back to the town, in order to fetch two young dogs which had been left there; and on the same day Barbara Leininger came out of her hut and visited a German woman, ten miles from Moschkingo. This woman's name is Mary ——, and she is the wife of a miller from the South Branch.[1] She had made every preparation to accompany us on our flight, but Barbara found that she had meanwhile become lame, and could not think of going along. She, however, gave Barbara the provisions which she had stored, namely, two pounds of dried meat, a quart of corn and four pounds of sugar. Besides, she presented her with pelts for mocasins. Moreover, she advised a young Englishman, Owen Gibson, to flee with us two girls.

"On the sixteenth of March, in the evening, Gibson reached Barbara Leininger's hut, and at ten o'clock our whole party, consisting of us two girls, Gibson and David Breckenreach, left Moschkingo. This town lies on a river in the country of the Dellamottinoes. We had to pass many huts inhabited by the savages, and knew that there were at least sixteen dogs with them. In the merciful providence of God not a single one of these dogs barked. Their barking would have at once betrayed us, and frustrated our design.

"It is hard to describe the anxious fears of a poor woman under such circumstances. The extreme probability that the Indians would pursue and recapture us, was as two to one compared with the dim hope that, perhaps, we would get through in safety. But, even if we escaped the Indians, how would we ever succeed in passing through the wilderness, unacquainted with a single path or trail, without a guide, and helpless, half naked, broken down by more than three years of hard slavery, hungry and scarcely any food, the season wet and cold, and many rivers and streams to cross? Under such circumstances, to depend upon one's own sagacity would be the worst of follies. If one could not believe there is a God who helps and saves from death, one had better let running away alone.

"We safely reached the river (Muskingum). Here the first thought in all our minds was: O! that we were safely across! And Barbara Leininger, in particular, recalling ejaculatory prayers from an old hymn which she had learned in her youth, put them together to suit our present circumstances, something in the following style:

"'O bring us safely across this river!
In fear I cry, yea my soul doth quiver.
The worst afflictions are now before me,
Where'er I turn nought but death do I see.
Alas! what great hardships are yet in store
In the wilderness wide, beyond that shore!
It hath neither water, nor meat, nor bread,
But each new morning something new to dread.
Yet little sorrow would hunger me cost
If I could flee from the savage host,
Which murders and fights and burns far and wide,
While Satan himself is array'd on its side.
Should on us fall one of its cruel hands,
Then, help us, Great God, and stretch out Thy hands!
In Thee will we trust, be Thou ever near,
Art Thou our Joshua, we need not fear.'

"Presently we found a raft, left by the Indians. Thanking God that He had himself prepared a way for us to cross these first waters, we got on board and pushed off. But we were carried almost a mile down the river before we could reach the other side. There our journey began in good earnest. Full of anxiety and fear, we fairly ran that whole night and all next day, when we lay down to rest without venturing to kindle a fire. Early the next morning Owen Gibson fired at a bear. The animal fell, but, when he ran with his tomahawk to kill it, it jumped up and bit him in the feet, leaving three wounds. We all hastened to his assistance. The bear escaped into narrow holes among the rocks, where we could not follow. On the third day, however, Owen Gibson shot a deer. We cut off the hind quarters, and roasted them at night. The next morning he again shot a deer, which furnished us with food for that day. In the evening we got to the Ohio at last, having made a circuit of over one hundred miles in order to reach it.

"About midnight the two Englishmen rose and began to work at a raft, which was finished by morning. We got on board and safely crossed the river. From the signs which the Indians had there put up we saw that we were about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Duquesne. After a brief consultation we resolved, heedless of path or trail, to travel straight toward the rising of the sun. This we did for seven days. On the seventh we found that we had reached the Little Beaver Creek, and were about fifty miles from Pittsburgh.

"And now, that we imagined ourselves so near the end of all our troubles and misery, a whole host of mishaps came upon us. Our provisions were at an end, Barbara Leininger fell into the water and was nearly drowned, and, worst misfortune of all, Owen Gibson lost his flint and steel. Hence we had to spend four nights without fire amidst rain and snow.

"On the last day of March we came to a river, Alloquepy,[2] about three miles below Pittsburgh. Here we made a raft, which, however, proved to be too light to carry us across. It threatened to sink, and Marie le Roy fell off, and narrowly escaped drowning. We had to put back, and let one of our men convey one of us across at a time. In this way we reached the

[1] *i. e.*, South Branch of the Potomac.

[2] Chartier's Creek.

Monongahela River, on the other side of Pittsburgh, the same evening.

"Upon our calling for help, Col. Mercer immediately sent out a boat to bring us to the Fort. At first, however, the crew created many difficulties about taking us on board. They thought we were Indians, and wanted us to spend the night where we were, saying they would fetch us in the morning. When we had succeeded in convincing them that we were English prisoners, who had escaped from the Indians, and that we were wet and cold and hungry, they brought us over. There was an Indian with the soldiers in the boat. He asked us whether we could speak good Indian? Marie le Roy said she could speak it. Thereupon he inquired why she had run away? She replied that her Indian mother had been so cross, and had scolded her so constantly, that she could not stay with her any longer. This answer did not please him; nevertheless, doing as courtiers do, he said he was very glad we had safely reached the Fort.

"It was in the night from the last of March to the first of April that we came to Pittsburgh. Most heartily did we thank God in heaven for all the mercy which he showed us, for His gracious support in our weary captivity, for the courage which He gave us to undertake our flight, and to surmount all the many hardships it brought us, for letting us find the road, which we did not know, and of which He alone could know that on it we would meet neither danger nor enemy, and for finally bringing us to Pittsburgh to our countrymen in safety.

"Colonel Mercer helped and aided us in every way which lay in his power. Whatever was on hand and calculated to refresh us was offered in the most friendly manner. The Colonel ordered for each of us a new chemise, a petticoat, a pair of stockings, garters and a knife. After having spent a day at Pittsburgh, we went, with a detachment under command of Lieutenant Miles,[1] to Fort Ligonier. There the Lieutenant presented each of us with a blanket. On the fifteenth we left Fort Ligonier, under protection of Captain Weiser and Lieutenant Atly,[2] for Fort Bedford, where we arrived in the evening of the sixteenth, and remained a week. Thence, provided with passports by Lieutenant Geiger, we traveled in wagons to Harris' Ferry, and from there, afoot, by way of Lancaster, to Philadelphia. Owen Gibson remained at Fort Bedford, and David Breckenreach at Lancaster. We two girls arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, the sixth of May.

"And now we come to the chief reason why we have given the foregoing narrative to the public. It is not done in order to render our own sufferings and humble history famous, but rather in order to serve the inhabitants of this country, by making them acquainted with the names and circumstances of those prisoners whom we met, at the various places where we were, in the course of our captivity. Their parents, brothers, sisters and other relations will, no doubt, be glad to hear that their nearest kith and kin are still in the land of the living, and that they may hence entertain some hope of seeing them again in their own homes, if God permit.

"Marie Basket is at Kaschkaschkung. She was taken prisoner on the Susquehanna, where her husband was killed. She has two sons. The younger is with his mother; the elder is in a distant Indian town.

"Mary Basket's sister—her name is Nancy Basket—is at Sackum.

"Mary, Caroline and Catharine Hoeth,[3] three sisters, from the Blue Mountains.

"Anne Gray, who was captured at Fort Gransville,[4] is at Kashkaschkung. We saw her daughter, but she has been taken farther west by the Indians.

"John Weisman, a young unmarried Englishman, about eighteen years of age, is now at Moschkingo. He is said to have been captured on the South Branch.

"Sarah Boy, David Boy, Rhode Boy, Thomas Boy, and James Boy, five children. The youngest is about five or six years old; Sarah, the oldest, is about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Three years ago they were captured in Virginia.

"Nancy and Johanna Dacherty, two sisters, aged about ten and six years, captured at Conecocheague, and now in Kaschkaschkung.

"Eve Isaacs, William Isaacs and Catharine Isaacs. Eve is a widow and has a child of about four years with her. Her husband was killed by the Indians. William is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and Catharine about twelve. They are Germans. Eve and her child, together with Catharine, are in Kaschkaschkunk; William in Moschkingo. They were captured on the South Branch.

"Henry Seiffart, Elizabeth Seiffart, Geo. Seiffart, Catharine Seiffart and Maria Seiffart, brothers and sisters, Germans, captured about thirteen months ago at Southport, in Virginia, are now at Kaschkaschkung and Moschkingo.

"Betty Rogers, an unmarried woman, with five or six brothers and sisters, of whom the youngest is about four years old, captured three and a half years ago on the South Branch.

"Betty Frick, a girl of about twenty-two years old, captured three years ago in Virginia, now in Kaschkaschkung.

"Fanny Flardy, from Virginia, married to a Frenchman. Her daughter, seven or eight years old, is at Kaschkaschkung.

[1] Lieutenant Samuel Miles.

[2] Lieutenant Samuel J. Atlee.

[3] From Northampton County.

[4] Fort Granville, one mile west of Lewistown, on the Juniata.

"Anna Brielinger,[1] wife of a German smith from Schomoko, now at Kaschkashkung.

"Peter Lixe's[2] two sons, John and William, German children from Schomoko, now in Kitahohing.

"An old Englishman or Irishman, whose surname we do not know, but whose Christian name is Dan, a cooper, captured on the Susquehanna, now at Kaschkaschkung. His wife and children are said to be in this country.

"Elizabeth, a young English woman, captured about a mile and a half from Justice Gulbret's[3] place, on the Swatara. Her child, which she took along, is dead. Her husband and other children are said to be living somewhere in this country. She is at Kaschkaschkung.

"Marie Peck, a German woman, captured two and a half years ago in Maryland. Her husband and children are said to be living somewhere in this country.

"Margaret Brown, a German single woman, captured on the South Branch, in Virginia, now in the country of the Oschaski, a powerful nation, living, it is said, in a land where there is no timber.

"Mary Ann Villars, from French Switzerland, a girl of fifteen years, was captured with Marie le Roy, has a brother and sister living near Lancaster.

"Sally Wood, a single woman, aged about eighteen or nineteen years, captured in Virginia three and a half years ago, now in Sackum.

"Two young men, brothers, named Ixon, the one about twenty, the other about fifteen years old, at Kaschkaschkung. Their mother was sold to the French.

"Mary Lory and James Lory, brother and sister, the first about fourteen, the second about twelve or thirteen years old, captured three years ago at Fort Granville.

"Mary Taylor, an English woman, captured at Fort Granville, together with a girl named Margaret.

"Margaret, the girl captured with the foregoing.

"We became acquainted with many other captives, men, women and children, in various Indian towns, but do not know or cannot remember their names. We are, however, heartily willing to give to all such as have or believe to have connections among the Indians, any further information which may lie within our power. We intend to go from here to Lancaster, where we may easily be found."

MASSACRES IN 1756.—The massacre at Penn's Creek, on the 16th of October, 1755, and the subsequent Indian attack on John Harris' armed party, on the west side of the Susquehanna, on the 25th of the same month (as related in the letter printed in this chapter, addressed by him to the Governor), had the effect which he foresaw, viz.: to drive all the settlers from their plantations west of the river, so that none of those whose locations were above Mahantango Creek returned to their improvements until after the conclusion of the "New Purchase" of 1768.

Another result mentioned by Mr. Harris as to be feared, was that the body of (supposed friendly) Indians collected at Shamokin (Sunbury) would finally side with the French, who were then reported as being in considerable force, on their way down the West Branch; that he was expecting Mon-a-ca-tootha and Montour at the Ferry (Harrisburg), in a few days, to inform him what decision the Indians had made as to their attitude towards the English, whether it was to be war or peace; and on the 31st of October, Andrew Montour, "The Belt" (a friendly chief), two Mohawks and other Indians from Shamokin, arrived at Harris' plantation with information that "the whole body of Indians, or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this (east) side below George Gabriel's, near Susquehanna," and that a French officer was in that region, charged with the duty of immediately commencing the erection of a French fort at Shamokin; upon which John Harris and others issued a call to all His Majesty's subjects in Pennsylvania to report on the Susquehanna frontier without delay, to resist the advance of the French and hostile savages.

On the 27th of January, 1756, a party of Indians from Shamokin made a foray in the Juniata Valley, first attacking the house of Hugh Mitcheltree,[4] who was absent at Carlisle, having left his house in the care of his wife and a young man named Edward Nicholas. Both of these were killed by the Indians, who then went up the river to the house of Edward Nicholas, Sr., whom they killed, as also his wife, and took seven prisoners, namely: Jos-

[1] Wife of Jacob Breilinger, whose improvement was on Penn's Creek, two miles below New Berlin, in Union County.

[2] Peter Lick, from Penn's Creek, near New Berlin.

[3] Galbraith.

[4] On the farm now owned by Wm. G. Thompson, Delaware township, Juniata County.

eph, Thomas and Catharine Nicholas, John Wilcox, and the wife and two children of James Armstrong.

"While they were committing these depredations in what is now Juniata County, an Indian named Cotties wished to be captain of this party, but they did not choose him; whereupon he and a boy went to Sherman's Creek, and killed William Sheridan and his family, thirteen in number. They then went down the creek to where three old persons lived, two men and a woman, named French, whom they killed. Cotties often boasted afterward that he and the boy took more scalps than all the others of the party.

"The same Cotties in 1757, went to Hunter's Fort and killed a young man named William Martin, whilst he was gathering chestnuts. After the war was over, the same Cotties, being at the same fort, was killed by an Indian of the name of Hambus, who reproached him for the death of young Martin."

The following letters, copied from the original, giving an account of a massacre by Indians, on the river, between Thompsontown and Mexico, are exceedingly interesting, and taken in connection with the other extracts, comprise about all the cotemporary literature on that event and its sequences. This was the largest butchery of whites that ever took place in the east end of Juniata County. The letter of January 28th proves that at that date Captain Patterson was with his company at his fort, which was located "on Juniata," and not on Mahantango. It is a singular fact that even the tradition of these murders is lost in this locality.

Extract from a letter from Carlisle, dated January 29, 1756,—

"This afternoon came to town a man that lived on Juniata, who in his journey this way called at the house where the woolcombers lived, about ten miles from this place, and saw at his door a bed-tick, and going into the house found a child lying dead and scalped. This alarmed us much, and while we were consulting what to do, we received the enclosed, which puts it past all doubt that the enemy intend to attack either Sherman's Valley or this place. We thought it necessary to acquaint you as soon as possible, not only to hurry you home, but, if thought needful, that the people of York might send over some aid."

The following is the "enclosed" referred to:

"*Extract of a Letter from Patterson's Fort, on Juniata, January* 28, 1756.

"This serves to inform you that yesterday, some time in the afternoon, one Adam Nicholson and his wife were killed and scalped and his daughter and two sons made prisoners; that the wife and two children of James Armstrong were also made prisoners; and William Willock and wife killed and scalped and five children carried off by the Indians—in all fifteen people killed and taken. I was this day with our Captain at the places of the above-mentioned, where we saw three of the dead people and the houses burnt to ashes. I desire you would tell Ben Killgore and his brother to hurry over and all the boys belonging to our Company to come in a body, and that you may be upon your guard, for all the Indians, except two that went with the prisoners, crossed over Juniata towards your settlement. There is a large body of them, as we suppose from their tracks.

"N. B.—The above mischief was done within three short miles of the Fort, down the creek (river). Just now a man came to the fort and informed us that Hugh Mitcheltree's wife and another son of Nicholson's were also murdered. There are no more missing in this neighborhood at present."[1]

"We have advice from Carlisle that, besides the mischief mentioned in our last to be done by the Indians near Patterson's Fort on the Juniata, the party that went to bury the dead found one Sheridan and his wife, three children and a man-servant, all murdered; also two others in another house; these within ten miles of Carlisle."[2]

"I am heartily sorry that I must grieve you with an account of a most inhuman murder, committed by the Indians at Juniata and Sherman's Creek on the 27th of last month. Within three miles of Patterson's Fort was found Adam Nicholson and his wife dead and scalped, and his two sons and a daughter were carried off; William Wilcock and his wife dead and scalped; [Mrs.] Hugh Mitcheltree and a son of said Nicholson dead and scalped, with many children, in all about seventeen. The same day one Sheridan, a Quaker, his wife and three children and a servant were killed and scalped, together with one William Hamilton and his wife and daughter, and one French, within ten miles of Carlisle, a little beyond Stephens' Gap."[3]

The same events are thus related in Gordon's "History of Pennsylvania,"—

"In February, 1756, a party of Indians from Shamokin came to Juniata. They first came to Hugh Mitcheltree's, being on the river, who had gone to Carlisle, and had got a young man named Edward Nicholas to stay with his wife until he would return; the Indians killed them both. The same party of Indians went up the river where the Lukens' now live; William Wilcox lived on the opposite side

[1] *Penna. Gazette*, February 5, 1756.

[2] *Penna. Gazette*, February 12, 1756.

[3] Rev. Thos. Barton at Reading, February 6, 1756.

of the river, whose wife and eldest son had come over the river on some business; the Indians came while they were there and killed old Edward Nicholas and his wife, and took Joseph, Thomas and Catherine Nicholas, John Wilcox, James Armstrong's wife and two children prisoners."

On the 24th of March, 1756, Captain James Patterson (whose plantation was on the Juniata, where the town of Mexico now is), being out in command of a scouting-party of borderers, fell in with a party of Indians on Middle Creek, Cumberland County (now Snyder), attacked them, killed and scalped one, and put the rest to flight. On their return, Patterson and his party reported that from Shamokin to the Juniata the country was swarming with Indians, looking for scalps and plunder, and burning all the houses, and destroying all the grain which the fugitive settlers had left in that region.

The following extracts from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* give cotemporary accounts of this occurrence:

"In a letter from Juniata, in Cumberland County, dated the 24th of last month, there is advice that Captain Patterson, being out with a scouting-party in order to scour the woods as far as Shamokin, on the 20th of that month fell in with some Indians at Middle Creek, one of which they killed and scalped, put the rest to flight and took off their horses; that one of Captain Patterson's men was wounded; that the woods, from Juniata to Shamokin, are full of Indians seeking for plunder and scalps; that they found many houses burnt and some burning, and that it was feared but few, in a short time, would be left standing, and that all the grain would be destroyed."[1]

"We also hear from the same place (Carlisle) that some Indians have been seen very lately within seven or eight miles of that town; that Patterson's fort on Juniata was fired on several times by them a few days ago, and one Mitcheltree carried off from it; that a few of them have been seen about Granville and Juniata, and that the inhabitants of Cumberland County, in general, are in the greatest distress and confusion imaginable, many of them leaving their habitations, and not knowing where to go or what to do."[2]

The Indians committing these depredations were Delawares; there were no Shawanese among them. They were incited by the "craftiness, power and bribery of the French" in Canada, but professed to be largely influenced by grievances about the sale of lands.[3] They had their headquarters on the North Branch at Nescopeck and points above. Conrad Weiser had sent James Patterson and Hugh Crawford to Aughwick, in December previous, to get Indians to carry a message from the Governor to those at Nescopeck.[4] They were so violent that they threatened to break the heads of any of their own race who advised peace with the English.

Forts Built on the Frontier.—In the mean time the atrocities which had been committed by the Indians in the fall of the previous year (1755) had fully awakened the provincial authorities to a sense of the insecurity of their frontiers, and to the pressing necessity of immediately adopting means to prevent the savages from extending their depredations over the entire province. A principal measure to afford some degree of safety for settlers, was the erection of a number of forts to form a continuous line of defense extending entirely across Pennsylvania, from near the Delaware Water Gap to the Maryland line, at Wills' Creek (Cumberland). This defensive line ran through the region of territory to which this history has especial reference; the most important of the works within the boundaries of this territory being Fort Granville, on the Juniata—a still more important one being Fort Augusta, which, however, was located just outside the territory in question, on the other side of the Susquehanna, at the site of the present town of Sunbury, then the site of the Indian town of Shamokin. The order to George Croghan to select sites and arrange for the erection of Fort Granville, and two other works of the same class, was given by Benjamin Franklin and others, as follows:

"Sir:—You are desired to proceed to Cumberland County and fix on proper places for erecting three Stockades, viz.: One back of Patterson's, one upon Kishecoquillas, and one near Sideling Hill; each of them fifty feet square, with a Block House on two of the corners, and a Barracks within, capable of lodging fifty men. You are also desired to agree with some proper Person or Persons to oversee the workmen at

[1] *Penna. Gazette*, March 11, 1756.

[2] *Penna. Gazette*, April 8, 1756.

[3] Col. Rec., vol. vii. 53.

[4] Same, vol. vi. 762.

each Place who shall be allowed such Wages as you shall agree to give, not exceeding one Dollar per day; and the workmen shall be allowed at the rate of six Dollars per Month and their Provisions, till the work is finished.

"B. FRANKLIN,
"JOSEPH FOX,
"JOSEPH HUGHS,
"EVAN MORGAN.

"To Captain George Crogan, Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1755."

Instead, however, of erecting "one upon Kishacoquillas" Creek, according to the instructions, a site was selected for it at a fine spring on the bank of the Juniata River, about one mile above where the borough of Lewistown now stands. The existence of the spring at that place may have been the reason why Croghan selected that site instead of "one upon Kishacoquillas," as named in his letter of instructions. A little more than seventy years afterwards that historic spring was destroyed by the canal being constructed directly over it.

Upon the site so selected was built the stockade work which received the name of Fort Granville, and was garrisoned by a company of enlisted men, under officers regularly commissioned. That the work was commenced very soon after the order was given to Captain Croghan, and that the fort was completed and garrisoned during that winter, is shown by a letter written by Elisha Salter, and dated Carlisle, April 4, 1756, in which the writer says: "From Fort Granville, 31st of March, there was a party of Indians, four in number, within one mile of the Fort, which fort is so badly stored with ammunition, not having three rounds per man, they thought it not prudent to venture after them."

Fort Augusta (located at the Indian town of Shamokin, as before mentioned) was not erected until the following July. It was believed (and no doubt with good cause) that the French were preparing to take possession of that point and build a fort there, and the consent of the friendly Indians was therefore sought and easily obtained by the English to take and fortify the place. The work of erecting Fort Augusta was done by the men of the regiment commanded by Colonel Clapham. The guides of the expedition were Joseph Greenwood and George Gabriel—the last-named of whom had his house, store and other buildings (where Selin's Grove now stands) burned by the Indians in their second raid of the preceding year. Among the officers of the regiment under Colonel Clapham was Ensign Samuel Miles, who, twenty years later, was a colonel, commanding a regiment in the Continental army under General Washington, and who became the proprietor of Milesburg, Centre County, Pa. He kept a journal of events connected with the erection of the fort, from which journal the following extract is made,[1] viz.:

"We marched up the west side of the Susquehanna, until we came opposite where the town of Sunbury now stands, where we crossed in batteaux, and I had the honor of being the first man who put his foot on shore at landing. In building the fort, Captain Levi Trump and myself had charge of the workmen; and after it was finished our battalion remained there in garrison until the year 1758. In the summer of 1757 I was nearly taken prisoner by the Indians. At about one-half mile distance from the fort stood a large tree that bore excellent plums, on an open piece of ground, near what is now called the Bloody spring. Lieutenant Samuel Atlee[2] and myself one day took a walk to this tree, to gather plums. While we were there a party of Indians lay a short distance from us, concealed in the thicket, and had nearly got between us and the fort, when a soldier, belonging to the bullock guard not far from us, came to the spring to drink. The Indians were thereby in danger of being discovered; and, in consequence, fired at and killed the soldier, by which means we got off, and returned to the fort in much less time than we were in coming out."

"Fort Bigham" was a strong block-house and small stockade located about twelve miles from Mifflintown, in Tuscarora Valley, on the plantation of Samuel Bigham, who, with three other Scotch-Irish settlers,—viz.: John and James Gray and Robert Hoag,—came and located at that place soon after 1754, and, joining their forces, built a "fort" on Bigham's land as a place of refuge and protection for themselves and families. It was also used as a shelter by the other settlers who came to the vicinity during the succeeding seven years, until

[1] Penna. Archives, 2d Series, 745.

[2] Lieutenant Atlee also became colonel of a battalion in the Revolutionary army.

June, 1756, when it was attacked, captured and burned by Indians, who killed or took prisoner every person who was in the fort. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 17, gave this account of the massacre:

"We have advice from Carlisle that on Friday night last (June 11th), Capt. Bigham's Fort, in Tuscarora Valley, was destroyed by the Indians. There is no particular account come to hand, only in general it is said that all that were in it are either killed or carried off; and that a woman, big with child, was found dead and scalped near the fort, mangled in a most shocking manner."

From *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 24. "The following is a list of the persons killed and missing at Bigham's Fort, viz: George Woods, Nathaniel Bigham, Robert Taylor, his wife and two children, Francis Innis, his wife and three children, John McDonnell, Hannah Gray, and one child, missing. Some of these supposed to be burnt in the fort, as a number of bones were found there. Susan Giles was found dead and scalped in the neighborhood of the fort. Robert Cochran and Thomas McKinney found dead, scalped. Alexander McAllister and his wife, James Adams, Jane Cochran and two children missed. McAllister's house was burned and a number of cattle and horses driven off. The enemy was supposed to be numerous, as they did eat and carry off a great deal of Beef they had killed."

At the time when the savages made their attack on the fort, John Gray, one of the above-named original settlers of the place, was absent at Carlisle, whither he had gone to procure salt. On his return he found the fort destroyed and his family missing,—probably prisoners in the hands of the Indians. In the hope of finding, or hearing from them, he volunteered to go with Colonel Armstrong, in the expedition which went soon afterwards, against the Indian town of Kittaning, on the Allegheny, but he gained no intelligence of those whom he sought, and soon after his return he left the Juniata country, and went back to his old home in Bucks County, where he remained until his death. Meanwhile, his wife and daughter had been taken by their savage captors to Kittaning and thence to Canada, from which latter place Mrs. Gray escaped and returned to Tuscarora Valley in 1757. Afterwards, a young woman claiming to be the daughter made her appearance there also, and was said to have been recognized by the mother; a full account of the case will be found in Milford township, Juniata County.

Concerning the two Patterson Forts, the two Captains Patterson, James, the father (heretofore alluded to) and William, his son, and the much-written of, but mythical "Pomfret Castle," a well-known historical student[1] gives much interesting information and clears away the old existing confusion. He says,—

"There were two Captain Pattersons and two Patterson's forts, and these have been the means of much confusion. Capt. James, the father, lived at Mexico, and had a house fitted up for defense against Indians, soon after Braddock's defeat; at all events, it had the name of Patterson's fort before the close of 1755. Capt. William Patterson lived opposite Mexico, at Wetzler's place, and had a house fitted up for defense, the logs of which were in position yet within the writer's memory, but this fort was not built until after the French and Indian War, probably in 1763, and hence, is not the one referred to in the Colonial Records and Archives, and on maps.

"The order of the Commissioners, Dec. 17, 1755, for the erection of forts west of Susquehanna, designated one of the three to be located 'back of Patterson's.' It was to be on the Mahantango (near Richfield) and was to have been built by Col. Burd and Captain Patterson. Although the Governor wrote to other Governors that these forts were all finished on January, 29, 1756, yet on February 2d he hoped it would be finished in 10 days; yet it appears from his own letter that this one, which was to be called 'Pomfret Castle,' had nothing done to it yet on February 3rd, and on the 9th he again says it 'is erected;' but on the 14th of June he orders Capt. George Armstrong 'to build it where it was laid out by Major Burd;' and it is doubtful whether any work was ever done upon it. Patterson put up or strengthened his own fort at Mexico, and great confusion has arisen by confounding it with the proposed Pomfret Castle, or rather, it locates them both at Litchfield. The same view was taken by the compiler of the State Archives in the article on forts. The error, perhaps, arose from the directions to paymaster Elisha Salter, who, on leaving Fort Granville, was directed to go in charge of a guard to 'Pomfret Castle, or Patterson's Fort.' This might mean that the latter was only another name for the former. It may, also, and in this case does, mean that he was to go to the one place, or the other, as circumstances on his arrival pointed out. It was certainly known that the soldiers were likely at Patterson's, at Mexico, and the instruction was, that if he learned at Fort Granville that they were still at Patterson's, he was to go there.

[1] Prof. A. L. Guss.

"In the text accompanying the Historical Map of Pennsylvania it is stated that Patterson's Fort was built in 1751, and Pomfret Castle built in 1756, both in Snyder county. This is a strange jumble. Patterson's fort was not built in Snyder, nor in 1751. No man can prove that this, or any other fort in this region, was built at that date. The map gives an Indian path from Shamokin, by way of Pomfret Castle and Mexico, to Mifflintown. This path came to the Delaware run, where, it seems, Musemeelin lived in 1744 when he followed and killed Jack Armstrong, and is said to be the same place that the 'Dutchman' Starr settled. The several relations of the capture of Hugh Mitcheltree, already given, are also relied upon to prove that Patterson's Fort and Pomfret Castle were the same."

In regard to the name "Pomfret Castle," it may be stated that it was used by Elisha Salter, in reporting the capture of Hugh Mitcheltree; but there is abundant evidence that he applied the name to Patterson's Fort of Mexico. There is no foundation for the belief that "Pomfret Castle" ever was built.

The same writer from whose pen came the foregoing, contributes the following about Captains James and William Patterson:

"It is related by Jones, on the authority of Andrew Banks, that Capt. James Patterson kept a well-riddled target at quite a distance from his house, and whenever he saw Indians coming near he would fire at the target, and then let them examine the spot where the bullet entered, which thus always seemed to be at the center, and that this made them shrug their shoulders and call him 'Big Shot.' The other story about a wooden cannon, used even sometimes by his wife to frighten Indians, is too improbable and impossible to need serious contradiction.

"In 'Sherman Day's Collections' remarkable abilities are attributed to Captain William, while no mention is made of Captain James. Samuel Evans, of Columbia, says Captain William was called 'Long Gun' by the Indians, and that he was a brave and dashing officer, and followed the Indians into their fastnesses and struck them deadly blows. The fact is, they were both, doubtless, good marksmen, a qualification not unusual in those days, and beyond controversy they were both prudent in time of peace, as well as excellent Indian fighters when it became necessary. Had their history been freshly written up, it would doubtless compare with those of Smith, Brady and others.

"Nothing can better illustrate the pluck and patriotism, the spirit and service of Captain James Patterson than the following extract taken from a letter written by him to Col. John Armstrong, on March 27, 1759, he being then at 'Harris's Ferry':

"'I received the message which you was pleased to send by Colonel Work to me, and am highly obliged to your honor for the regard you always entertain for me and my interest, a favor which I shall always with most humble gratitude acknowledge. I must acquaint your honor that I am in a low state of health, by reason of the great hardship and fatigue that I underwent in the last campaign, but I am in hopes that I shall overcome it in time; but as the Doctor assures me that if I do not take good care of myself, I shall lose the use of my limbs, I am afraid I shall not be capable for some time of going out upon a new campaign, but should be willing to continue in the service if your honor would think proper to have me stationed in some fort or garrison until I come to my full strength and the use of my limbs; and as I am acquainted with the ways and humors of the Indians, I humbly conceive I could be of service to my country if stationed at Augusta; all of which I leave to your honor's most wise consideration. Yesterday I received an account from Augusta that my son was come in there and brought with him a lusty, able French prisoner, and that the Indians stood exceeding true and faithful to him. I expect him down as soon as he rests himself after his fatigue.'"

There were numerous minor events in the rude drama of Indian war during 1756. Some of these of particular local interest—the Woolcomber tragedy and others—we extract from the account given by Robert Robison, a participant, as given in after-years.[1] He says,—

"Sideling Hill was the first fought battle after Braddock's defeat. In the year 1756 a party of Indians came out of Conococheague to a garrison of the name of McCord's Fort, and killed some and took a number of prisoners. They then took their course near to Fort Littleton. Captain Hamilton being stationed there with a company, hearing of their route at McCord's Fort, marched with his company of men, having an Indian with them who was under pay. This Indian led the company, and came on the tracks of the Indians, and soon tracked them to Sideling Hill, where they found them with their prisoners, and having the first fire, but without doing much damage, the Indians returned the fire, defeated our men and killed a number of them. My brother, James Robison, was among the slain. The Indians had McCord's wife with them; they cut off Mr. James Blair's head and threw it in Mrs. McCord's lap, saying that was her husband's head, but she knew it to be Blair's.

"The next I remember of was in the same year. The Woolcomber's family on Shearman's Creek, the whole of the inhabitants of the valley was gathered to a fort at George Robison's, but the Woolcombers

[1] In "Loudon's Narrative," published in Carlisle in 1813.

would not leave home. He said it was the Irish who were killing one another; these peaceable people, the Indians, would not hurt any person. Being at home and at dinner, the Indians came in, and the Quaker asked them to come in and eat dinner. An Indian answered that he did not come to eat, but for scalps. The son, a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he heard the Indian say so, repaired to a back door, and as he went out he looked back and saw the Indian strike the tomahawk into his father's head. The boy then ran over the creek, which was near to the house, and heard the screams of his mother, sisters and brothers. The boy came to our fort and gave us the alarm; about forty went to where this was done and buried the dead."

Here follows an account of the Kittaning expedition, in which there is nothing local except that Andrew Douglas, who lived near Jericho, in Fermanagh township, Juniata County, was shot through both ankles.

Robison further says,—

"I forgot to give you an account of a murder done at our own fort in Sherman's Valley in July, 1756. The Indians waylaid the fort in harvest-time, and kept quiet until the reapers were gone; James Wilson remaining some time behind the rest, and I not being gone to my business, which was hunting deer for the use of the company. Wilson standing at the fort gate, I desired liberty to shoot his gun at a mark, upon which he gave me his gun and I shot. The Indians on the upper side of the fort, thinking they were discovered, rushed on a daughter of Robert Miller and instantly killed her, and shot at John Simmeson; they then made the best of it they could, and killed the wife of James Wilson and the Widow Gibson, and took Hugh Gibson and Betsey Henry prisoners.

"The reapers, being forty in number, returned to the fort, and the Indians made off. While the Indian was scalping Mrs. Wilson, the relator shot at and wounded him, but he made his escape."

Some time in the month of July, 1756, the Indians appeared again in Shearman's Valley, and abducted Hugh Robison, who says,—

"I was taken captive by the Indians from Robison Fort, in Shearman's Valley, in July 1756, at which time my mother was killed. I was taken back to their towns, where I suffered much from hunger and abuse; many times they beat me most severely, and once they sent me to gather wood to burn myself, but I cannot tell whether they intended to do it or to frighten me; however, I did not remain long before I was adopted into an Indian family, and then lived as they did, though the living was very poor. I was then about fourteen years of age. My Indian father's name was Busguetom; he was lame in consequence of a wound received by his knife in skinning a deer, and being unable to walk, he ordered me to drive forks in the ground and cover it with bark to make a lodge for him to lie in; but the forks not being secure they gave way and the bark fell upon him and hurt him very much, which put him in a great rage, and calling for his knife, ordered us to carry him in a blanket into the hut, and I must be one that helps carry him in. While we were carrying him in I saw him hunting for his knife, but my Indian mother had taken care to convey it away, and when we had got him again fixed in his bed, my mother ordered me to conceal myself, which I did. I afterwards heard him reproving her for putting away the knife, for by this time I had learned to understand a little of their language. However, his passion wore off, and we did very well for the future. . . .

"Having now been with them a considerable time, a favorable opportunity offered me to regain my liberty. My old father Busguetom lost a horse, and he sent me to hunt for him. After searching some time I come home and told him that I had discovered his tracks at considerable distance, and that I thought I could find him; that I would take my gun and provision, and would hunt three or four days, and if I could kill a bear or deer I would pack home the meat on the horse. Accordingly, I packed up some provisions and started for the white settlements, not fearing pursuit for some days, and by that time I would be out of the reach of the pursuers. But before I was aware I was almost at a large camp of Indians by a creek-side. This was in the evening, and I had to conceal myself in a thicket till it was dark, and then passed the camp and crossed the creek in one of their canoes. I was much afraid that their dogs would give the alarm, but happily got safe past. I traveled on for several days, and on my way I spied a bear, shot at and wounded him so that he could not run, but being too hasty, ran up to him with my tomahawk; before I could give him a blow he gave me a severe stroke on the leg which pained me very much, and retarded my journey much longer than it otherwise would have been. However, I traveled on as well as I could till I got to the Allegheny River, where I collected some poles, with which I made a raft, and bound it together with elm bark and grape-vines, by which means I got over the river, but in crossing I lost my gun. I arrived at Fort Pitt in fourteen days from the time of my start, after a captivity of five years and four months."[1]

Destruction of Fort Granville.—Fort Granville, on the Juniata, above the site of the town of Lewistown, heretofore described, was attacked and destroyed by French and Indians in the summer of 1756. The first

[1] "Loudon's Narrative," vol. ii. p. 196.

appearance of any considerable force of the enemy in its vicinity was on the 22d of July, when about sixty savages, who had been lurking in that region for some days, made a demonstration in its front, firing on and wounding one of the men whom they surprised a short distance out, but who succeeded in escaping from them into the stockade. They made no further attack at that time, but separated into smaller parties, some of whom scouted down the valley and attacked the house of Robert Baskins, who lived at the mouth of the Juniata, and whom they killed, burning his cabin and carrying off his wife and children prisoners. Another party of marauders attacked the house of Hugh Carroll and took him and all his family prisoners. After committing these and other depredations, the enemy still remained lurking in the vicinity of the Juniata Valley, with the evident intention of assaulting Fort Granville before their return. Their force was differently estimated at one hundred and fifty men, about one-third of whom (including their commanding officer) were French, but the larger part were Delaware and Shawanese warriors from the Indian stronghold of Kittaning, on the Allegheny, they being under the immediate command of the Chiefs Shingas and Captain Jacob.

On the 30th of July Captain Edward Ward, the commandant of Granville, marched from the fort with a detachment of men from the garrison, destined for Tuscarora Valley, where they were needed as a guard to the settlers while they were engaged in harvesting their grain. The party under Captain Ward embraced the greater part of the defenders of the fort, which was then left with only twenty-four men, under command of Lieutenant Edward Armstrong. Soon after the departure of Captain Ward's detachment the fort was surrounded by the hostile force of French and Indians, who immediately made an attack, which they continued in their skulking, Indian manner through the afternoon and following night, but without being able to inflict much damage on the whites. Finally, after many hours had been spent in their ineffectual attacks, the Indians availed themselves of the protection afforded by a deep ravine, up which they passed from the river-bank to within twelve or fifteen yards of the fort, and from that secure position succeeded in setting fire to the logs and burning out a large hole, through which they fired on the defenders, killing the commanding officer, Lieutenant Armstrong, and one private soldier, and wounding three others. They then demanded the surrender of the fort and garrison, promising to spare their lives if the demand was acceded to. Upon this, a man named John Turner[1] opened the gate and the besiegers at once entered and took possession, capturing, as prisoners, twenty-two men, three women and a number of children. The fort was burned by the Chief Jacob, by order of the French officer in command, and the savages then departed, driving before them their prisoners, heavily burdened with the plunder taken from the fort and the settlers' houses which they had robbed and burned. On their arrival at the Indian rendezvous, Kittaning, all the prisoners were cruelly treated, and Turner, the man who had opened the gate of the fort to the savage besiegers, suffered the dreadful death by burning at the stake, enduring the frightful torment for three hours, during which time red-hot gun-barrels were forced through parts of his body, his scalp was torn from his head and burning splinters were stuck in his flesh, until at last an Indian boy (being held up for the purpose) sunk a hatchet in the brain of the victim, and so released him from his agony.

Among the prisoners taken by the French and Indians at Fort Granville, was one Peter Walker, who, with others afterwards made his escape, and deposed before John Armstrong, Esq., at Carlisle, with reference to the circumstances attending the capture, as follows:

"That some of the Germans [taken prisoners by the Indians at Granville] flagged very much on the second day, and that the Lieutenant [Armstrong, who was killed in the fort] behaved with the greatest bravery to the last, despising all the terrours and threats of the Enemy, whereby they often urged him to surrender;

[1] Previously a resident in Buffalo Valley, where he had sold out his improvement to John Harris in the preceding year, now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln.

though he had been near two days without Water, but a little Ammunition left, the Fort on fire and the Enemy situated within twelve or fourteen yards of the fort, under the natural bank, he was as far from yielding as when first attacked; a Frenchman in our Service, fearful of being burnt, asked Leave of the Lieutenant to treat with his countrymen in the French language; the Lieutenant answered: 'The first word of French you speak in this Engagement, I'll blow your brains out,' telling his men to hold out bravely, for the Flame was falling, and he would soon have it extinguished, but soon after received the fatal Ball. The French Officer refused the Soldiers the liberty of interring his corpse, though it was to be done in an instant, when they raised the cry to quench the fire. One Brandon, a Soldier who had been shot through the knee, on the approach of the Enemy called out: 'I am a Roman Catholick and will go with you,' but the Indians, regardless of his faith, observing he could not march, soon dispatched him with a Tomahawk."

The deposition of John Hogan, another of the escaped prisoners, taken before Colonel Armstrong, was as follows:

"Cumberland County:

"The first day of June in the year of our Lord, 1757, before me, John Armstrong, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland aforesaid, came John Hogan, late a soldier belonging to Captain Edward Ward's company of Foot, in the pay of the Province of Pennsylvania and upon his solemn Oath did depose and declare that on or about the first Day of August last past (1756) he, this Deponent, with several others, was taken Prisoner at Fort Granville by a party of French and Indians—consisting of one hundred Indians and fifty French—who took this Deponent and the rest of the Prisoners to the Kittaning, where they continued about three hours, in which Time John Turner, one of the Prisoners, was then burnt. They were then taken down the River to Fort Du Quesne, where they staid but a few hours—the French and Indians not agreeing—they then proceeded to Logs Town, where this Deponent mostly continued, until he made his Escape, which was about nine weeks ago. And this Deponent further saith that During the time of his captivity he was several times at Fort Du Quesne and was fully satisfied that the Garrison consisted of about three hundred French, had six Guns, five or six-pounders, mounted, and seven Swivels. That there were no Indians in the Fort; but at about two miles distant from the Fort was an Indian Town, wherein were about fifty or sixty of the natives, Twenty whereof were able to bear Arms. That the walls of the Bastions of the said Fort were about fourteen feet thick; The curtain about four or five feet thick, except that next the River, which is built as a common Stockade; that between the two Bastions, in the Pennsylvania side, there is a Ditch about six feet wide, and about seven or eight feet deep. That about four Days before this Deponent made his Escape, there were twenty battoes arrived at Fort Du Quesne for Canada, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, and that it was reported that they also expected a large reinforcement of French and Indians from Canada and Mississippi and that they would then Endeavour to cut off the back Inhabitants; and also said that if the English did not go out this Summer, they would come to them. And this Deponent further Saith that the Indians, having sold a Prisoner to the French, received a nine-gallon keg of brandy. This Deponent and George Hily, another Prisoner, thought that would be a good Time for them to escape, as it was customary for the Indians on such Occasions to make a frolick and get drunk, whereupon they set off and brought Martin Borrowelly, another Prisoner, along with them, and arrived at the South Branch of the Potomack in three weeks from the time of their escape.

"Sworn at Carlisle the 1st of June, 1757, before
"John Armstrong."

Abandonment of the Settlements—Armstrong's Expedition.—The butcheries of the summer of 1756, closing with the capture of Fort Granville and its garrison, struck terror to the hearts of the pioneers of the region west of the Susquehanna and caused the precipitate abandonment of the settlements from the Blue Mountains northward and westward to the West Branch. From the valley of that stream the fugitive settlers and their families retired for safety to Fort Augusta, and thence eastward to their former homes, while those who had located themselves along the Juniata and in the valleys of its tributaries, fled for their lives across the mountains, and took refuge at Carlisle and Shippensburg. "In 1755," says Gordon, "the country west of the Susquehanna River had three thousand men fit to bear arms.[1] In August, 1756, exclusive of the Provincial soldiers, there was not one hundred; fear having driven them from their homes into the interior of the Province."

Immediately after the Fort Granville affair the whites retaliated with vigorous and incisive measures, Colonel Armstrong, with a large force, marching westward on his famous Kittanning expedition. The Indian stronghold was

[1] This is evidently an absurdly extravagant estimate.

situated where the present thriving borough of the same name is,—upon the Allegheny, forty-five miles above Pittsburgh. Kittanning was attacked at daybreak of September 8, 1756, and, in revenge for the destruction of Fort Granville and other atrocities, was completely destroyed, its thirty houses, or huts, being burned, while a large number of the Indians were killed, among them, it is averred, the chief, Captain Jacob—though this is a mooted question. A considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and stores which the French had assisted the savages to gather at that point were also captured.

The severe blow dealt by Colonel Armstrong had the effect to render the Indians less bold and aggressive, and to withdraw many of the Delawares from the French alliance. The negotations with Teedyuscung and the eastern Delawares, in 1757, also had a favorable effect; but the bands of Captain Jacob, and the other western Delawares and Shawanese who still remained in league with the French, continued their murdering and burning raids wherever exposed white settlements could be found, until 1758, when the treaty of Easton brought peace once more to the harassed frontiers of Pennsylvania. At that time, as before mentioned, the Indian purchase of 1754 was confirmed (with a material change of the western and northwestern boundary), but the treaty of peace and the confirmation of the purchase did not have the effect to cause the return of the great body of settlers who had fled the country in terror during the bloody summer and fall of 1756, though a considerable number did come back to reoccupy their lands, which they were then enabled to enjoy in comparative freedom from molestation until 1762, when the machinations of the western chief, Pontiac, began to develop themselves, and to foreshadow another period of devastation and blood for the frontiers.

Second Period of Indian War.—The plan of the great Ottawa chief was to unite all the Indian tribes east and west against the whites, and in the harvest-time of 1763 to invade their settlements, carrying massacre and conflagration in their path. This plan was put in bloody execution in many localities, among which was the upper part of Cumberland County (northward of the Blue Mountain), which region suffered in the hostilities of that year perhaps more severely (in proportion to the number of inhabitants which it then contained) than any other part of the province of Pennsylvania. Again (as in 1756) the country was abandoned by the settlers, who fled from their homes across the mountain and sought refuge at Carlisle, Bedford, Shippensburg, Fort Littleton and other points.

A letter from Carlisle, under date of August 14, 1763, to the rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, stated that in Cumberland County, principally in the Juniata Valley, seven hundred and fifty families had abandoned their plantations and crops from fear of Indian incursions. Several occurrences had given legitimate ground for this terror and flight. On the 10th of July, 1763, the Indians committed murders at William White's, on the Juniata, at Robert Campbell's, on Tuscarora Creek, and at William Anderson's, and committed depredations at Collins' and James Scott's, in the Tuscarora Valley, and burned Graham's house.

The white massacre and some of the other atrocities are interestingly and probably accurately related by Robert Robison,[1] as follows:

"In the second war, on the fifth (tenth) day of July, 1763, the Indians came to Juniata, it being harvest-time there, and the white people were come back to reap their crops. They came first to the house of William White; it was on the Sabbath day; the reapers were all in the house. The Indians crept up nigh to the house-door and shot the people laying on the floor, killed William White and all his family that were there, excepting one boy, who, when he heard the guns, leaped out of the window and made his escape.

"This same party went to Robert Campbell's, on the Tuscarora Creek, surprised them in the same way, shot them on the floor, where they were resting themselves. One George Dodds, being there harvesting, had just risen and gone into the room and lay down on the bed, setting his gun beside him. When the Indians fired, one of them sprang into the house with his tomahawk in his hand, running up to where a man was standing in the corner. Dodds fired at the Indian not six feet from him; the Indian gave a halloo and ran out as fast as he could. There being an opening in the loft above the bed, Dodds

[1] "Loudon's Narrative."

sprung up there and went out by the chimney, making his escape and came to Shearman Valley. He came to William Dickson's and told what had happened, there being a young man there which brought the news to us, who were harvesting at Edward Elliot's other intelligence; we got in the night. John Graham, John Christy and James Christy were alarmed in the evening by guns firing at William Anderson's, where the old man was killed with his Bible in his hand, supposed he was about worship; his son also was killed and a girl that had been brought up by the old people. Graham and the Christys come about midnight, we hearing the Indians had got so far up the Tuscarora Valley, and knowing Collins' family and James Scott's were there about their harvest, twelve of us concluded to go over Bingham's Gap and give those word that were there. When we came to Collins' we saw that the Indians had been there, had broke a wheel, emptied a bed and taken flour, of which they made some water gruel. We counted thirteen spoons made of bark; we followed the tracks down to James Scott's, where we found the Indians had killed some fowls; we pursued on to Graham's; there the house was on fire and burned down to the joists; we divided our men into two parties, six in each. My brother with his party came in behind the barn, and myself with the other party came down through an oats-field. I was to shoot. The Indians had hung a coat upon a post on the other side of the fire from us. I looked at it and saw it immovable, and therefore walked down to it and found that the Indians had just left it. They had killed four hogs and had eaten at pleasure. Our company took their tracks and found that two companies had met at Graham's and had gone over the Tuscarora Mountain. We took the Run Gap, the two roads meeting at Nicholson's. They were there. They first heard us coming and lay in ambush for us. They had the first fire, being twenty-five in number and only twelve[1] of us. They killed five and wounded myself. They then went to Alexander Logan's, where they emptied some beds and passed on to George McCord's.

"A party of forty men came from Carlisle in order to bury the dead of Juniata. When they saw the dead at Buffalo Creek, they returned home. Then a party of men came with Captain Dunning; but before they came to Alexander Logan's, his son John, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn. Logan and those with him were all killed except Davis, who made his escape. The Indians then returned to Logan's house again, when Captain Dunning and his party came on them, and they fired some time at each other. Dunning had one man wounded."

Interesting cotemporary accounts of the oc-

[1] The names of the twelve were William Robison, who acted as captain, Robert Robison, the relator of this narrative, Thomas Robison, being three brothers; John Graham, Charles Elliot, William Christy, James Christy, David Miller, John Elliot, Edward McConnell, William McAllister and John Nicholson. The persons killed were William Robison (shot in the belly with buck-shot and got about half a mile from the ground); John Elliot, then a boy of about seventeen years of age, having emptied his gun, was pursued by an Indian with his tomahawk, who was within a few perches of him when Elliot had poured some powder into his gun by random out of his powder-horn, and having a bullet in his mouth put it in the muzzle, but had no time to ram it down; he turned and fired at his pursuer, who clapped his hand on his stomach and cried, 'Och,' turned and fled. Elliot had run but a few perches further on when he overtook William Robison weltering in his blood, in his last agonies. He requested Elliot to carry him off, who excused himself by telling him of his inability to do so, and also of the danger they were in. He said he knew it, but desired him to take his gun with him, and. peace or war, if ever he had an opportunity of an Indian to shoot him for his sake. Elliot brought away the gun, and Robison was not found by the Indians. Thomas Robison stood on the ground until the whole of his people had fled; nor did the Indians offer to pursue until the last men left the field. Thomas having fired and charged the second time the Indians were prepared for him, and when he took aim past the tree a number fired at the same time and one of his arms was broken; he took his gun in the other and fled. Going up a hill he came to a high log and clapped his hand, in which was his gun, on the log to assist in leaping over it; while in the attitude of stooping, a bullet entered his side, going in a triangular course through his body; he sunk down across the log. The Indians sunk the cock of his gun into his brains and mangled him very much. John Graham was seen by David Miller sitting on a log, not far from the place of attack, with his hands on his face and the blood running through his fingers. Charles Elliot and Edward McConnell took a circle round where the Indians were laying and made the best of their way to Buffalo Creek; but they were pursued by the Indians, and where they crossed the creek there was a high bank, and, as they were ascending the bank, they were both shot and fell back into the water. Thus ended this unfortunate affair to those engaged; but, at the same time, it appears as if the hand of Providence had been in the whole transaction, for there is every reason to believe that spies had been viewing the place the night before, and the Indians were within three-quarters of a mile of the place from which the men had started, when there would have been from twenty to thirty men perhaps in the field reaping, and all the guns that could be depended on were in this small company except one, so that they might have become an easy prey, and instead of those five brave men who lost their lives three times that number might have sufficed.

The two Christys were about a week before they could make their escape The Indians one night passed so near them they could have touched them with their guns.

currences of this period and the condition of the country, especially in old Cumberland County (which contained much of the territory here under consideration), are given in letters to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, written from Carlisle in July and August, 1763:

"CARLISLE, July 12, 1763.

"I embrace this first leisure, since yesterday morning, to transmit you a brief account of our present state of affairs here, which indeed is very distressing; every day almost affording some fresh object to awaken the compassion, alarm the fears or kindle into resentment and vengeance every sensible breast, while flying families, obliged to abandon house and possession, to save their lives by a hasty escape; mourning widows bewailing their husbands, surprised and massacred by savage rage; tender parents lamenting the fruit of their own bodies, cropt in the very bloom of life by a barbarous hand; with relations and acquaintances pouring out sorrow for murdered neighbors and friends, present a scene of mingled distress.

"When, for some time, after striking at Bedford, the Indians appeared quiet, nor struck any other part of our frontiers, it became the prevailing opinion that our forts and communication were so peculiarly the object of their attention that, till at least after harvest, there was little prospect of danger to our inhabitants over the hills; and to dissent from this generally-received sentiment was political heresy, and attributed to timidity rather than judgment, till too early conviction has decided the point in the following manner:

"On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., about nine or ten o'clock, at the house of one William White, on Juniata, between thirty and forty miles hence, there being in said house four men and a lad, the Indians came rushing upon them, and shot White at the door, just stepping out to see what the noise meant. Our people then pulled in White and shut the door; but observing, through a window, the Indians setting fire to the house, they attempted to force their way out at the door; but the first that stept out being shot down, they drew him in and again shut the door; after which one, attempting an escape out of a window on the loft, was shot through the head, and the lad wounded in the arm. The only one now remaining, William Riddle, broke a hole through the roof of the house, and an Indian, who saw him looking out, alleged he was about to fire on him, withdrew, which afforded Riddle an opportunity to make his escape. The house, with the other four in it, was burned down, as one McMachen informs, who was coming to it, not suspecting Indians, and was by them fired at and shot through the shoulder, but made his escape. The same day, about dinner-time, at about a mile and a half from said White's, at the house of Robert Campbell, six men being in the house, as they were dining, three Indians rushed in at the door, and, after firing among them and wounding some, they tomahawked, in an instant, one of the men; whereupon one George Dodds, one of the company, sprang back into the room, took down a rifle, shot an Indian through the body, who was presenting his piece to shoot him. The Indian, being mortally wounded, staggered, and, letting his gun fall, was carried off by three more. Dodds, with one or two more, getting upon the loft, broke the roof in order to escape, and, looking out, saw one of the company, Stephen Jeffries, running, but very slowly, by reason of a wound in the breast, and an Indian pursuing; and it is thought he could not escape, nor have we heard of him since; so that it is past dispute he also is murdered. The first that attempted getting out of the loft was fired at, and drew back; another, attempting, was shot dead, and of the six, Dodds was the only one made his escape. The same day, about dusk, about six or seven miles up Tuscarora, and about twenty-eight or thirty miles hence, they murdered one William Anderson, together with a boy and girl all in one house. At White's were seen at least five, some say eight or ten Indians, and at Campbell's about same number. On Monday, the 11th, a party of about twenty-four went over from the upper part of Shearman's Valley to see how matters were. Another party of twelve or thirteen went over from the upper part of said valley; and Colonel John Armstrong, with Thomas Wilson, Esq., and a party of between thirty and forty from this town, to reconnoitre and assist in bringing the dead.

"Of the first and third parties we have heard nothing yet; but of the party of twelve, six are come in and inform that they have passed through the several places in Tuscarora, and saw the houses in flames or burnt entirely down; that the grain that had been reaped the Indians burnt in shocks, and had set the fences on fire where the grain was unreaped; that the hogs had fallen upon and mangled several of the dead bodies; that the said company of twelve, suspecting danger, durst not stay to bury the dead; that after they had returned over the Tuscarora mountain, about one or two miles on this side of it, and about eighteen or twenty from hence, they were fired on by a large party of Indians, supposed about thirty, and were obliged to fly; that two, viz., William Robinson and John Graham, are certainly killed, and four more are missing, who, it is thought, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as they appeared slow in flight, most probably wounded, and the savages pursued with violence. What farther mischief has been done we have not heard, but expect every day and hour some more messages of melancholy news.

"In hearing of the above defeat, we sent out another party of thirty or upwards, commanded by our high sheriff, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. William Lyon, to go in quest of the enemy, or fall in with and rein-

force our other parties. There are also a number gone out from about three miles below this, so that we now have over the hills upwards of eighty or ninety volunteers scouring the woods. The inhabitants of Shearman's Valley, Tuscarora, etc., are all come over, and the people of this valley, near the mountain, are beginning to move in, so that in a few days there will be scarcely a house inhabited north of Carlisle. Many of our people are greatly distressed, through want of arms and ammunition; and numbers of those, beat off their places, have hardly money enough to purchase a pound of powder.

"Our women and children must move downwards, if the enemy proceed. To-day a British vengeance begins to rise in the breasts of our men. One of them, that fell from among the twelve, as he was just expiring, said to one of his fellows: '*Here, take my gun and kill the first Indian you see, and all shall be well.*'"

"JULY 13, 1763.

"Last night Colonel Armstrong returned. He left the party, who pursued further and found several dead, whom they buried in the best manner they could, and are now all returned in. From what appears, the Indians are traveling from one place to another, along the valley, burning the farms and destroying all the people they meet with. This day gives an account of six more being killed in the valley, so that, since last Sunday morning to this day, twelve o'clock, we have a pretty authentic account of the number slain, being twenty-five, and four or five wounded. The Colonel, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Alricks are now on the parade, endeavoring to raise another party to go out and succor the Sheriff and his party, consisting of fifty men, which marched yesterday, and I hope they will be able to send off immediately twenty good men. The people here, I assure you, want nothing but a good leader and a little encouragement to make a very good defence.

"Our advices from Carlisle [says the editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 28th] are as follows, viz.: That the party under the Sheriff, Mr. Dunning, mentioned in our last, fell in with the enemy at the house of one Alexander Logan, in Shearman's Valley, supposed to be about fifteen, or upwards, who had murdered the said Logan, his son and another man about two miles from said house, and mortally wounded a fourth, who is since dead, and that, at the time of their being discovered, they were rifling the house and shooting down the cattle, and, it is thought, about to return home with the spoil they had got.

"That our men, on seeing them, immediately spread themselves from right to left, with a design to surround them, and engaged the savages with great courage, but, from their eagerness, rather too soon, as some of the party had not got up when the skirmish began; that the enemy returned our first fire very briskly, but our people, regardless of that, rushed upon them, when they fled and were pursued a considerable way, till thickets secured their escape, four or five of them, it was thought, being mortally wounded; that our parties had brought in with them what cattle they could collect, but that great numbers were killed by the Indians, and many of the horses that were in the valleys carried off; that on the 21st inst. (the morning) news was brought of three Indians being seen about ten o'clock in the morning; one Pummeroy and his wife and the wife of one Johnson were surprised in a house between Shippensburg and the North Mountain, and left there for dead, but that one of the women, when found, showed some signs of life, was brought to Shippensburg, where she lived some hours in a most miserable condition, being scalped, one of her arms broken and her skull fractured with the stroke of a tomahawk; and that, since the 10th inst, there was an account of fifty-four persons being killed by the enemy.

"That the Indians had set fire to houses, barns, corn, wheat and rye, hay,—in short, to everything combustible,—so that the whole country seemed to be one blaze; that the miseries and distresses of the poor people were really shocking to humanity and beyond the power of language to describe; that Carlisle was become the barrier, not a single inhabitant being beyond it; that every stable and hovel in the town was crowded with miserable refugees, who were reduced to a state of beggary and despair, their houses, cattle and harvest destroyed, and, from a plentiful, independent people, they were become real objects of charity and commiseration; that it was most dismal to see the streets filled with people, in whose countenances might be discovered a mixture of grief, madness and despair, and to hear now and then the sighs and groans of men, the disconsolate lamentations of women and the screams of children, who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives; and that, on both sides of the Susquehanna, for some miles, the woods were filled with poor families and their cattle, who made fires and lived like savages, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather."

"CARLISLE, July 30, 1763.

"On the 25th a considerable number of the inhabitants of Sherman's Valley went over, with a party of soldiers to guard them, to attempt saving as much of their grain as might be standing, and it is hoped a considerable quantity will be preserved. A party of volunteers (between twenty and thirty) went to the farther side of the valley, next to the Tuscarora Mountain, to see what appearance there might be of the Indians, as it was thought they would most probably be there, if anywhere in the settlement; to search for, and bury the dead at Buffalo Creek, and to assist the inhabitants that lived along the foot of the mountain, in bringing off what they could, which services they accordingly performed, burying the remains of three persons, but saw no marks of Indians having lately been there, excepting one track, sup-

posed about two or three days old, near the narrows of Buffalo creek hill, and heard some hallooing and firing of a gun at another place. A number of the inhabitants of Tuscarora Valley go over the mountain to-morrow, with a party of soldiers, to endeavor to save part of the crops. Five Indians were seen last Sunday, about sixteen or seventeen miles from Carlisle, up the valley, towards the North mountain, and two the day before yesterday, above five or six miles from Shippensburg, who fired at a young man and missed him.

"On the 25th July there were in Shippensburg 1384 of our poor, distressed, back inhabitants, viz.: men, 301; women, 345; children, 738; many of whom were obliged to lie in barns, stables, cellars, and under old, leaky sheds, the dwelling-houses being all crowded.

"In a letter dated Carlisle, 13th August, 1763, it is said that some Indians have lately been seen in Shearman's Valley, and that on the 11th the tracts of a party were found there, supposed to consist of eight or ten, coming through Shearman's Valley towards Carlisle, about twelve miles upward. In another letter, dated August 17th, mention is made that one John Martin, in the Great Cove, seeing an Indian coming up to a house where he was, fired at him, upon which the Indian raised a yell and took a tree; that Martin, imagining there might be more Indians near him, ran to a company at work and told what had happened, when they went to the place, found some blood and excrements, from which they concluded he was shot through the bowels.

"They followed his track down to a bottom, where they saw the tracks of six or seven more, but, being a small party, pursued no farther. In the same letter, it is also said that a young man, at a plantation about nine miles from Carlisle, near the foot of the mountain, saw an Indian and fired at him at about fifty yards' distance, but was not sure that he hit him. The Indian took a tree and the lad went back a little way, in order to load again, but on his return could not see the Indian. He then alarmed the neighborhood, and, the soldiers being all out in parties covering the people gathering in grain, upwards of twenty young men turned out immediately, from Carlisle, to scour the woods."

The condition of the people throughout this region at the close of 1763 is described by Colonel Armstrong, then in command of the forces west of the Blue Ridge, in a letter to Governor Penn, dated in December, 1763:

"The people drove off by the enemy from the north side of the mountains forms the Frontier, as they are mixed with the settlers on the south side, where, of course, the motions of the Ranging Party are required. At the same time, those who have been driven from their habitations have some part of their Effects yet behind and their Crops stacked in the fields in the different Valleys at a considerable distance beyond the Mountains.

"To these distressed People we must afford covering Parties as often as they request them, or will convene in small bodies to thrash out their Grain and carry it over to their families for their supplies. The last mentioned Service, necessary as it is, greatly obstructs the uniform course of patrolling behind the Inhabitants, that otherwise might be performed."

The terror created in 1763 did not subside sufficiently to admit of the resumption of peaceful avocations in any marked degree until 1765. Colonel Henry Bouquet's victory in Ohio, in 1764, in a measure, cowed the Indians, and they were obliged to be peaceable. The settlers gradually returned, and by 1767 all of the best locations were taken up by "squatters." In 1768 the "new purchase" (presently to be fully treated) was made, and, in 1769, the Land-Office having been opened, the "squatters" took up lands by warrant.

From this time on there were no Indian massacres until about 1778, and these were principally confined to the valley of the West Branch.[1] The murder of a number of Indians —White Mingo and others,—by Frederick Stump occurred in 1768, but is not germane to the present subject.[2] A general alarm was caused and a wild fright—"The Great Runaway"—ensued in 1778, but this and the numerous Indian outrages of 1781 and 1782 are related elsewhere.[3]

THE "NEW PURCHASE," heretofore alluded to, and containing a portion of the territory which is the especial province of this volume, was made by treaty with the sachems of the Six Nations and the representative of Thomas and Richard Penn, at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.) November 5, 1768.

It included an immense belt of territory,

[1] They are treated of in the history of the townships of Union and Snyder Counties.

[2] A full account of Stump's murders is given in Penn township of Snyder County.

[3] The panic of the settlers in 1778 is introduced in the chapter upon the Revolution and of the local atrocities of marauding bands of savages; accounts will be found in the various township chapters.

northwest of the lands procured by the purchase of 1749, and extending entirely across the province from the Delaware River, in the northeastern corner, to the southwest corner.

Of the territory treated in this work, it included the northeast corner of Snyder and all of Union, except a small southwest corner, together with the whole of Green, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cambria, Montour, Wayne, Sullivan, Susquehanna and Wyoming, and parts of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Bradford, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny and Beaver.

Its territory was thus described in the original treaty document:

"All that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians, within the said general boundary line, and beginning in the said Boundary line on the east side of the east Branch of the River Susquehanna, at a place called Owegy, and running with the said boundary Line down the said Branch, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a Creek called by the Indians Awandac (Tawandee) and across the River, and up the said Creek on the South side thereof and along the range of hills called Burnett's Hills by the English and by the Indians [1]—on the north side of them, to the head of a creek which runs into the West Branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said River and running up the same on the South side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the forks of the same River which lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio,[2] called Kittanning, and from the said fork, by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the Said Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same river, and then with the same western Bounds to the South boundary thereof, and with the South boundary aforesaid to the east side of the Allegheny hills, on the east side of them to the west line of a tract of Land purchased by the Said Proprietors from the Six Nations, and confirmed October 23d, 1758, and then with the Northern bounds of that Tract to the River Susquehanna and crossing the River Susquehanna to the northern Boundary line of another tract of Land purchased of the Indians by Deed (August 22, 1749), and then with that northern Line, to the River Delaware at the north side of the mouth of a creek called Lechawachsein, then of the Said River Delaware on the west side thereof to the intersection of it by an east line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid to the Said River Delaware and then with that east Line, to the beginning, at Owegy aforesaid."

This was the purchase which, by giving the basis of just title, upon which the Land Office could issue warrants, in a large measure, relieved the anxiety of the inhabitants in regard to Indian incursions, and enabled them to become actual purchasers by warrant, and therefore actual settlers instead of unauthorized invaders. The region thus released from savage ownership soon swarmed with the people of the supplanting race, and few deeds of violence afterward occurred, except during the War of the Revolution, to mar the era of peace thus begun.

The "new purchase" was made partly upon the consideration of securing land to bestow upon the officers of the First and Second Battalions who had served under Bouquet and formed an association to ask for such reward. Tracts of three hundred acres each, upon the West Branch, were granted in 1769 to a large number of these officers, who, settling upon them, formed a strong barrier against Indian incursions.[3]

As a pendant to this chapter we are enabled to publish some extracts from the journal of Rev. Charles Beatty,[4] who passed through the

[1] At a subsequent treaty at Fort Stanwix (October, 1784), the Pennsylvania Commissioners inquired of the Indians what was their name for the range called by the English "Burnett's Hills," to which they replied that they knew them by no other name than the "Long Mountains." As to the creek called by them "Tiadaghton" they explained that it was the same known by the whites as Pine Creek which flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna from the northward.

[2] Meaning the Allegheny, to which the Indians always gave the name Ohio.

[3] See Chapter I. of Union County.

[4] Charles Beatty was the son of an officer in the British army, and was born in Ireland about 1715, and emigrated to America in 1729. He studied theology at the Log College, under Wm. Tennent, whom he succeeded as preceptor in the Neshaminy in 1743. On December 1st in that year, he was ordained to the ministry, and spent most of his life in charge of "ye congregation of Warwick, in ye forks of Neshaminy." In 1754 he was on a missionary tour through North Carolina, and was chaplain in several different expeditions, and in 1766 was appointed, with Rev. Geo. Duffield, missionary to the frontier settlements in the new purchase, and to the Indians on the Ohio. He died when on a visit to West Indies, at the Isle of Barbadoes,

territory comprising Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties in 1766, and which affords some interesting glimpses of the then condition of the country.

His little book of one hundred and ten pages was printed in London in 1768, and is entitled, "The Journal of a Two-Months' Tour, with a view of Promoting Religion Among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and of Introducing Christianity Among the Indians to the Westward of the Alegh-geny Mountains." The prefatory note is addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth and other English gentlemen interested in Rev. Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity Schools, and he calls it "a plain, artless narrative of facts."

"Being appointed by the synod of New York and Philadelphia to visit the frontier inhabitants, that a better judgment might be formed what assistance might be necessary to afford them, in their present low circumstances, in order to promote the Gospel among them; and likewise to visit the Indians, in case it could be done in safety, to know whether they were inclined to receive the Gospel; I accordingly sat out on my journey, Tuesday, the 12th of August, 1766, accompanied with Joseph Peepy, a Christian Indian, who was to serve as an interpreter; and, after travelling one hundred and twenty-two miles, we arrived at Carlisle on Friday, the 15th instant, where I met Mr. Duffield, who was also appointed to accompany us, and lodged at Col. Armstrong's.

"*Carlisle, Saturday, August* 16.—Remained here; as I understood that none of the vacant congregations had any notice of my design of being with them on the morrow. An opportunity presenting today, we sent notice to several places of our purpose to preach to the people there next week.

"*Carlisle, 17th, Sabbath.*—Preached for Mr. Duffield in the afternoon.

"18*th, Monday.*—In the forenoon were much engaged, preparing for our journey; sat out with Mr. Duffield. After riding about six miles, we came to the north mountain, which is high and steep. The day being very warm, and we obliged to walk, or rather climb up it, the greatest part of the way, were greatly fatigued by the time we reached the top,—After travelling four miles into Sherman's Valley, we came, in the night, to Thomas Ross's, where we lodged.[1]

"19*th, Tuesday.*—Rode four or five miles to a place in the woods, designed for building a house for worship, and preached but to a small auditory; notice of our preaching not having been sufficiently spread. After sermon, I opened to the people present the principal design of the synod in sending us to them at this time; that it was not only to preach the gospel, but also to enquire into their circumstances, situation, numbers, and ability to support it.[2]

"The people not being prepared to give us a full answer, promised to send it to Carlisle before our return. After sermon we proceeded on our way about five miles, and lodged at Mr. Fergus's.[3] The house where he lives was attacked by Indians in the late war, the owner of it killed, and, if I am not mistaken, some others. While the Indians were pillaging the house and plantation, in order to carry off what suited them, a number of the countrymen armed came upon them; a smart skirmish ensued, in which the countrymen had the better. The Indians were obliged to fly, and carried off their wounded, but left all their booty behind them.

"20*th, Wednesday.*—This morning, after travelling about seven miles, we crossed the Tuskerora Mountain, which is very high, and in most places very difficult to pass.[4] Not far from where we passed to-day, after crossing the mountain, a block-house, or some little fortification, was built by a number of the inhabitants for their protection in time of war. The Indians, who very probably were watching them, took the advantage one day, when most of the men were about their business, and attacked the place, and killed and captivated all that were in it. So that the poor men found on their return, to their unspeakable grief, their wives and children all carried off; and what still added to their concern, the fears of their being put to death in the most barbarous manner. In riding three miles on the other side of this mountain, we came to a house where a number of people were convened, whom I preached to; they promised to attend sermon to-morrow and give us an account of their situation, numbers, etc. The house I preached at to-day was also attacked by the Indians: some were killed in the house and others were captivated.[5] It was truly affecting to see, almost in

August 12, 1772. The Rev. Philip Fithian, who in 1775 traveled through this section, was a son-in-law of Mr. Beatty.

[1] After crossing the Blue Mountains from Carlisle, come 18th August, to Thomas Ross', who was elder in Centre Church, in what is now Tyrone township, near Landisburg.

[2] The next day preached where Centre Church now stands.

[3] Mr. Fergus lived in what was, in 1763, the house of Alex. Logan, now Geo. McMillan, in Madison township, near Sandy Hill Post-Office.

[4] From Fergus' he traveled along the south foot of Conococheague Hill, crossing it by the ravine north of Andersonburg, calling it the Tuscarora Mountain. In passing down the north side he came by what is now Mohler's tannery, crossing Liberty Valley and the end of the other Tuscarora Mountain by Bigham's Gap.

[5] Three miles from the foot of the high mountain he came to the place where he preached, believed to be near where

every place on the frontiers, marks of the ravages of the cruel and barbarous enemy. Houses and fences burned, household furniture destroyed, the cattle killed, and horses either killed or carried off, and to hear the people relate the horrid scenes that were acted. Some had their parents killed and scalped in a barbarous manner before their eyes and themselves captivated. Women saw their husbands killed and scalped, while they themselves were led away by the bloody hands of the murderers. Others related that they saw the cruel scene and that they themselves narrowly escaped. After sermon we rode to Mr. William Graham's, about three miles from hence, and lodged at his house.[1]

"21*st*, *Thursday*.—After riding about two miles and a half, we came to a place where the people had begun to build a house for worship, before the late war, but by accident had been burned.[2] Here Mr. Duffield preached to a number of people convened, who, after sermon, informed us that this valley of Tuskerora is about thirty-two miles in length, between six and seven miles broad in the middle, and about ten miles wide at the lower end next to Juniata River.

"There are about eighty-four families living in this valley who propose to build two houses for worship; one about fourteen miles from the upper end of the valley and the other ten miles below it, towards Juniata River. As their circumstances, at present, are such that they cannot support the gospel, they purpose to join with the people settled upon the other side of Juniata; but hope, in a few years, to be able to support a minister in the valley. We must say, upon the whole, that they appear very desirous to have the gospel settled among them, and are willing to exert themselves to the utmost for that purpose, and as soon as it shall be in their power, they design to purchase a plantation for a parsonage. After sermon we rode eight miles to Capt. Patterson's, where we were kindly received.[3] Here we met with one Levi Hicks, who had been captive with the Indians from his youth, and we being desirous to know their present situation and circumstances, he gave us the following relation, that about one hundred miles westward of Fort Pitt was an Indian town, called Tuskalawas, and at some considerable distance from that was another town named Kighalampegha, where Natatwhelman, the king of the Delawares, lived, and from thence, about ten miles or more, was one called Moghwhiston, *i. e.*, Worm-Town, having about twenty houses; that seventeen miles thence was another town, named Ogh-ki-taw-mi-kaw, *i. e.*, White-corn-Town; that this was the largest, he supposed, in these parts; that about twenty miles farther was a Shau-wa-nagh Town; that there was another at some distance called Sugh-cha-ungh, that is, the Salt-lick, of about twenty houses. In this town, he told us, there was an Indian that spoke to the Indians about religion; that forty miles farther was a town called Migh-chi-laghpiesta, that is, the Big-lick. He told us that he thought, from some things he observed among the Indians, that they would be desirous of hearing the gospel. This intelligence, with some other circumstances related to us by an Indian trader, gave us some encouragement to venture out among them.

"22d, *Friday*.—Preached in the woods, as we have done mostly hitherto, two miles on the north side Juniata.[4] Here the people, some years ago, began to build a house for worship, but did not finish it, but expect soon to do it. This congregation extends about twenty miles along the river, and its breadth from Juniata to the head of the river called Kockalamis, is about ten miles; and in this extent there are but fifty families, who meet together for worship. They purpose joining Tuskerora settlement, at present, till such time as they shall be able to support a minister themselves, which they expect to do in some years, if peace continues, and, as soon as they can, to procure a plantation for a parsonage. In short, these poor people, as well as those of Tuskerora, before mentioned, are very desirous of having the Gospel settled among them, and for that purpose appeared forward and willing to do everything in their power; but at present the people here, and in other places that have suffered so much by the war, have a number of difficulties to struggle with, as they have to begin the world anew.

"After sermon we returned to Captain Patterson's, where Mr. Duffield and I agreed to part for some days, the better to be able to answer the great design of our mission, for by these means we should be able to visit double the places, and preach to double the people we could have done had we been together. Accordingly, Mr. Duffield proposed to go to the Path Valley great and little Coves, and to set out this evening in his way to the first of these places, where he intended to preach next Sabbath, and I purposed to visit the new settlements up the river Juniata.

the Rev. Christian Myers now resides. This route over the mountain was by what is known as the Traders' road. The reader is referred to the article on Bigham's Fort as to the persons killed at the house where he preached.

[1] The house of William Graham is in Spruce Hill township, near Graham's old mill, now owned by Benjamin Hertzler.

[2] The location of the house of worship is at the present Lower Tuscarora Church, at Academia.

[3] The Captain Patterson may have been William, the young captain opposite Mexico, but it is much more probable Captain James Patterson, his father, who resided in Mexico.

[4] The site of this old church is in Walker township, near the house of David Diven, and in 1768 Captain James Patterson and James Purdy received a tract of glebe land for the Cedar Spring congregation, an account of which will be found under head of Mifflintown Borough.

"23d, *Saturday.*—Remained at Captain Patterson's.

"24th, *Sabbath.*—Preached near the mouth of Tuskerora River (where it empties itself into Juniata) to a large congregation, collected from different quarters and from afar. The audience appeared very attentive and much engaged. I would fain hope some good impressions were made upon the minds of a number that attended to-day. In this afternoon, being in the open air, we were interrupted by a very heavy shower of rain, attended with a high wind and sharp thunder, which obliged us to take shelter in a neighboring house as well as we could. The women, and a great part of the men crowded into it, and there I finished my discourse.[1] After sermon I went to a house about a mile off and baptized a child born last night, and returned to Captain Patterson's in the evening.

"25th, *Monday.*—Sat out from Captain Patterson's this morning, as early as we could, on our journey, accompanied with Joseph, the interpreter, and Levi Hicks (mentioned before as being many years a prisoner among the Indians). I understood he was considerably impressed under the Word yesterday, and therefore was desirous to hear more sermons. We traveled up Juniata River eight miles through a bad road, to a place called the Narrows, where a rocky mountain bounds so close upon the river as to leave only a small path along the bank for the most part, and this, for about ten miles, very uneven: at this time also greatly incumbered by trees fallen across it, blown up from the roots, some time ago, by a hard gale of wind, so that we were obliged to walk some part of the way, and in some places to go along the edge of the water. After riding about twenty-one miles we came to Mr. Thomas Holt's, much fatigued, where we rested an hour or two, and refreshed ourselves, and fed our horses.[2] Not far from his house stood Fort Granville, erected there the last war, and garrisoned by a small number of provincial troops. This place was attacked by the savage enemy. Lieutenant Armstrong, and the few men under his command, made a noble defence for some time, till at last the enemy found means to set the fort on fire, which was made only of wood. A breach by this means being made, the commanding officer was killed, and the remaining troops, with such of the inhabitants who had fled there for refuge, were either killed or taken prisoners.

"We proceeded on our journey, the road being now pretty good, the land we passed over, for the most part, level, some of it very rich, yet unhabitated. Night coming on, and it being very dark, we were at a difficulty to find our way; and rain coming on at the same time, added to our distress. We began to conclude we must take up our lodging in the woods, but a kind providence at last brought us to a little house, where we were received and entertained in the best manner that was in the people's power.

"26*th, Tuesday.*—Finding that notice of my preaching to-day had not been sufficiently spread through this settlement, the man of the house where I lodged sent this morning betimes, in order to notify my preaching to the people that lived at some considerable distance up the river, while I at the same time crossed the river at a fording-place, to a house, and from thence sent notice to those living on that side of the river. By twelve o'clock a considerable number of people were collected at a place in the woods, where a mill was building, near to which a house for worship is intended to be built, as being most essential to the inhabitants in those parts.[3] While the people were convening it began to rain, and the rain continuing, obliged as many as could to crowd into a small house. While I was preaching, and the people were very attentive, we were alarmed by a rattlesnake creeping into the house among the people, supposed to have got in under the logs of the house, it being pretty open, but this venomous creature was, happily, discovered and killed before it did any damage. Scarcely were the people composed again before we were alarmed anew by a snake of another kind, being discovered among the people, which was also killed without any detriment besides disturbing us. The providence of God appeared very remarkable in preserving us from the venom of the creatures, and more so, as these people were so crowded together as that it might be a just matter of wonder how these creatures could crawl through the congregation without being some way offended by them, which always excites them to bite; however, the auditors all got composed again and were attentive the remaining part of the discourse, which was the first sermon ever preached in these parts. Here I baptized several children; and after sermon rode about four miles and a half with one of the audience and lodged at his house.

"This settlement, on both sides the river Juniata, consisting, at present, of about eighty families, extends from the place called the Narrows, mentioned before, to where the river Augweek empties itself into the Juniata. The settlement is about twenty-five miles in length; and in the centre, seven miles broad.

"There is another settlement just began, consisting

[1] This was probably at the house of Robert Campbell, who then lived near the mouth of Licking Creek. It has been stated that this Sabbath service was at Thomas Wilson's (now Port Royal), but Wilson did not become a resident on his tract until 1771.

[2] Thomas Holt then lived on the land on which Hope Furnace was afterwards erected.

[3] The preaching-place here mentioned is supposed to be near the old Bratton graveyard, and where, a few years later, a log church was built. The tradition is still retained in old families that the Rev. Charles Beatty preached the first sermon in that neighborhood at this place, and near to which the Brattons had a saw-mill.

at present of six or seven families, four miles from the center of the former, over a mountain called Kithaquaquilla or Great Valley, extending about thirty miles and five or six wide. As the land here is very good, a greater number of people is expected to settle there in the spring. Both those places propose joining in order to make one congregation. They are desirous of having a minister settled among them as soon as may be, and appear to be willing to do as much towards his support as their present low circumstances will admit.

"27*th*, *Wednesday*. — I baptized a child this morning, brought to my lodging, and then sat out in company with several people. I rode about eight miles and preached to a small auditory convened for that purpose, who appeared attentive. I baptized several children, and lodged near the place, at Mr. John M'Michael's.[1] Here, and in many other places on the river, is very rich land, usually distinguished by the name of Bottom-Land, excellent for hemp and Indian corn; but it is so rich that it must be cultivated some years, and sowed or planted with other grain or hemp, before it will produce good wheat. It abounds with fine black walnut timber, and the people settled on this river, have an advantage above many others on the frontiers; and that is of carrying down the river when the water rises but a little with the rains, their produce, and floating down walnut boards to Harris's or Wright's ferry, on Susquehannah river, the former within thirty-five and the latter about eight miles off Lancaster town, (which is forty-five miles from Philadelphia), where they have a market for their produce; so that probably they will be able in some years, if peace continues, to support a minister among them.

"28*th*, *Thursday*. — Rained last night and this morning till 9 o'clock, when we sat out for Fort Littleton, crossing Juniata at the mouth of Aughweek river, and being conducted by the men in whose house we lodged about twelve or fourteen miles along a small path which led up the river Aughweek, crossing the bendings of it a number of times (the land chiefly level and some very rich near the river); we passed by an old Indian town, now deserted, where Fort Shirley was built in the late war. Hitherto we saw but two or three houses. We halted a little while on a natural meadow, situated on a bend of the river Aughweek, to let our horses feed. After travelling about thirty miles to-day, we arrived, a little before night, at Fort Littleton and put up at Mr. Bird's, a public-house."

Beatty's course from Fort Littleton, where he was rejoined by the Rev. Mr. Duffield, was through Path Valley and on to Fort Pitt, where he arrived Friday, September 5th.

[1] The name John McMichael is a typographical error, as John Carmichael then lived in what is now Wayne township, Mifflin County, and was connected later with the Presbyterian congregation.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Troops Forwarded to the Continental Army—The Militia—Indian Incursions and other Local Affairs of the Period—Tories.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, through the different stages of its progress, from its commencement until the final establishment of peace and independence, occurred and covered a period in the annals of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, when that great region (more particularly the part of it which is the special subject of this history) had been devastated again and again by savage incursions and massacres, so frequently, and with such terrorizing effect, that the few adventurous pioneers who had attempted the making of homes within the territory from 1750 to 1763, inclusive, had been forced to abandon their possessions, and fly eastward and southward, across the river and the mountains, leaving the country desolate and depopulated; and those of the bolder ones who, years afterwards, had again ventured back to the western side of the Susquehanna, during the brief time that had intervened between the close of active Indian hostilities and the opening of the great conflict for national freedom, were too few and too poor to be expected to give material assistance in any other struggle than the one in which they were already engaged, and from which there was no discharge —the ceaseless fight to procure bread for their wives and children, and to guard their cabin-doors from the assaults of the gaunt wolf of hunger.

The result was such as was inevitable within a territory in which a few of the oldest settlements were only ten years old (1765 being the earliest return of any who had fled before the Pontiac alarm), and the greater part of them of much more recent date; there could be no general enlistment of men to form regiments or companies to serve in the righteous cause, and although at the first alarm and call to arms the

pioneers of this territory came forward at least as readily and with as much of ardor as those of any other part or region of the province, to enroll themselves among the fighting men and patriots of Pennsylvania, the drain on the sparse, able-bodied population could not afterwards be sustained, and few soldiers went from this region to fill the Continental army; for all, and more than all, were needed at home, to care for the helpless ones, and once more to become guards against the savage atrocities which reached their climax in the fourth year of the war, and which continued until its close to demand the constant services and vigilance of every man capable of bearing arms, from the West Branch southward to the Blue Mountain range. At the time of the great struggle for independence there was no Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata or Snyder County; all the territory now embraced in those counties forming only the outlying, wilderness portions of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, at whose county-seats, the people of the southern and northern portions of this territory, respectively, met for the holding of their courts and the transaction of all public business, including that most intensely exciting part which related to events of continual occurrence, that were each day bringing the people and the province face to face with the dread realities of actual war.

The oppressions and exactions of the mother-country were becoming more and more odious to the people, and were acting as educators to prepare the colonists for the impending contest, which, under Providence, was to result in their emancipation from foreign rule. Among the first of the measures taken in Pennsylvania to organize an opposition to the encroachments of the ministry on the people's liberties was the formation of a central Committee of Correspondence and Safety in Philadelphia, and of branch committees in most, if not all, of the several counties. The central committee assumed a general oversight of affairs through the province, and placed themselves in correspondence with the leading patriots of the different sections for that purpose. Such a communication, sent at a very early period (while the peaceable relations between the two countries were yet unbroken) by the committee to leading men of Northumberland County, explains the object had in view, and may be said to have marked the commencement of Revolutionary measures. The document, the original of which was found among the papers of Captain John Lowdon, one of the most prominent and patriotic of the Revolutionary officers of this region, was as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1774.

"*To William Maclay, William Plunket and Samuel Hunter, Esquires, Northumberland:*

"GENTLEMEN: - The committee of correspondence for this city beg leave to enclose you printed copies of the resolves passed by a very large and respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen, in the State House square, on Saturday, the 18th instant; and by the fourth of these resolves, you will observe that it was left for the committee to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this Province in the present critical situation of our affairs, and appointing Deputies to attend the proposed Congress. In pursuance of this trust, we have, upon the maturest deliberation, determined upon the mode contained in the following propositions, which we hope may meet with the approbation and concurrence of your respectable county, viz.:

"1st. That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of Assembly, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but not later than the 1st of August next, to take into consideration our very alarming situation.

"2d. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed for their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such number of them as may be thought proper, may meet at Philadelphia at the time the Representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing Deputies to the General Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed.

"The Speaker of the Assembly, in a very obliging and ready manner, has agreed to comply with the request in the former of these propositions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

"What we have, therefore, to request, is that if you approve of the mode expressed in the second proposition, the whole or a part of the committee appointed or to be appointed from your county, will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia

on Friday, the 15th day of July, in order to assist in framing instructions and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our representatives at their meeting the Monday following.

"We would not offer such an affront to the well-known public spirit of Pennsylvania as to question your zeal on the present occasion. Our very existence in the rank of freemen, and the security of all that ought to be dear to us, evidently depend upon our conducting this great cause to its proper issue with firmness, wisdom and unanimity. We cannot, therefore, doubt your ready concurrence in every measure that may be conducive to the public good: and it is with pleasure that we can assure you that all the Colonies, from South Carolina to New Hampshire, seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our difference with the mother-country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixed upon a permanent foundation. This desirable end can only be accomplished by a free communion of sentiments and a sincere, fervent regard to the interests of our common country.

"We beg to be favored with an answer to this, and whether the committee from your county can attend at Philadelphia at the time proposed.

"THOMAS WILLING, *Chairman.*"

On the back of this ancient and interesting document was the following indorsement (said to be in the handwriting of Joseph Green), which shows the public action taken, viz.:

"At a meeting of a number of the principal inhabitants of the township of Buffalo, at Loudowick Derr's,[1] of Saturday, the ninth of July, John Loudon, Esquire, and Samuel Maclay were chosen as committee-men to meet the other committee-men from the other townships, on Monday, the 11th instant, at Richard Malone's, in order to choose proper persons out of the township committees to go to Philadelphia to the general meeting of the committees chosen by the respective counties of this Province; and likewise to fix upon some proper way and means to correspond with the other committees of this Province.

"By order of the meeting.

"JOSEPH GREEN, *Clark.*"

The committees' meeting was duly held at Richard Malone's on the 11th, on which occasion William Scull and Samuel Hunter were chosen to represent Northumberland County in the proposed congress of deputies.

For the county of Cumberland, to which a similar notification and request had been sent by the Philadelphia committee, deputies were also regularly chosen,—the sparse population of the Juniata region and of the western side of the Susquehanna Valley above the Blue Mountain taking the journey to their more distant county-seat of Carlisle.

The state of feeling in that region was indicated at a meeting of the freeholders and freemen, held at Carlisle the 12th of July, 1774, John Montgomery in the chair, at which the following resolutions were adopted, and deputies elected:

"1. *Resolved*, That the late Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; that the principle upon which that Act is founded is not more subversive of the rights and liberties of that Colony than it is of all other British Colonies in North America, and therefore the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all these Colonies.

"2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by these Colonies for obtaining redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring, and security from grievance of the same or a still more severe nature under which they and the other inhabitants of the Colonies may, by a further operation of the same principle, hereafter labor.

"3. That a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies will be one proper method for obtaining these purposes.

"4. That the same purposes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the Colonies not to import any merchandize from, nor export any merchandize to, Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West Indies, nor to use any such merchandize so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever, till these purposes be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this county will join any restriction of that agreement which the General Congress may think it necessary for the Colonies to confine themselves to.

"5. That the inhabitants of this county will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable.

"6. That a committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correspond with the committee of this Province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America.

"7. That the committee consist of the following persons, viz.: James Wilson, John Armstrong, William Irvine, Robert Callendar, William Thompson,

[1] Now Lewisburgh.

John Calhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blane, John Allison, John Harris and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

"8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw and William Irvine be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from other counties of this province, at Philadelphia, on Friday next, in order to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress.

"JOHN MONTGOMERY,
"*Chairman.*"

The meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties, as recommended by the central committee, convened in Philadelphia, at Carpenter's Hall, on Friday, July 15, 1774. Thomas Willing was made chairman, and Charles Thompson secretary, and among the resolutions passed were the following:

"U[1]. 1. That we acknowledge ourselves and the inhabitants of this Province liege subjects of His Majesty King George III., to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

"U. 2. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence of the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us and destructive to the best interests of both.

"U. 3. That it is, therefore, our ardent desire that our ancient harmony with the mother-country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

"U. 4. That the inhabitants of these Colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these Colonies that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

"U. 5. That the power assumed by the Parliament of Great Britain, to bind the people of these Colonies, 'by statutes in all cases whatsoever,' is unconstitutional, and, therefore, the source of these unhappy differences.

"U. 6. That the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British Colonies; and, therefore, that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these Colonies.

* * * * * * *

"U. 9. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the Colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation.

* * * * * * *

"U. 16. That this committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their Representatives who are to meet next week in Assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to affect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve."

In the Provincial Assembly, June 30th, it was "*Resolved*, That this House approves the Association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defense of their lives, liberties and property." And by the same body, on the 22d of July, on receipt of a report of the proceedings of the deputies, it was "*Resolved*, that there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult upon the unhappy state of the Colonies, and to form a plan for the purpose of obtaining redress of American grievances, &c., and for establishing that union and harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies which is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of both." The first-mentioned of these resolutions had reference to the fact that a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five citizens, was appointed and authorized to call into actual service such number of the associators as they might judge proper. Organizations of "associators" were found in most, if not all, the counties. The committee organized July 3d by the choice of Benjamin Franklin, president. Congress, July 18th, recommended that all able-bodied, effective men between sixteen and fifty years of age should immediately form themselves into companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer and about sixty-eight privates; the companies to be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors and an adjutant or quartermaster; all officers above the rank

[1] The letter *U* thus placed before a resolution indicates that it was passed *unanimously*.

of captain to be appointed by the provincial authorities.

The following letter, written for the committee by Casper Weitzel, of Sunbury, Northumberland County, a prominent attorney, and soon afterwards himself the commander of a company of Northumberland volunteers in the war for independence, is self-explanatory. It was addressed "to John Lowden, Esquire, and Mr. Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo Valley" (now Union County), viz.:

"SUNBURY, 20*th April*, 1775.

"GENTLEMEN: The time is at hand when the spirit of Americans that love liberty and constitutional principles will be put to the trial. What has been by them in their different resolves avowed must, perhaps, at last be put in execution. The late alarming news just received from England (which we may depend upon) informs that the British Parliament are determined by force to put in execution every of their supreme edicts, as they style them, together with their late oppressive acts, which we have so long, and with so little or no effect, hitherto complained of. We consider it absolutely necessary to have a general meeting of the whole county, in order to form some regular plan, in conjunction with our countrymen, to give every opposition to impending tyranny and oppression, either by force or otherwise. The time of meeting, we think, will be best on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the place most convenient, at Vandyke's, near Beaver run, in Buffalo Valley. We do, therefore, earnestly request that you will immediately, on the receipt hereof, in the most expeditious manner, notify the inhabitants of your township of this matter, and insist on their attendance without fail there on that day. The place of meeting is such where we cannot expect much accommodation. It will be, therefore, necessary that every man should provide for himself. We are your humble servts.

"Signed by order of the Committee,

"CAS. WEITZEL."

In Cumberland County the strongly patriotic feeling, the righteous resentment of oppression—indicated in the resolutions passed at Carlisle on July 12, 1774, and heretofore given, gathered force as time went on. A letter bearing date of Carlisle May 6, 1776, says,—

"Yesterday the County Committee met from nineteen townships, on the short notice they had. About three thousand men have already associated. The arms returned amount to about thirteen hundred. The committee have voted five hundred effective men, besides commissioned officers, to be immediately drafted, taken into pay, armed and disciplined to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported, as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates, real and personal, in the county; the returns to be taken by the township committee, and the tax laid by the commissioners and assessors; the pay of the officers and men as usual in times past.

"This morning we met again at eight o'clock. Among other subjects of inquiry this day, the mode of drafting, or taking into pay, arming and victualling immediately the men, and the choice of field and other officers will, among other matters, be the subject of deliberation. The strength or spirit of this county, perhaps, may appear small if judged by the number of men proposed; but when it is considered that we are ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand, should we have support from the Province, and that, independent, and in uncertain expectation of support, we have voluntarily drawn upon this county a debt of about twenty-seven thousand pounds per annum, I hope we shall not appear contemptible. We make great improvements in military discipline. It is yet uncertain who may go." [1]

On the 14th of June, 1775, Congress authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, to join the army near Boston. On the 22d the "colony of Pennsylvania" was directed to raise two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion. Lancaster County furnished two companies instead of one, and thus the battalion, which was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle, was swollen to nine companies, viz.: Captain James Chambers' company, enlisted in that part of Cumberland which is now Franklin County; Captain Robert Cluggage's company, enlisted chiefly in what is now Bedford County; Captain William Hendricks' company, of Cumberland County; Captain John Lowdon's company, enlisted at Northumberland; Captain Abraham Smith's company, enlisted in Northampton County; Captain George Nagel's company, enlisted at Reading, Berks County; Captain James Ross' company, enlisted in Lancaster County; and Captain Matthew Smith's company, enlisted in that part of Lancaster which is now Dauphin County. This last-named company was one of those who were selected to accompany General

[1] American Archives, vol. ii. p. 516.

Benedict Arnold in his toilsome and remarkable march through the wilderness of Maine to the stronghold of Quebec, and it did good service on that disastrous expedition. Its commander, Captain Matthew Smith, was a Lancaster County man, but after his service in the army he removed to what is now Union County, and remained a citizen there until his death. The other company which took part in the Quebec expedition was that of Captain William Hendricks, of Carlisle, a brave and gallant officer, who was killed in the assault at the Palace Gate, Quebec, January 1, 1776. John McClellan, who was first lieutenant of Hendricks' company, was from what is now Juniata County.[1] He died on the march through the wilderness, November 3, 1775. He left a daughter, Priscilla, who resided in Cumberland County in 1787, then aged fourteen, and his descendants still reside in Juniata County.

The men of this company were entirely of Cumberland County, and were enlisted in June, 1775.

This company was composed largely of men from the region now constituting Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties. It left Carlisle on the 15th of July, and arrived in camp at Cambridge on the 8th of August, and was assigned to Colonel William Thompson.

On the 5th of September two companies of the battalion, under Captain William Hendricks and Captain Matthew Smith, were ordered to join the detachment "to go upon command with Colonel Arnold." These companies led the advance under Captain Daniel Morgan, through the wilderness, and participated in the attack on Quebec on the morning of the 31st of December, at Palace Gate. In this battle Captain William Hendricks was killed and the rest of the command, after desperate fighting, were forced to surrender, and were paroled on the 7th of August, 1776, and after being exchanged, for the most part re-entered the service.

The following is a roster of Captain William Hendricks' company:

[1] See "History of Milford Township, Juniata County."

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) were captured.]

Captain: William Hendricks, June 25, 1775; killed in action at Quebec, January 1, 1776.

First Lieutenant: John McClellan, died on the march through the wilderness, November 3, 1775.

Second Lieutenant: Francis Nichols, captured at Quebec, January 1, 1776; returned from captivity October 10, 1776.

Third Lieutenant: George Francis.

Sergeants: Dr. Thomas Gibson, of Carlisle (died at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778), Henry Crone,* Joseph Greer,* William McCoy.*

Privates.

Edward Agnew,* George Albright, Thomas Anderson,* Philip Boker* (wounded at Quebec), John Blair,* Alexander Burns,* Peter Burns,* William Burns,* John Campbell (killed at Quebec), Daniel Carlisle,* John Corswill* (released April 21, 1777), Roger Casey,* Joseph Caskey,* John Chambers,* Thomas Cooke* (afterwards lieutenant of Eighth Pennsylvania), John Cove,* John Craig (promoted lieutenant in Second Battalion, Colonel St. Clair), Matthew Cumming,* Arthur Eckles (re-enlisted, resided in Cumberland County in 1809), Peter Frainer,* Francis Furlow,* William Gommel,* John Gardner,* Daniel Graham,* James Greer,* Thomas Greer,* John Hardy,* Elijah Herdy, John Henderson* (wounded at Quebec), James Hogge* (resided in Cumberland County in 1794), James Inload,* Dennis Kelley (killed at Quebec), William Kirkpatrick,* Richard Lynch,* David Lamb, Thomas Lesley,* John Lorain, John McChesney,* Daniel McClellan,* Richard McClure,* Henry McCormick, Henry McEwen, Archibald McFarlane* (made his escape and enlisted in Captain Doyle's rifle company), Barnabas McGuire,* John McLin,* John McMurdy (re-enlisted in Flying Camp, afterwards sergeant in Captain Patterson's company, Second Pennsylvania), Jacob Mason,* Philip Maxwell,* George Morrison,* George Morrow,* Edward Morton, Thomas Murdoch,* Daniel North,* Daniel O'Hara,* William O'Hara* (exchanged November 8, 1776), John Ray,* James Reed,* George Rinehart, Edward Rodden,* William Shannon,* William Smith,* William Snell,* Robert Steel* (exchanged January 3, 1777, promoted ensign in Fourth Pennsylvania), Hugh Sweeney, Edward Sweeney, Abraham Swaggerty* (wounded at Quebec), Matthew Taylor, Henry Turpentine,* Michael Young,* Thomas Witherof,* Joseph Wright.*

The proportion of men from Cumberland County in Captain Robert Cluggage's Company, though nominally from Bedford, was not sufficient to warrant the printing of the roster in this connection; especially as it is now impos-

sible to designate which were from "old Cumberland" and which from the part which has since been taken in the erection of the newer counties to which this history particularly refers.

The "Northumberland Company" of the battalion was that commanded by Captain John Lowdon, who was then a resident "on his farm, called Silver Spring, adjoining the present town of Mifflinburg, Union County, where he died in February, 1798, having served not only in his military capacity, but as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. First Lieutenant James Parr [of this company] was from Buffalo Valley, near New Columbia. He rose to the rank of major and became noted throughout the army for daring and intrepidity. His history subsequent to the Revolution seems to be altogether lost. He died prior to 1804. James Wilson, second lieutenant, was a noted surveyor in Northumberland County prior to the war. William Wilson, third lieutenant, or ensign, served the entire period of the war. On the 13th of January, 1792, he was appointed associate judge of Northumberland County, which office he held until his death, in 1813.[1] Sergeant David Hammond rose to the rank of first lieutenant and served throughout the war. He was severely wounded in Wayne's attack on the block-house, at Bergen Point, near Jersey City, July 21, 1780. He never recovered from the effects of his wound, which caused his death April 27, 1801, aged fifty-five. He is buried in the Chillisquaque graveyard. He was father of the late General B. H. Hammond, of Milton, Pa., and grandfather of Lieutenant Thomas C. Hammond, who fell in the Mexican War, at San Pasqual, December 6, 1846."[2]

Captain Lowdon's commission, still in existence, was dated June 25, 1775, and reads as follows:

"In Congress: The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina:

"*To John Lowdon, Esquire:*

"We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be captain of a company of riflemen in the battalion commanded by Colonel William Thompson, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defense of American liberty and for repelling any hostile invasion thereof. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as captain; and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, or commander-in-chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

"By order of Congress.

"John Hancock, *President.*

"Attest: Charles Thompson, *Secretary.*

"Philadelphia, *June* 25, 1775."

Captain Lowdon's company was sworn in at Northumberland June 29, 1775, only four days after the date of his commission and probably before he had received it. Aaron Wright's journal[3] says that immediately after that ceremony" . . . . we chose our officers and lay there until the 7th of July, when we got orders to march the next morning. When on parade our first lieutenant came and told us he would be glad if we would excuse him from going, which we refused, but on consideration we all concluded it was better to consent. . . . In the evening we chose a private in his place. The next morning we marched on board the boats, &c. July 13th, reached Reading, where we got our knapsacks, blankets, &c." They left Reading on the 20th of July and were at Bethlehem on the 1st of August; reached North River, opposite New Windsor, August

[1] This officer was the one who, at the battle of Monmouth, captured the battle-flag of the Royal Grenadiers, when they were driven back and their leader, General Monckton, killed, at the Tennent parsonage, in the afternoon of June 28, 1778. The color is still in possession of his descendants, in Bellefonte.

[2] Penna. Arch., 2d Series, vol. x. pp. 27–28.

[3] In *New York Historical Magazine*, 1862.

20th. On the 24th marched through Litchfield, Conn., crossed the Connecticut, near Hartford, on the 26th, and reached Dudley, Mass., on the 30th of August. On the 31st they marched to Weston and stayed all night; thence through Farmingham and Watertown to Cambridge; thence to Prospect Hill.[1]

This movement was made with Colonel Thompson's battalion (the organization of which has been given). This battalion became the Second Regiment, and, after the 1st of January, 1776, the First Regiment "of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency General George Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief." So reads a return dated "Headquarters at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1775," by which it appears that three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon and mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drums and fifes, and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file were present and fit for duty.

Colonel Thompson's men are thus described in *Thacher's Military Journal*,—

"Several companies of riflemen have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inch diameter, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers."

McCabe, in his sketches of Captain Samuel Brady, has the following mention of him in an allusion to a movement made by Lowdon's company:

"Lowdon's company was ordered to drive the British from an island on which they had landed to forage. Brady was considered too young to go along, and left behind; but, to the astonishment of the captain, he followed after, and was the second man on the island."

November 9th the British landed at Lechmere Point, one and a half miles from Cambridge, under cover of a fire from their batteries on Bunker, Breed and Copp's Hills, as also from a frigate, which lay three hundred yards off the point on which they landed. The high tide prevented our people crossing the causeway for nearly an hour, This time they employed in shooting cows and horses. The battalion of Colonel Thompson took to the water, although up to their arm-pits, for a quarter of a mile, and, notwithstanding the regular fire, reached the island. Although the enemy were lodged behind stone walls and under cover, on Colonel Thompson's approach they fled, and, although the riflemen followed them to their boats with all speed, they could not bring them to an engagement. Our loss was one killed and three wounded; English loss, seventeen killed and one wounded.[2]

In "The Letters of Mrs. Adams," wife of John Adams, page 61, under date 12th November, 1775, is also a notice of this incident,—

"A number of cattle were kept at Lechmere Point, where two sentinels were placed. In a high tide it is an island. About four hundred men were sent to take the cattle off. As soon as they were perceived, the cannon on Prospect Hill were fired on them and sunk one of their boats. A Colonel Thompson, of the riflemen, marched instantly with his men, and, though a very stormy day, they regarded not the tide, nor waited for boats, but marched over neck-high in water, when the regulars ran without waiting to get off their stock and made the best of their way to the opposite shore. The general sent his thanks in a public manner to the brave officer and his men."

In the latter part of August, Captain Lowdon was the recipient of a letter from Robert Lettis Hooper, Jr., and Reuben Haines, of Philadelphia, of which the following is the chief portion (though there are allusions to other matters, which will be narrated in proper place):

"PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13, 1775.

"DEAR SIR:—We hope this letter will find you safe at the head of your company, acting in support and defense of American liberty; a glorious cause, which must stimulate the breast of every honest and virtuous American, and force him, with undaunted courage and unabated vigor, to oppose those ministerial robbers. We hope the contest will be ended

[1] Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, vol. x. p. 27.

[2] *Philadelphia Evening Post*, 1775.

where it began, and that the effusion of blood may be providentially prevented, but, at the same time, we hope to see American liberty permanently established, to have the honor, ere long, to serve in her righteous cause; and we are well convinced that these sentiments prevail throughout this Province. You can't conceive what a martial spirit prevails here, and in what order we are. Two battalions, with the light infantry companies, are very expert in all the manœuvres, and are generally well furnished with arms. Several companies of riflemen are formed in this city and the adjacent counties, who are become expert in shooting; besides we have sixteen row galleys, with latteen sails, now building. Some of them are already rigged and manned. These galleys are rowed with from twenty-four to thirty oars, and carry each one gun, from eighteen to thirty-two pounds, besides swivel guns, fore and aft. We are told by experienced men that these galleys will prevent any ship of war from coming up this river. All the coast to Georgia is alarmed—prepared to oppose our ministerial enemies. Where, then, can these British bastards, those servile engines of ministerial power, go to steal a few sheep. God and nature has prescribed their bounds. They can't deluge our lands, nor float their wooden batteries beyond the bounds prescribed, nor dare they to penetrate so as from afar to view those high-topped mountains which separate the lower plains from our Canaan, and from whence, should their folly or madness prompt them to attempt it, would come forth our thousands and tens of thousands, with gigantic strides, to wash the plains with the blood of those degenerate invaders of the liberties of mankind."

* * * * * * * *

In the journal of Major Ennoin William are given the details of a trip to the camp at Cambridge, under date October 17th. He says :—

"Guns of one of our batteries, two miles from Boston, firing. One bursted, and killed one man and wounded six. I returned thence to the riflemen's camp, and stopped with Captain Lowdon overnight. At daybreak I awoke, and a few minutes after the morning gun fired. All aroused directly; the men repaired with arms and accouterments to the forts and lines, and in about ten minutes the captains, with their companies, were in the fort, drawn along the sides of the fort, and in two or three minutes they began their firing.

"The captain stepped on the banket or step, inside at foot of breastwork, and gave the word 'Make ready!' The front rank step on the banket, and second step forward. 'Present!' He does not give the word 'Fire!' but makes a pause. Then they recover, and face to right about, and march through the files. At the word 'Make ready!' again, the next rank steps on the banket, and so on continually. Every man is to be sure of his object before he fires, as he rests his piece on the parapet. In about half an hour the flag was hoisted. They ceased, and retired by regiments to their quarters, and the orderly sergeant read the orders of the day and trials by court-martial, &c."

There are numerous notices of this company in the Hand papers, in the possession of Mrs. S. B. Rogers, of Lancaster, the granddaughter of General Edward Hand, who was lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel, of the First Rifle Regiment. On the 24th of October he says,—

"This morning at dawn Parr, from Northumberland, with thirty men from us, marched for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to defend that place."

On the 8th of March,—

"I am stationed on Cobble Hill, with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross' and Lowdon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger, partly inclosed by toils, attempting the pass, defended by a hunter, armed with a spear (in white), on crimson field. The motto, *Domari Nolo*."[1]

March, 1776, the company left Cambridge with the battalion which was detached by General Washington, with five other regiments, under General Sullivan, to prevent a landing of the British at New York, when they evacuated Boston. Arrived at Hartford on the 21st, and at New York on the 28th. The company was stationed on Long Island during May and until June 30th, when it was mustered out of service, but many of the men enlisted under Captain James Parr, as we shall presently show.

Following is the roster of Captain Lowdon's company :

Captain: John Lowdon.
First Lieutenant: James Parr.
Second Lieutenant: James Wilson.
Third Lieutenant: William Wilson, promoted second lieutenant January 4, 1776.
Third Lieutenant: John Dougherty, appointed January 4, 1766.
Sergeants: David Hammond, Alexander McCormick, William McMurray, Cornelius Dougherty.

[1] This standard is still in possession of Thomas Robinson, Esq., grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Robinson, of the First Pennsylvania, and was on exhibition at the Centennial, 1876.—*John Blair Linn*, "*Annals of the Buffalo Valley*."

Corporals: Thomas Henry, William Edwards, Cornelius Dougherty, John White (died January 8, 1776), James Carson, Charles Cochran.

Drummer: Richard Grosvenor.

Privates: William Adkins; Joseph All, discharged July 31, 1775; John Bernicle, afterwards sergeant in the German Regiment; Samuel Brady, afterwards captain lieutenant Eighth Pennsylvania; William Briggs; John Butler, discharged January 25, 1776; William Calhoun; Robert Carothers; James Carson, advanced to corporal January 4th; John Casady; Samuel Cealy; David Clements; Charles Cochran, advanced to corporal January 8th, discharged July 1, 1776, living in Crawford County in 1819; Peter Condon; David Davis; John Dean; John Eicholtz, residing in Lancaster in 1813; John Evans; Jacob Finkboner; Charles Ford; James Garson; Philip Ginter; Thomas Gilston; John Hamilton; David Harris; Michael Hare; Thomas Hempington; Christopher Henning; William Humber; William Jamison; Samuel Johns; James Johnston; Lewis Jones; Thomas Kilday; Nicholas Kline; John Ladley; Samuel Lowdon; William Leek; Robert Lines; Thomas Lobden; Reuben Massaker; Moses Madock; John Malone; Chas. Maloy; Alexander McMullen; Patrick McGonigal; Cornelius McConnell; Martin McCoy; James McCleary; Edward McMasters, resided in Lycoming County in 1823; William Morgan; William Murray; Timothy Murphy; John Murphy; John Neely (he was captured at Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779, and taken to Canada; Daniel Oakes); John Oliver; Michael Parker; Thomas Peltson, re-enlisted in the First Pennsylvania, and was killed by Joseph Blackburn in 1777; Peter Pence; John Ray; Robert Richie; Bartholomew Roach; John Robinson; George Sands; George Saltzman; George Segar; Henry Silverthorn; John Shawnee (was a Shawanese Indian, died at Milesburg—see Jones' "Juniata Valley," page 352); John Smith (son of Widow Smith, of White Deer Mills, he never came back from the army); James Speddy (lived and died at New Berlin); Arad Sutton (lived on Lycoming Creek; the first Methodist Society in Northern Pennsylvania was formed at his house in 1791); James Sweeney, discharged July 20, 1775; John Teel; Robert Tuft, discharged October 25, 1775; Philip Valentine, discharged July 20, 1775; Peter Ward; John Ward; Charles West, died January 4, 1776; Joseph Whiteneck; Aaron Wright, (residing in Reading in 1840); John Youse; Robert Young, (died in Walker township, Centre County, in 1824).

Congress resolved to re-enlist Thompson's battalion, and before General Washington became aware of the intentions of that body he wrote to urge such a measure, saying that "as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men" would greatly injure the service, it was best, if possible, to induce them to remain, and adding, "They are indeed a very useful corps; but I need not mention this, as their importance is already well known to the Congress."

On the 1st of July the battalion entered upon another term of service, for three years, or during the war, as the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental service.

Following is the roll of Captain James Parr's company (originally Lowdon's), enlisted July 1, 1776:

Captain: James Parr, promoted major October 9, 1778.

First Lieutenant: James Wilson.

Second Lieutenant: William Wilson, promoted captain March 2, 1777.

Third Lieutenant: John Dougherty.

Sergeants: David Hammond (promoted second lieutenant September 14, 1777; first lieutenant, May 12, 1779), Alexander McCormick, William McMurray, Cornelius Dougherty.

Privates.

David Allen.	James Moore.
Michael Bacher.	William Moore.
John Bradley.	William Morgan.
Daniel Callahan.	John Murphy.
Daniel Campbell.	Patrick Murray.
Peter Condon.	John Noishen.
James Conner.	George Norton.
Mansfield Coons.	John Oliver.
David Davis.	Thomas Paine.
Richard Dubois.	Thomas Peltson.
Cornelius Delling.	Philip Peter.
Patrick Donahue.	John Rankin.
William Edwards.	John Ray.
John Griffin.	William Ryan.
William Haggerty.	George Saltmar
John Hammond.	Samuel Scott.
Philip Henry.	William Scott.
Aquila Hinson.	James Sprigg.
John Hutchinson.	James Speddy.
Lewis Jones.	Thomas Stewart.
William Leech.	Maurice Sullivan.
Michael Loughrey.	Alexander Thompson.
James Loughrey.	John Toner.
James McCleary.	George Warren.
Cornelius McConnell.	Jonathan Washburn.
Henry McCormick.	Matthew Wilson.
Hugh McCaughey.	Samuel Willson.
John Malone.	Joseph Whiteneck.
Charles Meloy.	John Youse.

Captain Casper Weitzel, a lawyer of Sunbury, appointed captain March 9, 1776, raised a company in and around the place of his residence, which had a place in the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles, which was raised in about six weeks, and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook. On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered up to Philadelphia, and on the 5th the whole regiment marched to Trenton, and thence later to Amboy. On the 10th of August, Colonel Miles was ordered over to New York. The regiment participated in the battle of Long Island, August 27th, and Weitzel's company lost twenty officers and men.

Captain Weitzel, writing to his brother John, under date of September 6, 1776, "camp near King's Bridge, sixteen miles above New York," says,—

"... You no doubt before now have heard of the drubbing we Pennsylvanians, with the Delaware and Maryland battalions, got on Long Island on the 27th of August last; we were prettily taken in. The General Sullivan who commanded on Long Island is much blamed. I saw nothing of him in the engagement or some days before. The little army we had on the island, of five thousand men, was surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand English and Hessians when the engagement began; they gave us a good deal of trouble, but we fought our way bravely through them. The number of English and Hessians killed is surprising great, and of ours very trifling; but they have taken about seven hundred of our people prisoners, and amongst them more officers than was perhaps ever known in the like number of men. My Lieutenant Gray, Sergeant Gordon, Sergeant Price and sixteen privates are missing. I know of only one killed in my company. The poor fellow was wounded in the thigh and unable to walk; his name is Speiss. The d—d savage Hessians and English Light Infantry run their bayonets through him and two of Captain Albright's men, who were also badly wounded and murdered by them. I have this from one of my men who was a prisoner and escaped to me, and imagines the rest are prisoners. James Watt is among them. I came off with whole bones, contrary to my expectations."

The regiment afterward consolidated with another; followed the fortunes of the Continental army; was engaged in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776; in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777; lay part of the winter in Philadelphia, and moved down to Billingsport in March, 1777.

Following is the muster-roll of Captain Casper Weitzel's company when at camp near Kingsbridge, September 1, 1776:

Captain: Casper Weitzel, Esq., of Sunbury, appointed March 9, 1776.

First Lieutenant: William Gray, appointed March 15th; captured August 27th; exchanged December 8, 1776, for Lieutenant Thompson.

Second Lieutenant: John Robb, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted captain April 18, 1777.

Third Lieutenant: George Grant, appointed March 19, 1776; captain in the 9th P. C. L.; died October 10, 1779.

Sergeant-Major: John Gordon.

Sergeants: Jacob Snider, Thomas Price, William Orr, Thomas Shanks.

Drummer: John Everard; September 1st, sick at New York.

Privates.

William Allison.[1]	Thomas Hissom.
John Arthur.	Dennis Huggins.[1]
John Aumiller.	Elijah Hunt.
William Barr.	James Irvine.
Peter Brady.[1]	Martin Kerstetter.[1]
Stout Brinson.	Thomas Little.
John Burke.	Charles McCleane.
Samuel Carson.	William McCormick.[1]
William Carson, Jr.	John McDonald.
William Carson, Sr.	Patrick McInnis.
Andrew Carter.[1]	Patrick McManus.
Charles Carter.	William McMath.
Robert Caruthers.[1]	Patrick McVey.[1]
James Chisnell.	Joseph Madden.
William Clark.	Henry Miller.
James Clayton.	Robert Morehead.[1]
Jeffry Connell.	Richard Newman.
John Cribs.	Michael Noland.
David Curry.	Andrew Ralston.
Peter Davis.	James Randolph.
Edward Doran.	John Rice.[1]
David Durell.	John Sands.
Stephen Durell.	John Shaffer.
James Elder.	Jacob Spiess.[1]
Christian Ewig.	Samuel Staples.
Henry Gass.[1]	David Turner.
Henry Gerhart.	James Watt.[1]
James Glover.	Robert Wilson.
John Hardy.	Christian Winters.
William Harper.	Silas Wolcot.

Casper Weitzel, Esq., was a lawyer, practicing at Sunbury when the war broke out in 1775, and as secretary of the County Com-

[1] Missing after the battle of Long Island, August 27th.

mittee took a very active part in favor of independence. At the battle of Long Island he fought through the British ranks and made his way into camp with Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead. His rolls, written in his own neat hand, are in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He died in 1782. He was a grand-uncle of P. R. Weitzel, Esq., of Scranton, Pa.

Lieutenant William Gray—afterwards Captain Gray—died at Sunbury, July 18, 1804, aged fifty-four.

Sergeant Price ended his days in a small log house on Water Street, in Selin's Grove. It seems he was carried to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Made his escape traveling through the vast forests intervening between that country and the nearest American settlements. In a letter to Hon. Samuel Maclay, member of Congress at Philadelphia, dated Penn's township, December 4, 1798, written in a very good hand, he complains that he had been three times elected colonel, beating Charles Drum twice and Frederick Evans once, and yet had not been commissioned; because, as he says, it was alleged that he was too poor for such a post. He says,—

"I settled in these parts before the war and have resided here ever since, except while I was out in the army. I enlisted in Captain Weitzel's company and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. I underwent many hardships, but at last found means to escape; returned to the army and served my time out; was honorably discharged and never received my pay. Soon after my return home I was elected adjutant, and continued in that post many years; afterwards was elected major." [1]

The Associators of Buffalo and Penn's townships—practically coextensive with the present counties of Union and Snyder—on August 31, 1776, held an election for field officers, and on the 8th of October following commissions were issued to them as officers of the Fourth Battalion of Northumberland County Associators, and also to the company officers, as follows:

"Colonel, Philip Cole; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Sutherland; First Major, Thomas Foster; Second Major, Casper Yost; Standard-Bearer, Dewalt Miller; Adjutant, James McCoy.

"*Company No.* 1.—Captain, John Clarke; First Lieutenant, Henry Pontius; Second Lieutenant, James Moore; Ensign, Patrick Watson.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-six privates, certified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

JOHN CLARKE, *Captain.*

"*Second Company.*—Captain, Michael Weaver.

"*Third Company.*—Captain, Jacob Links.

"*Fourth Company.*—Captain, William Weirick; First Lieutenant, Jacob Sherred; Second Lieutenant, William Gill; Ensign, Nicholas Moon.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty privates. The whole of the above as associators testified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

"WILLIAM WEIRICK, *Captain.*

"*Fifth Company.*—Captain, George Wolff; First Lieutenant, George Conrad; Second Lieutenant, Michael Wildgoose; Ensign, John Hessler.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty-one privates.

"*Sixth Company.*—Captain, George Overmeier; First Lieutenant, James McCelvey; Second Lieutenant, Peter Weirick; Ensign, Michael Snyder.

"Four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, forty privates. The whole of the above as associators testified by me, this 26th day of September, 1776.

"CAPTAIN GEORGE OVERMEIER."

Drafts from this battalion went into service in December, when Colonel Cole was with part of it at Reading. Colonel Brodhead wrote that he made use of a company from Buffalo Valley to apprehend some of the disaffected and to compel some of the militia of Berks to march. When the danger to Philadelphia became imminent, it is probable that officers and men volunteered to fill up Captain Clarke's company, as their names are found on the following roll. The company left the valley on the 5th of December, and served three months and eighteen days. It appears from some memorandums in an old account-book which contained the roster, that the company did not leave Reading until the 3d of January, 1777, and consequently did not participate at Trenton and Princeton, but was in the subsequent skirmishes. It was attached to Colonel Potter's Second Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, Majors John Kelly and Thomas Robinson. Joseph Green assigned as surgeon's mate to Doctor Benjamin Allison. Four companies—Clarke's, Lee's, Tag-

[1] John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

gart's and Cookson Long's—had casualties during the campaign.[1] Following is the roll of Captain John Clarke's company:

Robert Allen.	Jacob Long.
Hieronimus Augustine.	William Long.
Joseph Barnett.	Richard Lowdon.
John Beatty.	John McCashon.
George Bower.	James McCelvey.
Thomas Cery.	Matthew McClung.
George Clark.	Randal McDonneld.
Daniel Cogh.	Valentine Macklin.
Adam Colpetzer.	Benjamin Miller.
Daniel Commer.	William Moor.
Jacob Conner.	Andrew Morrow.
George Conrad.	Henry Nees.
Henry Conrad.	Peter Nees.
William Cousins.	George Overmeier.
Jacob Esterly.	Nicholas Pontius.
George Etzweiler.	George Pontius.
Philip Ewig.	Frederick Rinehart.
Michael Fought.	George Rinehart.
Thomas Foster.	Yost Rith (or Ritle).
John Fry.	Michael Rote.
William Gill.	Ludwig Row.
Henry Gilman.	George Sierer.
Joseph Green.	Michael Schneider.
William Greenlee.	John Schock.
Joseph Groninger.	Michael Schock.
Wendell Grove.	George Schock.
John Hain.	Robert Scott.
Jacob Harpster.	Michael Smith.
Stophel Heny.	William Speddy.
William Hessler.	Jacob Speese.
John Hessler.	James Stevenson.
Michael Hessler.	David Storm.
Patrick Kellahan.	Robert Thompson.
Jacob Keeny.	George Ulrich.
Francis Kishler.	John Weaver.
Frederick Kneedler.	David Weaver.
Conrad Kneedler.	Henry Wenderbach.
Michael Lamb.	Robert Wilson.
Jacob Links.	George Wolfe.

Some facts concerning the officers and men of this company are given by Mr. Linn in his admirable volume on the Buffalo Valley. He says,—

Captain Clarke lived on the first farm above Mifflinburg, south of the turnpike; died February 22, 1809, aged seventy-three; buried in Lewis graveyard. Lieutenant Thomas Foster, grandfather of Mrs. Mark Halfpenny, died June 4, 1804; buried in Lewis graveyard. Augustine was a weaver; lived near Selin's Grove as late as 1800. George Bower lived in Union township. Joseph Barnett became the patriarch of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. (See a full notice of him in Day's "Historical Collections.") Hon. I. G. Gordon, of Brookville, writes me, 1871, that some of his grandchildren live near that place. John Beatty lived near New Berlin. George Clark was a prominent surveyor in the valley until 1800, and then removed West. He lived in a house near Judge Hummel's, now torn down. He was an exceedingly tall man, and took delight in making his axe-marks as surveyor beyond the reach of other men. He once made a narrow escape from the Indians by leaping Little Buffalo Creek, from the high bank near late Jacob Moyer's. It was attributed to Brady, but Brady's leap was in the western part of the State, in Armstrong County. Jacob Conner lived in Buffalo. Adam Colpetzer, in West Buffalo; married a daughter of George Rote, of Mifflinburg. George Etweiler was killed by the Indians in 1780, at Heberling's mill, then French Jacob Grochong's. Michael Fought, in Union, on Seebold's farm, near Chappel Hollow, east of it. William Gill, in Penn's. Wendell Grove, in Derrstown. Henry Gilman, in White Deer. Joseph Groninger, in Kelly, on Clingan's place. Joseph Green, near Philip Pontius'; he was grandfather of Joseph Green, of Lewisburgh. Jacob Harpster, in Beaver township. John Hain, in Penn's. The Hesslers, near Crotzerville; the church there bears their name. Christopher Heny, on General James Irvine's (now, or lately, Kleckner's), west of Mifflinburg. Patrick Kellahan, northwest of Mifflinburg. Jacob Keeny, on John Aurand's place, Turtle Creek. Richard Lowdon was a brother of Captain John, and lived with him. Andrew Morrow was a tenant on Samuel Maclay's place. Benjamin Miller afterwards owned James Biehl's place. Matthew McClung, late George Gundy's heirs, near Turtle Creek. Randal McDonneld, on S. Maclay's, just north of the Great Western (now Mrs. Shoemaker's.) Peter Nees died of wounds received February 1, 1777. George Overmeier lived near Seebold's, in Limestone. Nicholas Pontius was the father of the late J. F. Pontius. George was his brother, sons of John, who

[1] John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

owned the Captain Bucher tract, where his descendants still reside, or a few of them, as the name is *legion* now. David Storm, where B. Lahr lives, on Esquire Cameron's farm. Robert Scott, on Barber's place, White Springs. Jacob Speese lived, within our memory, in White Deer. William Speddy, *see* 1772. The Schocks, about Mifflinburg. Michael Smith, in East Buffalo, above Henry Mertz's. George Wolfe was the grandfather of Jonathan, of Lewisburgh.

From the region of Cumberland County, which is now Juniata, a considerable number of men went early to the field. Andrew Banks, in his recollections (1845), says,—

"The first troops that marched from here were those that joined the army of Gen. Montgomery (Arnold?), destined for Quebec. The writer had a first cousin on that expedition, belonging to the company of the brave Hendricks, who fell at the head of his company, fighting at 'the barriers;' but the fate of those worthy men is well known in the history of our country. The next troops that marched were two companies of volunteers, each company containing eighty men, besides their officers; the one commanded by Capt. Gibson, the other by Capt. Purdy. They repaired to the camp in the beginning of 1776 and performed a tour of two months. Afterwards the troops marched agreeably to their drafts, which order was continued. The writer also well recollects the enthusiastic joy manifested on the capture of Cornwallis, and the patriotic songs of those days are still familiar (one of which he gives)."

Captain John Hamilton, who lived within the present limits of Walker township, organized a "Company of Horse," in what is now Juniata County, in 1776. The men composing it—of whom Hugh McAllister was the first to enlist—met at the house of William Sharon, in Fermanagh township, to perfect their organization. (No roster of this company is preserved in the State Archives, nor is elsewhere attainable.)

That portion of Cumberland which is now Perry evidently furnished the whole or greater portion of what was known as the Seventh Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, Colonel Frederick Watts[1]—for although there is no roster of the men attainable, that of the officers, which we reproduce,[2] shows that nearly, if not quite all of them, lived within the present limits of Perry County. The troops, or a draft from them, went on a tour of duty early in 1776, for there is on record an order for money to be sent to Colonel Frederick Watts, to be used for defraying the expense of forwarding his men to camp, and he was at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. The roster of officers here given is, however, for the year 1777.

The following is a return of Seventh Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel Frederick Watts, 1777:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Frederick Watts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Ross; Major, David Mitchell.

First Company. — Captain, James Fisher; First Lieutenant, Thomas Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Robert Scott; Ensign, Joseph Sharp,—fifty-eight rank and file.

Second Company.—Captain, James Power; First Lieutenant, David Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Shaw; Ensign, John Kirkpatrick,—sixty-seven rank and file.

Third Company.—Captain, William Sanderson; First Lieutenant, George Black; Second Lieutenant, John Simonton; Ensign, Archibald Loudon,—forty-six rank and file.

Fourth Company.—Captain, William Blain; First Lieutenant, James Blain; Second Lieutenant, William Murray; Ensign, Allen Nesbitt,—fifty-one rank and file.

Fifth Company. — Captain, Frederick Taylor; First Lieutenant, Daniel Hart; Second Lieutenant, Matthew McCoy; Ensign, Thomas Watson.

Sixth Company.—Captain, Edward Graham; First Lieutenant, Thomas McCoy; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Whitaker; Ensign, George Smiley,—seventy-eight rank and file.

Seventh Company. — Captain, John Buchanan; First Lieutenant, William Nelson; Second Lieutenant, James Ewing; Ensign, Benjamin Junkin,—fifty-five rank and file.

Eighth Company.—Captain, Thomas Clark; First Lieutenant, Joseph Neeper; Second Lieutenant, John Nelson; Ensign, John Gardner,—sixty-two rank and file.

Total Commissioned officers, 29; non-commissioned officers, 16; rank and file, 465.

[1] Colonel Watts lived and died in Wheatfield township, Perry County (which see for full sketch). He was the father of David Watts and grandfather of Judge Frederick Watts, now living at Carlisle. He served at Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler, and was wounded there.

[2] This roster does not appear in the Pennsylvania Archives, although the battalion or a draft from it went into the Continental service.

Captain William Bratton, of that part of Cumberland County which is now Mifflin, where a township is named in his honor,[1] went into the service originally as first lieutenant in Captain Robert Adams' company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel William Irvine, being commissioned January 9, 1776, and when that body was reorganized as the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, became captain of a company strengthened by recruiting. The Sixth Battalion went into the field in the summer of 1776 and returned to Carlisle March 15, 1777. It was then that it was reorganized as the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, and the men re-enlisted for three years, or the period of the war. The regiment was paid off and discharged at Carlisle in April, 1781. Captain Bratton was wounded at the battle of Germantown. Following is a roster of his company, which contains the names of many Cumberland men who were from that part of the county now in Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties, especially the first, but they cannot now be designated :

Captain : William Bratton.
Lieutenant : Thomas McCoy.
Ensign : William Armstrong.
Sergeants : Amos Chapman, February, 1777 ; Thomas Giles ; Timothy O'Neal, February, 1777.
Drummer : Edward Steen, April, 1777.
Fifer : John Waun, November 26, 1776.
Privates : John Beatty, February, 1777 ; William Carman, June 8, 1779 ; Patrick Carter ; John Daily, October 25, 1778 ; Daniel Dunnivan ; Edward Edgarton, November 20, 1776 ; James Elliot ; Henry German ; Thomas Giles, promoted sergeant ; Michael Gilmore, September 9, 1778 ; David Hall ; Francis Henry ; James Higgins, June 3, 1778 ; Fergus Lee ; Richard Lowden ; Peter Lloyd, November 20, 1776 ; Gilbert McCay ; Neal McCay ; Patrick McDonald ; John McGeghan, February, 1777 ; John McKean ; Peter Martin ; Fergus Moore, January, 1777 ; John Prent ; William Redstone ; Peter Rooney, April, 1777 ; John Ryan ; Patrick Shockey, 1779 ; James Simonton ; Thomas Simonton, 1779 ; John Taylor.

Major John Kelly, afterwards colonel, was in Colonel James Potter's battalion, one of the first men from the Buffalo Valley, who enlisted in 1776 and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Washington, who had slipped away from Cornwallis at Trenton, made a forced march on Princeton, and had already won the battle there, when Cornwallis, having made a forced march, arrived near Stony Brook. Washington sent an order to Colonel Potter to destroy the bridge at Worth's Mills, on Stony Brook, in sight of the advancing British. Colonel Potter ordered Major Kelly to make a detail for that purpose. Kelly said he would not order another to do what some might say he was afraid to do himself. He took a detail and went to work. The British opened upon him a heavy fire of round shot. Before all the logs were cut off, several balls struck the log on which he stood and it broke down sooner than he expected, and he fell into the stream. His party moved off, not expecting him to escape. By great exertions he reached the shore through the high water and floating timbers, and followed the troops. Incumbered, as he was, with his wet and frozen clothes, he made a prisoner of an armed British scout and took him into camp. Colonel Kelly used to tell that during this tour, for three days at one time, there was no service of provisions, and during the march, before and after the battle, they were thirty-six hours under arms without sleep

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, of which four companies were from Northumberland County and the others from Northampton County, was raised by authority of Congress, and among the last acts of the convention which had assembled in Philadelphia, to form a State Constitution, was the choice of its field officers, from its members, on September 28, 1776. William Cook, delegate from Northumberland, was made colonel ; Neigal Gray, who, after the war, moved to White Deer township, Union County, and died there in 1786, was made lieutenant-colonel ; and James Crawford, delegate from Northumberland County, was chosen major. Peter Withington was the first captain, appointed by the Council of Safety on October 1, and three days later, with the field officers, took the qualification directed by the convention.

[1] See Bratton township, in "History of Mifflin County."

On the same day (October 4th) Nicholas Miller and Hawkins Boone were appointed captains; Thomas Brandon and Hananiah Lincoln, first lieutenants; and Robert King and James Williamson, second lieutenants. It was resolved that the commissions of all the captains and subalterns should be dated October 1st. On the 14th of October, John Brady and Major John Harris, both of Northumberland County, were appointed captains; Christopher Gettig, first lieutenant; and Francis Allison, sergeant.[1]

The regiment went immediately into active service. Being composed mainly of good riflemen, large drafts were made upon it for picket and skirmish duty. A portion, under Boone, was sent into the northern army, and assisted in the capture of Burgoyne. At Brandywine the regiment lost heavily in officers and men, and at Germantown; so that after wintering at Valley Forge, the field officers were mustered out, the supernumerary line officers discharged and what remained of officers and men were distributed into the Third and Sixth Regiments, which arrangement went into effect July 1, 1777.

Captains John Brady and Hawkins Boone, Lieutenants Dougherty and Robert King were ordered home by General Washington to assist Colonel Hartley in protecting the West Branch Valley. Captain Brady, of whom we shall have more to say in this chapter, was killed by Indian scouts near the town of Muncy, April 11, 1779, and Captain Boone fell near Fort Freeland on the 29th of July, in the same year, while Dougherty also lost his life in the defence of the frontier, after passing safely through the hard campaigns of the Continental army. Their names will reappear in this history.

Following is a partial roster of the Twelfth Regiment, with some remarks as inserted by Mr. John Blair Linn:

Colonel: William Cooke, of Northumberland, commissioned October 2, 1776.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Neigal Gray, of Northampton County; he moved to Buffalo Valley after the war.

Major: James Crawford, commissioned October 8, 1776; afterwards justice of the peace in Lycoming County, where he died.

Adjutant: Thomas Hanson.

Paymasters: Robert Levers; Thomas Dungan, appointed April 29, 1777.

Quartermaster: George Vaughan.

Surgeon: Dr. Andrew Ledlie, of Easton.

Surgeon's Mate: Aaron Woodruff.

Captains.

Peter Withington, commissioned October 1, 1776; took sick in Philadelphia in December, 1776; sent home to Reading, where he died May 11, 1777; his widow, Eve, survived him over fifty years, and died in Mifflinburg.

Nicholas Miller, appointed October 4, 1776, from Northumberland County; died in 179–, in Northampton County.

Hawkins Boone, appointed October 4, 1776; killed at Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779.

John Brady, appointed October 14, 1776; badly wounded at battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777; killed by the Indians, April 11, 1779.

John Harris, appointed October 14, 1776.

Rev. Henry McKinley, of Carlisle, appointed October 16, 1776.

Alexander Patterson, of Northampton County.

William Work, appointed October 16, 1776.

Lieutenants.

Thomas Brandon, appointed October 4, 1776.

Hananiah Lincoln, appointed October 4, 1776; he was a sergeant in Captain George Nagel's company, Colonel William Thompson's regiment, 1775–76; resigned after battle of Brandywine, and went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky; he followed Boone to Missouri, where he died.

Christopher Gettig, appointed October 14, 1776, from Sunbury; wounded at Piscataway, N. J., May 11, 1777; taken prisoner, and had his leg amputated; justice of the peace many years afterward at Sunbury; his descendants reside near Bellefonte.

John Reily, appointed October 16, 1776; promoted captain, May 20, 1777; mustered out of service November 3, 1783.

Stephen Chambers, Esq, appointed October 16, 1776; promoted captain; one of the council of censors in 1783; delegate to the Federal Convention December 12, 1787; wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger on Monday, May 11, 1789; died on Saturday, 16th, at his house in Lancaster.

William McElhatton, appointed October 16, 1776; wounded at Bonhamtown, N. J., in right shoulder; disabled, and transferred to the Invalid Corps July 1, 1779; died April 26, 1807.

John Henderson, appointed October 16, 1776.

William Sayre, appointed October 16, 1776.

[1] Col. Records, vol. x. p. 756; Archives (Second Series), vol. x. page 759.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert King, October 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant Third Pennsylvania May 20, 1777; left out of service June 23, 1779.
James Williamson, October 4, 1776.
Edward McCabe, October 16, 1776.
John Hays, October 16, 1776.
Samuel Quinn, October 16, 1776.
John Boyd, of Northumberland, promoted lieutenant in Third Pennsylvania June 18, 1779; died February 13, 1832.
William Bard, October 1, 1776.
John Carothers, October 16, 1776; killed at Germantown, October 4, 1777.
Robert Falconer.

Ensigns.

Benjamin Lodge, Jr., October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania, October 11, 1777.
Thomas Hamilton, October 16, 1776.
William Ball Blackall, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Third Pennsylvania 11th September, 1778; mustered out November 3, 1783.
William Boyd, appointed October 16, 1776; killed at Brandywine, September 11, 1777.
John Stone, October 16, 1776; resigned January 8, 1777; died March, 1792.
Stewart Herbert, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania January 9, 1778.
Andrew Engle, October 16, 1776; promoted lieutenant of Third Pennsylvania December 20, 1778; retired January 1, 1781.
Henry Stricker, October 16, 1776.
John Seeley, February 3, 1777.
John Armstrong, formerly sergeant; served until the end of the war, and promoted lieutenant in Captain James Moore's corps.

Samuel Brady was in the fight at the Brandywine, and distinguished himself, a few days later—September 20, 1777—at the Paoli massacre. He was on guard, and lay down with his blanket wrapped and buckled around him. The British were nearly on them before the sentinel fired. Brady ran; and as he jumped a fence, a soldier struck at him with a musket, and pinned his blanket to a rail. He tore the blanket, and dashed on. A horseman overtook him, and ordered him to stop. He wheeled and shot the horseman dead, and got into a small swamp, supposing no one in but himself. In the morning he found fifty-five men in it, whom he took under command and conducted to camp.[1]

[1] Linn.

Captain Anthony Selin,[2] of that part of Northumberland County which is now Snyder, and who died at Selinsgrove in 1792, commanded a company (the Second) in the Baron De Ottendorff's[3] corps, which was recruited in the spring of 1777, and continued in service until 1780, being ultimately merged into Armand's legion.

Following is a roster of Captain Selin's company, made in June, 1778:.

Captain: Anthony Selin, December 10, 1776; died at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, 1792.

Lieutenants: Lawrence Myers, of Maryland, April 8, 1777; Christian Froelich.

Sergeants: Henry Bartholomew, John Blum, Valentine Keyser, Henry Seiders.

Corporals: George Marks, John Walter.

Drummers: John Schuh, William Marks.

Fifer: John Thompson.

Privates.

Henry Bartholomew.	Michael Eisoch.
Andrew Bengell.	John Adam Fetzler.
John Bengel.	John Green.
John Blum.	Mathias Gentzoll.
Adolph Croselius.	Isaac Hool.
John Dowell.	Patrick Hanley.
George Dehn.	George Hiller.
Henry Donich.	John Hultry.
Wilhelm Dorn.	Valentine Keyser.
Thomas Drisnoll.	Henry Kirk.
John Eberts.	Daniel Kline.
John Eisoch.	Gabriel Kline.

[2] Captain Anthony Selin, founder of Selinsgrove, was commissioned by Congress, December 10, 1776, captain in Ottendorff's corps, and still in service in 1780, at Wyoming; died in 1792. His children were Anthony, Charles and Agnes. His wife was a sister of Governor Snyder, and Selin purchased the ground on which the town now is at the death of his brother-in-law, John Snyder. Finding Snyder's plot would not fit, he re-surveyed the ground, laid it out anew and named it. His son, Anthony Charles, was a major in the War of 1812. The widow of the latter, Mrs. Catherine Selin, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Swineford, in Selinsgrove, November 3, 1868, aged eighty-two, the last of the family name in the United States.

[3] Nicholas Dietrich, Baron De Ottendorff, was a nobleman from Lusatia, Saxony, and had served in the "Seven Years' War" as a lieutenant under Frederick the Great. At the close of that struggle he became associated with Kosciuszko and Roman de Lisle, in Paris, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution, came with them to America. The Baron was authorized by Congress to raise an independent corps, to consist of three companies, with a total of one hundred and fifty men.

Arnold Loos.	James Ridgway.
George Maul.	John Rock.
Samuel Murden.	John Steinheizer.
John Philips.	Henry Till.
George Rex.	John Trow.
Andrew Reaberg.	John Walter.
John Ridey.	Samuel Ulett.

REVOLUTIONARY AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

INDIAN INVASION.—While companies of recruits were marching away to join the main army and participating in its campaigns, there was also activity in the sparsely-settled country they had left, and preparations were early made to guard the frontier against incursions by the Indians, which the people apprehended would be incited by the British. Their fears, as will presently be shown, were not without good grounds. A militia organization was effected all along the border in the fall of 1775.

For the upper division of Northumberland County, comprising Union and Snyder, and a part of Centre Counties (and much other territory), officers were chosen for eleven companies of militia on the 12th of September, 1775, at Derr's (site of Lewisburgh), as appears from the certificate of William Scull, "chairman of the committee," dated Northumberland, January 24, 1776, and reading as follows:

"I do hereby certify that an election for field officers, held at Ludwig Derr's, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September last, the following gentlemen were regularly chosen for the upper division of the county of Northumberland, viz.: James Potter, Esquire, colonel; Robert Moodie, Esquire, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. John Kelly, first major; Mr. John Brady, second major.

"WILLIAM SCULL,
"*Chairman of the Committee.*"

Then follows "a return of the names of the captains and other officers of the several companies in the upper division of the county of Northumberland, with the ranks of said companies and number of men,"—

Arthur Taggart, first captain; Cornelius Atkinson, first lieutenant; James McClung, second lieutenant; James Wilson, ensign,—eighty-five privates.

William Gray, second captain; William Clark, first lieutenant; James Murdoch, second lieutenant; William Thompson, ensign,—ninety privates.

David Berry, third captain; William Hammon, first lieutenant; Israel Parsels, second lieutenant; Benjamin Burt, ensign,—forty-five privates.

Samuel Dale, fourth captain; William Bennett, first lieutenant; Hawkins Boone, second lieutenant; Jesse Weeks, ensign,—sixty-seven privates.

Cookson Long, fifth captain; William Mucklehatton, first lieutenant; Robert Fleming, second lieutenant; Robert Fleming, junior, ensign,—fifty-nine privates.

Samuel Wallis, sixth captain; John Scudder, first lieutenant; Peter Jones, second lieutenant; James Hampton, ensign,—ninety-one privates.

James Murray, seventh captain; William Murray, first lieutenant; Thomas Plunket, second lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, ensign,—sixty privates.

Henry Antes, eighth captain; Thomas Brandon, first lieutenant; Alexander Hamilton, second lieutenant; Simon Cole, ensign,—fifty-eight privates.

John McMillan, ninth captain; John McConnol, first lieutenant; John McCormick, second lieutenant; Charles Wilson, ensign,—forty-three privates.

David Hayes, tenth captain; Charles Clark, first lieutenant; Thomas Gray, ensign,—forty-one privates.

Philip Davis, eleventh captain; James Aspey, first lieutenant; John Nelson, second lieutenant; Jacob Fulmore, ensign,—seventy-four privates.

"NORTHUMBERLAND, *24th January*, 1776.

"I do hereby certify the above to be a true return of the several companies which form the battalion in the upper division of the county of Northumberland, as delivered in to me.

"WILLIAM SCULL,
"*Chairman of the Committee.*"

The Convention of 1776, by an ordinance dated September 3d, created a new Council of Safety, of which Samuel Hunter and John Weitzel were the members for Northumberland County, and John Lowdon, of Silver Spring, near Mifflinburg, became member of the Supreme Executive Council by choice of the voters in the district composed of Northumberland, Northampton, Bedford and Westmoreland Counties.

That the inhabitants of the territory now included in the counties which are the especial province of this work were in fear of Indian invasion as early as 1776 is clearly shown by the records of the State Convention of that year. On July 29th, John Kelley and Walter Clark, who were in attendance, petitioned the Council of Safety for aid, stating that they had just grounds to believe that the county (Northumberland) would be disturbed by the

Indians, and stated that there was not sufficient ammunition in the county for the four battalions already raised.

In a letter dated Paxtang, August 27, 1776, John Harris says,—

"The Indians, to the northward, southward, and westward, are for war against us, as I am informed by a letter from Northumberland County, by their post, two days ago. The Susquehanna Indians are only for peace with us. About twenty Indians (enemies), men, women and children, have been many days past at Sunbury, and make said report."

A body of Indians, of the Seneca and Muncy tribes, were induced by Captain John Brady to come down to Fort Augusta to make a treaty, in August, 1776, but nothing seems to have been accomplished in that direction. The party stopped at Ludwig Derr's trading-house (site of Lewisburgh) on their way back and got very drunk, Derr knocking the head out of a barrel of whiskey and furnishing them with tin-cups to drink from. Their debauch was cut short by Captain John, who, arriving on the scene and fearing the consequences of their unlimited indulgence, kicked the barrel over, greatly to their disgust. The Indians finally returned peaceably enough, and it was not until 1777 that they made any organized movements against the frontier settlements. Notwithstanding their inactivity, preparations were made for the troubles which it was apprehended the near future would bring.

Proceedings of the Northumberland Committee of Safety.—The account of these plans for the protection of the frontier against the savages is perhaps best given in transcripts from the records of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland County [1] (from February 8, 1776, to April 17, 1777).

"*8th of February*, 1776.—The following gentlemen, being previously nominated by the respective townships to serve in this committee, for the county of Northumberland, for the space of six months, met at the house of Richard Malone, viz.:

"*Augusta township.*—John Weitzel, Esquire; Alexander Hunter, Esquire, Thomond Ball.

"*Mahoning township.*— William Cook, Esquire, Benjamin Allison, Esquire, Mr. Thomas Hewet.

"*Turbut township.*—Captain John Hambright, William McKnight, William Shaw.

"*Muncey township.*—Robert Robb, Esquire, William Watson, John Buckalow.

"*Bald Eagle township.*—Mr. William Dunn, Thomas Hughes, Alexander Hamilton.

"*Buffaloe township.*[2]—Mr. Walter Clark (removed to White Deer), William Irwin, Joseph Green.

"*Wioming township.*—Mr. James McClure, Mr. Thomas Clayton, Mr. Peter Melick.

"*Penn's township.*[2]—

"*Moughonoy township.*—

"*Potter township.*—John Livingston, Maurice Davis, John Hall.

"*White Deer township.*[2]—Walter Clark, Matthew Brown, Marcus Huling.

"Captain John Hambright was appointed chairman and Thomond Ball clerk.

"On the 7th instant the following gentlemen were duly elected field officers for the battalion of said division, viz.: Samuel Hunter, Esquire, colonel; William Cook, Esquire, lieutenant-colonel; Casper Weitzel, Esquire, first major; Mr. John Lee, second major.

"*Monday, February 26th*, 1776.—The committee met, according to adjournment, at the house of Laughlin McCartney, in Northumberland town, Captain John Hambright in the chair.

"The following gentlemen appeared and produced certificates of their being regularly chosen captains of companies in Colonel Hunter's battalion, and produced lists of their subalterns, companies, &c., viz.:

"Captain, Nicholas Miller; First Lieutenant, Christopher Gettig; Second Lieutenant, Nehemiah Breese; First Ensign, Gustavus Ross; Second Ensign, William Sims.

"Captain, Hugh White; First Lieutenant, John Forster; Second Lieutenant, Andrew Gibson; Ensign, Samuel Young.

"Captain, James McMahon; First Lieutenant, John Murray; Second Lieutenant, William Fisher; Ensign, William Baily.

"Captain, Charles Gillespie; First Lieutenant, Robert King; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Fulton; First Ensign, William Boyd; Second Ensign, John Woodside.

"Captain, William Scull; First Lieutenant, Jonathan Lodge; Second Lieutenant, George Colhoun; First Ensign, William Sawyers; Second Ensign, George Grant.

"Captain, William Clarke; First Lieutenant, John Teitson; Second Lieutenant, William McDonald; First Ensign, John Moll.

"*Wednesday, March* 13, 1776.—The committee met at the house of Frederick Stone, in Northumberland town, agreeable to adjournment, Captain John Ham-

[1] Publication of Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1846; also Linn's "Buffalo Valley."

[2] Buffalo, Penn's and White Deer townships were in what is now the territory of Union and Snyder Counties.

bright in the chair, when the following gentlemen made returns of their officers, captains, subalterns, &c., properly certified, viz.:

"William Plunket, Esquire, Colonel; James Murray, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel; Mr. John Brady, First Major; Mr. Cookson Long, Second Major.

"Captain, Henry Antis, Esquire; First Lieutenant, Thomas Brandon; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Hamilton; First Ensign, John Morison; Second Ensign, James Alexander.

"Captain, Samuel Wallis; First Lieutenant, John Scudder; Second Lieutenant, Peter Jones; Ensign, James Hampton.

"Captain, John Robb; First Lieutenant, William Watson; Second Lieutenant, Robert Wilson; Ensign, James White.

"Captain, William McElhatton; First Lieutenant, Andrew Boggs; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Wilson; Ensign, John McCormick.

"Captain, William Murray; First Lieutenant, Richard Irwin; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Plunkett; First Ensign, Andrew Robinson; Second Ensign, Benjamin Jordon.

"Captain, Simon Cool; First Lieutenant, Thomas Camplen; Second Lieutenant, James Brandon; First Ensign, William King; Second Ensign, James Hewes.

"Captain, David Berry; First Lieutenant, William Hammond; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Bonser; Ensign, Israel Pershel."

At this time there arose some jealousy in regard to the enlistment of men and the consequent withdrawal from the exposed frontier of its best military element.

"Information being given to the committee that a certain Hawkins Boone is now enlisting men in this county, without giving any satisfactory account for what purpose or service the said men are enlisted;

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of this committee call upon the said Hawkins Boone, by letter or otherwise, to appear before him and two or more of said committee, as he, the chairman, shall think expedient, on such day and at such place as he shall appoint, to show cause why he, the said Boone, enlists men as aforesaid.

"*Monday, March* 25, 1776.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment at the house of Thomond Ball, in Sunbury, Captain John Hambright in the chair.

"*Resolved*, That it appears to this committee that several recruiting officers, belonging to the battalions of different counties in this Province, have lately come to this infant frontier county and drained it of a number of useful men, to the prejudice of the same.

"*Resolved*, That for the future no officer or non-commissioned officer be allowed to recruit men in this county, except the officers who are or may be appointed therein.

"John Simpson, Esquire, presented a return, wherein appears the following list of officers, the company belonging to Colonel Hunter's battalion, viz.:

"Captain, John Simpson, Esquire; First Lieutenant, Robert Curry; Second Lieutenant, John Ewart; First Ensign, Thomas Gaskins; Second Ensign, David Mead."

The feeling of the people against indiscriminate and heavy drainage of the population from the frontier by enlistments for the Continental army is in the following letter of John Hambright very fairly reflected:

"SUNBURY, 27*th March*, 1776.

". . . We are now, gentlemen, to inform you of what we think a grievance to this young and thinly inhabited county, viz.: a constant succession of recruiting officers from different counties in this Province. Our zeal for the cause of American liberty has hitherto prevented our taking any steps to hinder the raising of men for its service; but finding the evil increasing so fast upon us as almost to threaten the depopulation of the county, we cannot help appealing to the wisdom and justice of your committee to know whether the quota of men that may be demanded from this county under their own officers is not as much as can reasonably be expected from it. Whether, at a time when we are uncertain of peace with the Indians (well knowing that our enemies are tampering with them), and a claim is set up to the greatest part of this Province by a neighboring Colony who have their hostile abettors at our very breasts, as well as their emissaries amongst us, is it prudent to drain an infant frontier county of its strength of men? and whether the safety of the interior parts of the Province would not be better secured by adding strength to the frontiers? Whether our Hon. Assembly, by disposing of commissions to gentlemen in different counties to raise companies which are to form the number of battalions thought necessary for the defense of the Province, did not intend that the respective captains should raise their companies where they [were] appointed; and not distress our county by taking from it all the men necessary for the business of agriculture, as well as the defense of the same? From our knowledge of the state of this county, we make free to give our opinion of what would be most for its advantage, as well as that of the Province (between which we hope there never will be a difference), and first to inform you [of] the poverty of the people, many of whom came bare and naked here, being plundered by a banditti who call themselves Yankees, and those who brought some property with them, from the necessary delay of cultivating a wilderness before they could

have any produce to live upon, together with the necessity of still continuing the closest application to labor and industry for their support, renders it morally improbable that a well disciplined militia can be established here, as the distance which some men are obliged to go to muster is the loss of two days to them, which, not being paid for, they will not, nor indeed can they, so often attend as is necessary to complete them even in the manual exercise. We would recommend that two or more companies be raised and put in pay for the use of the Province, to be ready to march when and where the service may require them, and when not wanted for the service of the public at any particular place, to be stationed in this county in order to be near and defend our frontier, should they be attacked by our enemies of any denomination, the good effect of which, we imagine, would be considerable, as though they may be too few to repel, they may stop the progress of an enemy until the militia could be raised to assist them. Should this proposal appear eligible, please to inform us thereof, and we will recommend such gentlemen for officers as we think will be most suitable for the service and agreeable to the people.

"We are, gentlemen, with due respect, your very humble servants.

"Signed for and in behalf of the committee,

"JOHN HAMBRIGHT, *Chairman.*

"To the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia.*"

On August 13, 1776, a new Committee of Safety was chosen to serve for six months, the members for Buffalo, Penn's and White Deer townships—with which we have particularly to do—being as follows:

Buffalo township.—Martin Treaster, William Speedy, Philip Coal.

Penn's township.—Simeon Woodrow, Adam Bolinger, Paul Gemberling.

White Deer township.—James McClanachan, Robert Fruit, William Gray.

The committee elected Robert Fruit as chairman, and John Boyd clerk.

Upon the same date as the foregoing, action was taken to have Colonel William Plunket forward from the house of Laughlin McCartney "the dividend of ammunition belonging to the six companies of his battalion that lie above Muncy," and also to secure and have such "a quantity of powder and lead at Mr. John Harris' ferry,[1] which belonged to the Associators of this county (Northumberland).

[1] Harrisburg.

The committee found, September 12, 1776, that of the quantities of powder and lead on hand, the quota of each associator was half a pound of the former and a pound of the latter, which not being deemed sufficient, "and whereas the greater part of Colonel Plunket's men are situated on the frontier and the most exposed parts of the county," they demanded a further quantity of eighty-nine pounds of powder and one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of lead, to be divided among the several captains of the battalion, "with the strictest charge that the same be preserved for the purposes of defense of this county." A similar division of ammunition was made among the men of Colonel Potter's battalion.

One of the hardships of this period, though at first thought a seemingly small thing, was the scarcity of salt. But little could be procured, and that only at great cost,—often augmented by speculators who took advantage of the necessities of the people.

At a meeting of the committee on September 10, 1776, complaint being made against Mr. Aaron Levy and John Bullion, setting forth that they had a quantity of salt on hand, which they refused to sell for cash, it was "*Resolved*, That the aforesaid salt that is in the hands of the aforesaid Levy and Bullion, (as they have refused the same for sale) be put into the hands of Mr. William Sayers, and by him sold at the rate of fifteen shillings per bushel, and not to sell unto any family above half a bushel for the time that the said salt is selling, and that the said Sayers shall keep a particular account of every bushel that he sells, and when sold, he shall return the money arising from said salt to this committee, first deducting one shilling out of the pound for his trouble of selling said salt, and six shillings and four pence for porterage."

Two days later the committee being informed by one of the members of the convention "that there is a dividend of salt in Philadelphia, which is allotted for this county, by a late resolve of convention, wherefore, this committee thought proper to appoint two suitable persons to go to Philadelphia and take charge of said salt, and [to] be by them conveyed to

this county and delivered to the care of this committee; Therefore, William Maclay and Mordecai McKinney were unanimously appointed by this committee for the purpose above mentioned: *Resolved*, That the salt belonging to this county is to be sold at fifteen shillings per bushel."

The remainder of the record for the year 1776 consists chiefly of an account of the examination of certain charges of treasonable design and utterances brought by Captain John Brady against Robert Robb. The trial was continued in 1777, and finally Robb was escorted to the Council of Safety at Philadelphia, to whom his case was referred.

A new committee for Northumberland County was elected in February, 1777, of which the members in Penn's, White Deer and Buffalo townships were as follows:

Penn's township.—Andrew Moore, David Miller, Jacob Hosterman.

White Deer township.—William Blyth, James McCormick, William Reed.

Buffalo township.—John Aurand, Thomas Sutherland, George Overmire.

Thomas Jordan was chosen chairman.

It appears that Captain Benjamin Weiser was out on a tour of duty with a company of Northumberland County troops in 1776–77, and was in the German Regiment. On January 30th, he was at Philadelphia. About that time he wrote to the County Committee of Safety, complaining that a number of his men had deserted, and craving their assistance toward their return.

Following is the muster-roll of Captain Benjamin Weiser's company, at Philadelphia, January 30, 1777:

Captain: B. Weiser; [after the war resided at Selinsgrove, Snyder County.]
First Lieutenant: Christopher Snyder.
Second Lieutenant: Adam Shaffer.
Third Lieutenant: Joseph Van Gundy.
First Sergeant: Matthew Hain.
Second Sergeant: George Markle.
First Corporal: Philip Moyer.
Second Corporal: Frederick Eisenhauer, enlisted in the service of the United States.
Privates: George Brosius; Nicholas Brosius; John Faust; Christian Furst, sick at present, (discharged at Reading by Doctor Potts); Conrad Furst; Henry Groninger; John Hauser; John Heim; John Herter; George Herrold; Peter Hosterman; Henry Kaufman; Adam Kerstetter; Martin Kerstetter; Leonard Kerstetter; Thomas Kitch; Adam Leffler; John Livengood; John Meiser; George Moyer; Philip Neitz; Michael Newman; George Peifer; Tobias Pickel; Andrew Reitz; Christian Shafer; Nicholas Shafer; Jacob Snider; Zacharias Spengle; John Stroub; George Troutner (enlisted in the United States service); Peter Weis; Mathias Witmer.

Increased Vigilance on the Frontier—Major Kelly, the Bradys and Boone—Forts Built.—It has been heretofore noted that in the fall of 1777—after the battle of the Brandywine, which occurred September 11th—Captain John Brady, Captain Hawkins Boone and Lieutenants John and Samuel Dougherty were ordered by Washington back to the frontier to assist the inhabitants in resisting the incursions of the savages through the mountain passes. Colonel (or Major) John Kelley,[1] the

[1] As Colonel (or Major) John Kelley is so frequently mentioned in this chapter, and was so conspicuous a character in the local as well as the Continental campaigns, we give a brief sketch of his career. He was born in Lancaster County in February, 1744. After the purchase from the Indians of 1768, and before the opening of the land-office in 1769, he came to Buffalo Valley, then a part of Berks County. Here he suffered all the hardships and privations which are inseparable upon the first settlement of a new country. He was tall, about six feet two inches in height, vigorous and muscular, with his body so inured to labor as to be almost insensible to fatigue, and a mind so accustomed to dangers that dangers ceased to alarm. He was a captain, and a major at twenty-seven years of age, and when his country called on her sons he was ready. In the fall of 1776 he volunteered to assist in the protection of New Jersey. He was present at Trenton when the Hessians surrendered, and assisted in that most masterly movement on Princeton, by which the chain of communications of the enemy was broken, all their plans deranged, and their army compelled to return to New York and its neighborhood, and to leave New Jersey free to avenge her wrongs. His intrepidity in destroying the bridge at Princeton, which has been narrated in the text (see *ante*), preserved the army from defeat upon the momentous 3d of January, 1777. When the Indians became too strong for the decimated frontier population he was one of the first to return to its defense. He had the principal command of the scouting-parties in w is now Union County and the region above and eastward and was often out in person. After the war he was for many years a magistrate in Union County. Kelly township, in which was his home, was named after him. He died February 18, 1832, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried in the Presbyterian burial-ground,

hero of Princeton, as heretofore noted, had been ordered home for a similar reason, and during the summer had command on the frontier. He had as a guide a friendly Indian called Job Chilloway. Major Moses Van Campen, the famous Indian fighter, says, in his narrative, that he served a three months' tour with him at this time, and that they were located at the Big Island, near Lock Haven.

As the continuance of Indian forays became more certain, it was deemed necessary to build forts or stockades at intervals along the frontier, to serve as places of refuge for the inhabitants. Fort Freeland, on Warriors' Run, had been built in 1773, and Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, prior to that time. It was commanded during the Revolution by Colonel Samuel Hunter.[1] A small stockade was constructed, probably in 1777–78, one mile above Milton and called Fort Schwartz. Boone's Fort, at the mouth of Muddy Run, was commanded by Captain Boone. John Brady removed from opposite the site of Lewisburgh, settled on the Muncy Manor, and erected a small fortification, for the protection of his family and neighbors, on the south side of Muncy Creek, near where the town now stands. It was called Fort Brady and has often been confounded with Fort Muncy, which stood on the Muncy farm, above the town. A small inclosure was erected near the mouth of Lycoming Creek, where Jaysburg now is, and called, after a settler of the region, Fort Huff.

A fort which was a very important place during the troubled times prior to the "great runaway" was built in the summer of 1776 by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Antes, on the high ground at the mouth of Nippenose Creek, above Jersey Shore. It was a picketed inclosure and defended by a regular garrison of militia.

Horn's Fort was on the south side of the West Branch, on what is now known as Crispin's Run. Reed's, at Lock Haven, a place of considerable importance during the early period of the war, was commanded by Colonel Cookson Long.

The Upper Fort, built in 1777 in Penn's Valley, was merely the fortified log-house of Colonel (afterwards General) James Potter, who was one of the principal officers on the frontier, and for a considerable period was colonel of the UpperBattalion. His correspondence is frequently quoted in this chapter, and there are numerous allusions to him. As has been shown, he was in command of a battalion of Northumberland County militia at Trenton and Princeton. On April 5, 1777, he was appointed third brigadier-general of the militia of the State, and afterwards commanded his brigade at the Brandywine and battle of Germantown with great ability. He obtained leave of absence in Jan-

in Lewisburgh, where a monument to his memory was patriotically reared and dedicated with impressive ceremonies April 8, 1835, on which occasion a memorial address was delivered by James Merrill, Esq.

Colonel Kelly's children were: James, who moved to Penn's Valley and died there (he was the father of Hon. James K. Kelly, United States Senator, of Portland, Oregon); John, who also moved to Penn's Valley; William, who married a daughter of Archibald Allison, of Centre County, and died January 27, 1830; Andrew, a bachelor, who was born 1783, and died on the old place September 24, 1867, aged eighty-four; Samuel Kelly, of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married to Simeon Howe; Maria, married to John Campbell, of Lewisburgh; Robert, who died April 12, 1866, aged seventy-seven; Joseph, died March 2, 1865, aged sixty-six; David H. Kelly, Esq., deceased, late county commissioner of Union County.

[1] Colonel Samuel Hunter, who commanded at Fort Augusta, who is also frequently mentioned in this chapter, performed very valuable services on the frontier. He died at the close of the struggle in which he had taken a prominent part, April 10, 1784, aged fifty-two years. His grave is near the site of Fort Augusta. His wife's name was Susanna Scott, sister of Abraham Scott, formerly member from Lancaster. Colonel Hunter was from the county of Donegal, Ireland, and when he died had a mother and two brothers still living there. He left two daughters, Mary and Nancy, minors. 1. *Mary*, married Samuel Scott, who died before her, leaving children,—Samuel H. Scott, Sarah, Susanna. Samuel Scott lived on what is now the Cake farm, and was drowned. He was a son of Abraham Scott, who lived on the island which he had purchased of Mungo Reed, the original owner. Abraham Scott died there in August, 1798, leaving a widow, Sarah, and children,—Samuel (above), Mary (wife of General William Wilson, afterwards of Chillisquaque Mills), Susanna and Sarah. Susanna married —— Rose. Their daughter, Isabella, is the widow of Hon. Robert C. Grier, late justice of the United States Supreme Court. 2. *Nancy*, married her cousin, Alexander Hunter, who died in June, 1810, leaving her also a widow, and children,—Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy and Samuel.

uary, 1778, on account of his wife's illness, and during that and the following year, until midsummer, was in Penn's Valley assisting in repelling the inroads of the savages. In July, 1779, he retired with the rest of the inhabitants and took his family to Middle Creek, in Snyder County. In 1780 he became a member of the State Council; November 14, 1781, vice-president of the State; May 23, 1782, a major-general, and in 1784 a member of the Council of Censors. Meanwhile he had resumed residence on his farm in what is now Union County, a short distance above New Columbia, where he had settted in 1772, and remained until his removal to Penn's Valley, in 1774. He ultimately returned to Penn's Valley from Union County, where he received injuries while raising a barn, in the fall of 1784, from which he died in the same year. He was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1729, and obtained his first experience as a soldier before he was seventeen years old in the Indian War of 1756–64. Such, in brief, was the life of one of the prominent characters of this region during the terrible period of the Revolutionary War and of Indian incursion.[1]

The Indians repeatedly came stealthily down the West Branch in 1777, and committed murders of men, women and children wherever they could find them exposed. One Sunday morning in June they killed two men —Miller and Cady—who had gone out from Antes' Fort to milk the cows, and though pursued, were not apprehended or made to suffer for their crimes. A similar affair occurred at Horn's Fort, and in the fall of 1777 an attack was made on the families of Brown and Benjamin, on the Loyal Sock Creek, and committed every fiendish atrocity that the tomahawk, scalping-knife and torch could enable them to.

These murders were the ominous warnings of more sweeping fury to be wreaked upon the settlements later, but they spread terror throughout the valley, and most of the families fled to the so-called forts, or block-houses, for protection, leaving their houses, fields and cattle at the mercy of the savages. The condition of the county at this time was indicated in a letter from Colonel Hunter, who said (November 1st) that he had orders for the third and fourth classes of militia to march, but he had neither arms nor blankets for them; that the first and second classes were on the frontiers, and had all the good arms that could be collected; that the people were in a bad way; had not got in any crops. For the state of the country, he referred President Wharton to Captain John Hambright, who had been chosen of the Council. He added that the county was worse off than any other in the State for salt. Writing again, from Fort Augusta, November 11th (after referring to the fact that upon that day the third and fourth classes of the Third Battalion were to march to join the army of General Washington, under the command of Colonel James Murray), he says,—

"The two classes of Colonel Cookson Long's battalion I have ordered to duty on the frontiers, as the

[1] There are some other details worthy of preservation concerning General Potter. He was a son of John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland County, and in January, 1758, was a lieutenant with William Blythe, in Colonel John Armstrong's battalion. He married a Miss Cathcart, sister of Mrs. George Latimer, of Philadelphia, who died, leaving a son and daughter. He then married Mrs. Chambers, sister of Captain William Patterson. He resided principally on the Ard farm, in White Deer township, just above New Columbia, though, no doubt, he changed his residence on account of the Indian troubles One year, 1781, he resided in the Middle Creek settlement, now Snyder County, as the assessments show, and family tradition has it, his eldest son, John Potter, died there. In 1786, Pickering visited him at the Ard farm, and in 1787, Mrs. Gregg, his daughter, was married there.

His eldest daughter married Captain James Poe. Mary married George Riddles, who died March 14, 1796, and is buried at Northumberland, in the Presbyterian churchyard. Their daughter, Mary A., married W. H. Patterson; Eliza, Dr. Joseph B. Ard, whose heirs still own the old place in White Deer; Martha married Mr. Gregg.

General Potter's son James married Mary Brown, daughter of Judge Brown, of Mifflin County. Of their children: 1, General James Potter (third) married Maria, daughter of General William Wilson, of Chillisquaque; 2, William Potter, Esq., late of Bellefonte, attorney-at-law; 3, Mary P., married Doctor W. I. Wilson, of Potter's Mills; 4, John Potter; 5, Martha G., married to Abraham Valentine; 6, Peggy Crouch, married Dr. Charles Coburn, of Aaronsburg; 7, George L. Potter, Esq., who practiced awhile at Danville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, who is a daughter of Doctor W. I. Wilson, of Potter's Mills, is a great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary general, and the Governor is a great-grandson, on the Gregg line of descent.

first class, that was commanded by Colonel John Kelly, has come off from thence, after serving two months, to encourage the poor, scattered inhabitants to return back to their habitations, which I hope will be approved by the Council."

Colonel John Kelly, being relieved from service on the West Branch, was ordered, with his battalion, to Penn's Valley to perform duty for two months.

The year 1778 opened gloomily enough for the Continental army in the field and the harassed inhabitants of the frontier. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of soldiers had gone to the front from the back settlements, greatly weakening them at a time when organized Indian invasion was apprehended, officers came into the region early in the year to recruit for the Northumberland companies.

In May, Colonel Kelly was still on duty in Penn's Valley, but his presence did not awe the Indians completely, for upon the 8th, Jacob Stanford was killed there and his family carried into captivity. Numerous other murders were committed along the frontier. Again we draw information from a letter of General Potter's (dated Upper Fort, Penn's Valley, May 17th). He says that he was informed by Colonel Long that a few families coming to Lycoming, escorted by a party under the command of Colonel Hosterman, were attacked by twelve Indians, who killed six of them, and six were missing. Three men were killed, at the same time, on the Loyal Sock; twenty persons killed on the North Branch. One who was taken prisoner made his escape, and says the Indians are determined to clear the two branches of the Susquehanna this moon. He says we have two forts in the valley, and are determined to stand as long as we are supported. The people were poor, and bread very high.

Colonel Hunter pictured the situation (in a letter of May 31, 1778) thus,—

"We are in a melancholy condition. The back inhabitants have left their homes. All above Muncy are at Samuel Wallis's. The people of Muncy are at Captain Brady's. All above Lycoming are at Antes' mill and the mouth of Bald Eagle. The people of Penn's valley are at one place in Potter township. The inhabitants of White Deer are assembled at three different places. The back settlers of Buffalo have come down to the river. Penn's township people have, likewise, moved to the river. All from Muncy hill to Chillisquaque have assembled at three different places. Fishing creek and Mahoning settlements have come to the river-side. It is really distressing to see the people flying away, and leaving their all, especially the Jersey people, who came up here last winter and spring. Not one stays, but sets off to Jersey again."

On the 2d of June he writes that the people have drawn up a petition to Congress for relief, and Robert Fruit and Thomas Jordan were set off to lay it before the Executive Council for their approval, before presenting it to Congress.

On June 14th he writes that communication between Antes' mill and Big Island is cut off. On the 10th of June a bloody and sweeping slaughter occurred where Williamsport now stands.

All of these events were but the forerunners of greater disasters than any which had yet befallen the settlements.

THE GREAT RUNAWAY.

The great massacre at Wyoming occurred on July 3d, and as the report of that horrible glutting of savage bloodthirst passed down North Branch and spread up the valley of the sister-stream, it caused a general stampede—the wild, precipitate flight of the settlers from all the upper region, known as the "Great Runaway."

The terrorizing news was quite generally spread by the 5th or 6th, and on the 9th, Colonel Hunter writes that both branches are nearly evacuated, and Northumberland and Sunbury will be the frontier in less than twenty-four hours. His letter evinces the agony of a strong man, who, with all supports taken away, was determined to fall, if need be, in defense of the charge committed to him. He says,—

"Nothing but a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, and the virtue of our neighbors, induces the few to stand that remain in the two towns; and if they are not speedily reinforced they must give way; but will have this consolation, that they have stood in defence of their liberty and country as long as they could. In justice to this county, I must bear testi-

mony that the States never applied to it for men in vain. I am sure the State must know that we have reduced ourselves to our present feeble condition by our readiness to turn out, upon all occasions, when called for in defense of the common cause. Should we now fall, for want of assistance, let the neighboring counties reconcile to themselves, if they can, the breach of brotherly love, charity and every other virtue which adorns and advances the human species above the brute creation. I will not attempt to point out the particular cruelties or barbarities that have been practised on our unhappy inhabitants, but assure you that, for the number, history affords no instance of more heathenish cruelty or savage barbarity than has been exhibited in this county."

Matthew Smith writes from Paxtang (Harrisburg), July 12th, that he had "just arrived at Harris' Ferry, and beheld the greatest scenes of distress I ever saw. It was crowded with people who had come down the river, leaving everything."

Upon the same day Peter De Haven writes, from Hummelstown: "This day there were twenty or thirty passed through this town from Buffalo Valley and Sunbury, and the people inform me that there are two hundred wagons on the road coming down. I was at Mr. Elder's meeting to-day, and Colonel Clark and Colonel Rodgers made an appeal to the inhabitants to turn out one hundred volunteers," etc.

A letter written by William Maclay, from Paxtang, on the 12th, gives a very graphic picture of the distress,—

"I left Sunbury, and almost my whole property, on Wednesday last. I will not trouble you with a recital of the inconveniences I suffered while I brought my family, by water, to this place. I never in my life saw such scenes of distress. The river and the roads leading down it were covered with men, women and children, flying for their lives. In short, Northumberland County is broken up. Colonel Hunter only remained, using his utmost endeavors to rally the inhabitants to make a stand. I left him with few. I cannot speak confidently as to numbers, but he had not a hundred men on whom he could depend. Mrs. Hunter came down with me. As he is now disencumbered of his family, I am convinced that he will do everything that can be expected from a brave and determined man. It was to no purpose Colonel Hunter issued orders for the assembling of the militia. The whole county broke loose. Something, in the way of charity, ought to be done for the many miserable objects that crowd the banks of this river, especially those who fled from Wyoming. You know I did not use to love them, but I now pity their distress."

Colonel Hunter, upon the 12th, indited (at Sunbury) a most pathetic appeal to the President and Executive Council, in which he said,—

"The calamities so long dreaded, and of which we have been more than once informed must fall upon this county if not assisted by Continental troops or the militia of the neighboring counties, now appear with all the horrors attendant on an Indian war; at this date the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland are the frontiers, where a few virtuous inhabitants and fugitives seem determined to stand, though doubtful whether to-morrow's sun shall rise on them freemen, captives or in eternity."

He urged most strenuously that "a few hundreds of men, well armed," be immediately sent to the relief of the people.

Bertram Galbraith, writing from Lancaster, July 14th, says,—

"On Sunday morning last the banks of the Susquehanna, from Middletown up to the Blue Mountain, were entirely clad with the inhabitants of Northumberland County, who had moved off, as well as many in the river in boats, canoes and on rafts. This I had from Captain Abraham Scott, a man of veracity, who was up at Garber's Mills for his sister, the wife of Colonel Samuel Hunter, and spake with a lieutenant, who was in the action at Wyoming. He also seen six of the wounded men brought down."

Robert Covenhoven (Crownover), describing the scene near Lewisburgh, says,—

"I took my own family safely to Sunbury, and came back in a keel-boat to secure my furniture. Just as I rounded a point above Derrstown (now Lewisburgh) I met the whole convoy from all the forts above. Such a sight I never saw in my life. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts hastily made of dry sticks, every sort of floating article, had been put in requisition, and were crowded with women, children and plunder. There were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstruction occurred at any shoal or ripple, the women would leap out into the water and put their shoulders to the boat or raft, and launch it again into deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file, on each side of the river, to guard the women and children. The whole convoy arrived safely at Sunbury, leaving the entire range of farms along the West Branch to the ravages of the Indians." [1]

[1] The account of the "Great Runaway," as well as of some subsequent affairs, is taken chiefly from John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Several persons, among them John Michael Bashor, were killed by the Indians during the "Great Runaway."

Regular Troops Marched to the Protection of the Settlements.—In answer to Hunter's appeal, Colonel Brodhead and his regiment, on their march to Fort Pitt, were ordered to the West Branch. He was at Fort Muncy on July 24th, and sent a captain and twenty-four men down to Penn's Valley to protect the reapers at General Potter's place. General Potter writes from Penn's Valley, on the 25th, "that the inhabitants of the valley are returned and were cutting their grain. He left Sunbury last Sunday afternoon, and the people were returning to all parts of the county. Yesterday two men of Captain Finley's company, of Colonel Brodhead's regiment, went out from this place on the plains a little below my fields, and met a party of Indians, five in number, whom they engaged. One of the soldiers, Thomas Van Doran, was shot dead; the other, Jacob Shedacre, ran about four hundred yards and was pursued by one of the Indians. They attacked each other with their knives and our excellent soldier killed his antagonist. His fate was hard, for another Indian came up and shot him." The general estimated the loss inflicted on the county by the "great runaway" at forty thousand pounds.

Colonel Thomas Hartley, with a small force of men, was also ordered to the Susquehanna, and on August 1st was in command at Sunbury with his regulars and two hundred militia. On the 8th he was at Muncy, Colonel Brodhead's regiment having resumed their march to Fort Pitt. Colonel Hartley seems to have been in command of all the troops, and offered it to General Potter, who declined the honor and responsibility. Much fault had been found with Colonel Hunter's management of the militia at the time of the "great runaway," and he evidently did not wish to place himself in a position where he would be subjected to similar obloquy.

Lieutenant Carothers, who was at Carlisle, sent sixty men up to the Kishacoquillas and neighboring valleys, and they remained there a considerable time.

Murdering, pillaging and burning went on in the West Branch Valley and adjoining regions, in spite of the presence of troops.

Death of James and John Brady.—On August 8th the brave James Brady was killed above Loyal Sock. Colonel Hartley relates the circumstance as follows,—

"A corporal and four men of his regiment, with three militia, were ordered to guard fourteen reapers and cradlers who went to cut the grain of Peter Smith, who had his wife and four children killed by the Indians. On Friday they cut the greater part and intended to complete the work next morning. Four of the reapers improperly moved off that night. The rest went to work—the cradlers, four in number, by themselves, near the house; the reapers somewhat distant. The reapers, except Brady, placed their guns around a tree. Brady thought this wrong and put his at some distance from the rest. The morning was very foggy, and an hour after sunrise the sentry and reapers were surprised by a number of Indians, under cover of the fog. The sentry retired towards the reapers, and they in turn fell back. Brady ran towards his rifle and was pursued by three Indians, and, within a few rods of it, was wounded. He ran for some distance and then fell. He received another wound with a spear, and was tomahawked and scalped in an instant. The sentry fired, but was shot down, as also a militia-man. Young Brady, who is an exceeding fine young fellow, soon after rose and came to the house. Jerome Vanness ventured to remain with him; the others fled. There were thirty Indians, supposed to be Mingoes. Brady wanted Vanness to leave him, but he would not do it. He assisted him to the river, where he drank a great deal of water. Captain Walker and a party came up from the fort at Muncy. When they approached, Brady, supposing them to be Indians, sprang to his feet and cocked his gun. They made a bier and carried him to Sunbury, where his mother then was. Robert Covenhoven was one of the party. On the way he became delirious and drank large quantities of water. It was late at night when they got there and they did not intend to rouse his mother. But she had fears that something had happened and met them at the river. He was a fearful-looking object and the meeting with his mother was heart-rending. He lived five days, the first four being delirious; but on the fifth his reason returned and he related the whole circumstance distinctly. He said that Bald Eagle (afterwards killed by his brother Samuel on the Allegheny) was of the Indian party."[1]

[1] James Brady was the second son of Captain John and Mary Brady, and was born at Shippensburg, his elder brother being the famous Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian scout and woodsman, whose services were, perhaps,

The force on this part of the frontier now consisted of one hundred men of Colonel Hartley's regiment, two hundred and twenty of Lancaster County militia, one hundred and seventy of Berks County, one hundred of Northumberland militia and seventy of Captain James Murray's, making nearly seven hundred men,—a quite effective force, distributed to the best advantage by Colonel Hartley.

In September, 1778, Colonel Hartley planned an expedition up the North Branch, and to Tioga (now Athens, Bradford County). It left Muncy on the 21st, two hundred rank and file strong, at four A.M., with twelve days' provisions. Great rains, swamps, mountains and defiles impeded the march. They waded or swam the Lycoming Creek twenty times. On the morning of the 26th the advance party of nineteen men met an equal number of Indians, had the first fire, and an important Indian chief was killed and scalped; the rest fled. A few miles farther they came upon a camp where seventy Indians lay the night before. These also fled. They then pressed on to Tioga. They burned Tioga, Queen Esther's Town. On the 28th they crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where they arrived at eleven o'clock that night. Here seventy of the men took to the canoes and the rest marched by land. Lieutenant Sweeney commanded the rear-guard of thirty men, besides five scouts under Captain Campleton. The advance guard consisted of an officer and fifteen men. At two o'clock a heavy attack was made on the rear, which gave way. At this critical moment Captains Boone and Brady and Lieutenant King, with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes, joined Sweeney and renewed the action. They advanced on the enemy on all sides, with great noise and shouting, when the Indians fled, leaving their dead (ten). The expedition arrived at Sunbury on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of three hundred miles and brought off fifty head of cattle, twenty-eight canoes, etc.[1]

This expedition did not, however, awe the Indians, for, by November 9th, they had come down, invested Wyoming and destroyed the settlements on the North Branch as far as Nescopeck. The same fall murders were committed at Fort Freeland.

Colonel Hunter, in a letter written in December, expresses great regret at Colonel Hartley's departure. He says he made the very best possible use of his troops. He complains of the "forestallers" of grain, whom he looks upon as worse than savages, for raising the price of grain upon the people.

The year 1779 witnessed no improvement in the situation of the settlers on the Susquehanna frontier. On the 11th of April, Captain John Brady, who, it will be remembered, commanded a so-called fort bearing his name and located near the mouth of Muncy Creek, was killed by the Indians, scarcely a quarter of a mile away from its protecting walls. It had become necessary to go up the river some distance to procure supplies for the fort, and Captain John Brady, taking with him a wagon-team and guard, went himself and procured what could be had. On his return in the afternoon, riding a fine mare, and within a short distance of the fort, where the road forked, and being some distance behind the team and guard, and in conversation with a man named Peter Smith, he recommended Smith not to take the road the wagon had, but the other, as it was shorter. They traveled on together, until they came near a run where the same road joined. Brady observed, 'This would be a good place for Indians to secrete themselves.' Smith said 'Yes.' That instant three rifles cracked and Brady fell. The mare ran past Smith, who threw himself on her and was carried in a few seconds to the fort. The people in the fort heard the rifles, and seeing Smith on the mare coming at full speed, all ran to ask for Captain Brady, his

of more value than those of any other one man of his useful class. Of James Brady, his brother, General Hugh Brady, said: "He was a remarkable man. Nature had done much for him. His person was fine. He lacked but a quarter of an inch of six feet, and his mind was as well finished as his person. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and, like him, he fell by the hands of the Philistines." James Brady was buried at Fort Augusta, but his grave has long since been plowed over and no man knows his sepulchre.

[1] John Blair Linn.

wife along, or rather before the rest. Smith replied, 'In heaven or hell, or on his way to Tioga,'[1] meaning that he was either killed or taken prisoner. Those in the fort ran to the spot and found the captain lying in the road, his scalp taken and rifle gone; but the Indians had been in such haste that they had not taken his watch or shot-pouch.[2]

Rapine followed throughout the settlements. Isolated murders and cases of pillaging were almost numberless and larger strokes of savage fury were not infrequent.[3] Several of these murders occurred at Fort Freeland. By May so great had become the sense of insecurity that the greater number of the people of Buffalo Valley had left. Colonel Hunter had poor success in recruiting companies of rangers, as so many of the able-bodied men of the settlements were preparing to enter the "boat service" [the convoying of General Sullivan's commissary up the North Branch]. By the last of June he had only thirty men, exclusive of those at Fort Freeland and with General Potter, who was at Sunbury. By the latter part of July the troops had all left Sunbury to join General Sullivan. Northumberland County was left in a deplorable condition, with no forces but the militia and fourteen regulars under Captain Kamplen. Almost every young man on this part of the frontier had engaged in the boat service, and the country above Muncy was completely abandoned.

FALL OF FORT FREELAND.—All things conspired to give the Indians opportunity for a more than usually effective blow. It was directed against Fort Freeland, and that stronghold was captured upon July 28, 1799. A number of British officers and soldiers were with the besieging party, the advance portion of which made its appearance upon the 21st. The whole force consisted of about three hundred men. Colonel Hunter writes upon the 28th,—

"This day, about twelve o'clock, an express arrived from Captain Boone's mill, informing us that Freeland's Fort was surrounded; and, immediately after, another express came, informing us that it was burned and all the garrison either killed or taken prisoners; the party that went from Boone's saw a number of Indians and some red-coats walking around the fort, or where it had been. After that, firing was heard off towards Chillisquaque. Parties are going off from this town and from Northumberland for the relief of the garrison. General Sullivan would send us no assistance, and our neighboring counties have lost the virtue they were once possessed of, otherwise we should have some relief before this. I write in a confused manner. I am just marching off, up the West Branch, with a party I have collected."

A few days before the capture Robert Covenhoven went up as far as Ralston (now), where he discovered Colonel McDonald's party in camp. He returned to Fort Muncy (Fort Penn) and gave the alarm. The women and children then were put in boats and sent down, under his charge, to Fort Augusta. He took with him the families at Fort Meminger, at the mouth of Warrior Run; but Freeland's Fort

[1] McCabe's account in *Blairsville Record.*

[2] Captain John Brady "was born in the State of Delaware in 1733. His father, Hugh, an emigrant from Ireland, first settled in Delaware and then removed within five miles of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. John Brady married Mary Quigley, and their eldest son, Samuel, was born in Shippensburg in 1758. He was a surveyor and pioneer in the settlements, and lived at Standing Stone (now Huntingdon) in 1768, when his son, General Hugh, and twin-sister, Jennie, were born. In 1769 he came over on the West Branch and settled on what is still the property of Hon. George Kremer's heirs, opposite Strohecker's Landing, below Lewisburgh, where he resided until the fall of 1776, when he removed to a place a little above Muncy and built upon it. October 14, 1776, he was appointed captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, and was wounded severely in the battle of Brandywine."—*Linn.*

Mary, the widow of Captain John Brady, died October 20, 1783, and is buried in the Lewisburgh cemetery. The family of John and Mary Brady was as follows: Captain Samuel Brady, born 1758, at Shippensburg. James Brady, killed in 1778. John Brady, born 1761, and known as sheriff. Mary (married to Captain William Gray, of Sunbury), died December 13, 1850. William P. Brady, who removed to Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He was deputy surveyor in Northumberland County many years. His son Hugh was a noted attorney in the western counties of the State. The latter married a daughter of Evan Rice Evans, Esq., and their son, the first Brady that ever was killed in battle, fell at Antietam, in 1862. General Hugh Brady, who died in Detroit, in 1851. Jennie Brady, a twin-sister, born 29th July, 1768. Robert, married afterwards to a daughter of Colonel William Cooke. Hannah. Liberty, born August 9, 1778, so called as she was the first child born to them after the Declaration of Independence. She married William Dewart, and died without issue, July 2d.

[3] See chapters upon the townships for accounts of numerous murders and massacres.

being four and a half miles distant, they had no time to wait for the families there, but sent a messenger to alarm them.

The following account of the fall of Fort Freeland is given by Mrs. Mary V. Derrickson, born the year of this calamity, and a daughter of Cornelius Vincent, one of the occupants of the fort:[1]

" . . . Nothing serious occurred until the 21st of July, when a party at work in the corn-field were attacked by Indians, about nine A.M. Isaac Vincent, Elias Freeland and Jacob Freeland, junior, were killed; Benjamin Vincent and Michael Freeland taken prisoners. Daniel Vincent outran the Indians, and, leaping a high log fence, escaped. Benjamin Vincent, then only ten years old, hid himself in a furrow; he left it to climb a tree and was seen and captured. He knew nothing about the fate of the others until in the afternoon, when an Indian thrust the bloody scalp of his brother Isaac into his face. At daybreak, on the 28th, Jacob Freeland, senior, was shot as he was going out of the gate and fell inside. The fort was surrounded. There were twenty-one men in it and very little ammunition. Mary Kirk and Phœbe Vincent commenced immediately and ran all their spoons and plates into bullets. About nine a flag was raised, and John Lytle and John Vincent went out to capitulate, but could not agree, and one half hour was given to consult those within. It was finally agreed that all who could bear arms should go as prisoners, the old men, with the women and children, to be set free and the fort given to plunder. The latter left the fort at twelve. Not one ate a bite that day, and not a child was heard to cry or ask for bread. They reached Northumberland, eighteen miles distant, that night. Mrs. Kirk put girl's clothes on her son William, a lad of sixteen, and he escaped with the women. Elizabeth Vincent was a cripple and could not walk. Her husband, John Vincent, went to Captain McDonald and told him her situation, and asked for the horse the Indians had taken from his son Peter a week before. He carried his wife to the lower end of the meadow, where they lay and saw the fort burned. It rained hard that night and she lay partly in the water. In the morning the horse came to them. Vincent plaited a halter out of the bark of a hickory tree, set his wife on and led it to Northumberland, where wagons were pressed to take the people down the country."

Those killed at the fort were James Watt, John McClintock, William McClung, James Miles and Henry Gilfillen. Colonel Hunter's account says that the firing at Freeland's was heard at Boone's mill,[2] about seven miles off.

Captains Hawkins Boone, Kemplen and Daugherty marched with thirty-four men, but were met by the Indians in large force before they reached the fort. Captain Kemplen, who observed the first Indian, shot him dead. The men behaved with great bravery, but were overpowered and fifteen were killed and two wounded. Among the dead were Captain Boone and Captain Samuel Daugherty.

This engagement took place at McClung's place, above Milton. William Miles, who was taken prisoner at the fort, and afterwards resided in Erie County, said that, in Canada, Captain McDonald spoke in the highest terms of the desperate bravery of Hawkins Boone.[3] His scalp, with that of Daugherty, was brought into Fort Freeland.[4]

Of Boone's party, Samuel Brady (uncle of Captain Samuel), James Dougherty and James Hammond, made their escape. Of those made captives in this party, as well as those at the fort, nearly all ultimately returned.[5] Colonel Hunter, writing to General Potter several years

[1] It is here taken from Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

[2] This mill was on Muddy Run, six hundred yards from its mouth, the site of what is now Kemmerer's mill, two miles above Milton.

[3] Linn

[4] Boone came originally from Exeter, Berks County, and was a cousin of the celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. His grandfather, George Boone, had a large family of sons: William, Joseph, James, Benjamin, John, Hezekiah, Squire and Josiah Boone. Hawkins was a son of Squire, who moved to North Carolina in 1752. Hawkins was a surveyor and lived on the place, just above New Columbia, now owned by Samuel Gemberling. He owned, also, the Jacob Rees place, northwest of the latter place, the Earnest Book tract, etc. He was commissioned a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, and selected to accompany a detachment of riflemen from the regiment, sent under Morgan to Saratoga. In a return of Morgan's command, dated at Lowdon's Ferry, on the Mohawk, September 8, 1777, he is marked "absent; wounded." In February, 1779, the State Council allowed him clothes out of the State stores, "in consideration of his situation and spirited intrepidity of his conduct in the campaign under Colonel Hartley, when his situation might have justified him in remaining at home." He left a widow, Jane, and two daughters. Some years after his death his widow married a Mr. Fortenbaugh and moved to Halifax, Dauphin County, where she resided many years.

[5] Meginness' "West Branch Valley," p. 257, *et seq.*

after the affair at Fort Freeland, gave a list of the men taken prisoners there, as follows:

"Captain's company, John Neely, sergeant; George Baily, George Armitage, Aaron Martin (died at Fort Chambly, January 8, 1780), Thomas Smith, Isaac Wilson and John Forney. The following persons being those of the militia that enrolled themselves for the defense of the garrison: John Lytle, adjutant; Cornelius Vincent, quartermaster; sergeant, Samuel Gould; Henry Townley, Peter Williams, Isaac Williams, Elias Williams, Henry Gilfillan, James Durham, Daniel Vincent, John Watts, William Miles, John Dough, Thomas Taggart (died 16th January, 1780); Francis Watts made his escape on the same day he was taken; Peter Vincent likewise made his escape the same day."

Fifty-two women and children and four old men were permitted by Captain McDonald to depart for Sunbury.

Colonel Kelly went over with a party from the Buffalo Valley and buried the dead at the fort.

Great consternation prevailed throughout the region after the capture of Fort Freeland; the inhabitants fled, and the road down to Fort Augusta was again thronged with terrified women and children. The Indians and British retreated toward the Tioga. They had undoubtedly intended to attack Fort Augusta, and were only deterred from their purpose, in all probability, by meeting Boone's party, and apprehending that it was the advance detachment of a larger one.

Preparations were made as quickly as possible to follow the enemy, partly for the purpose of recovering some of the cattle, as they had driven off all they could find. On the 3d of August, Captain (or Colonel) Matthew Smith arrived at Sunbury, with sixty "Paxton Boys," and was joined by detachments from other regions, in all numbering five hundred. They marched for Muncy, but the enemy had retired far into the wilderness, beyond reach of all pursuit. General Sullivan had now commenced his march into their country, and his destruction of their towns, which they abandoned as they flew before him, as leaves of the forest fly before a gale of wind, so disconcerted them that for a year or so only a few predatory bands came down upon the branches of the Susquehanna. They were temporarily dispersed, and never fully recovered from the blow given them by Sullivan.

Nevertheless, grave fears were felt by the experienced men in authority. In old Northumberland, William Maclay, writing to President Reed, of the Executive Council, April 2, 1780, says,—

"I will not trouble you with the distress of this county. It will, no doubt, be painted to the Council in lively colors, and, indeed, the picture cannot be overcharged; nor should I, at this time, write to you but for a strong belief and persuasion that a body of Indians are lodged about the head of Fishing and Muncy creek. They were with us to the very beginning of the deep snow last year; they are with us now before that snow is quite gone. Many of our hunters who went up late last fall into that country . . . were so alarmed with the constant report of guns, which they could not believe to be those of white men, that they returned suddenly back. We are not strong enough to spare men to examine this country and dislodge them. The German regiment are under their own officers, and, for my part, I expect no service from them. I cannot help uttering a wish that what troops we have might be all Pennsylvanians. . . Help us if you can, and much oblige a distressed country."

Colonel Samuel Hunter writes on the same day,—

"The savages have made their appearance on the frontiers in a hostile manner. Day before yesterday they took seven or eight prisoners about two miles above Fort Jenkins, and two days before they carried off several people from about Wyoming. The German regiment that is stationed here is no ways adequate to grant us the necessary relief. The case is quite altered from this time twelve months ago. We then had a pretty good garrison at Muncy, Brady's fort, Freeland's, with our own inhabitants. Now we have but forty or fifty at Montgomery's, and thirty at Fort Jenkins. . . . I have seen the time within three years that we could turn out some hundred of good woodsmen, but the country is quite drained of our best men."

April 8th the Indians made a descent on White Deer Creek; on May 16th, attacked "French Jacob's" (Jacob Grosboug's) Mills, in Buffalo Valley, killing a number of people, and on July 14th committed murders at the mouth of Buffalo Creek.[1]

Colonel Kelly was still active in the defense of the frontier, and an old pay-roll found

[1] See local chapters.

among his papers shows who were his followers in the summer of 1780:

"A pay-roll of my company in the first battalion, Northumberland county militia, commencing 16th of July, 1780. Enrolled July 16, 1780. Discharged August 15.

"Colonel: John Kelly.

"Captain: James Thompson.

"Lieutenant: Joseph Poak.

"Ensign: Alexander Ewing.

"William Black, Thomas Black, Joseph Brindage, Hance Fleming, Joseph Green, James Hamersley, Jonathan Iddings, John Poak, Thomas Poak, James Smith Poak, Hugh Rodman, Peter Wilson, John Wilson, John Young."

Tories and Tory Schemes.—During the early years of the Revolution the settlers on the frontier in these parts of Cumberland and Northumberland Counties which are now Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Snyder and Union, had not only to suffer the general apprehension which filled the whole country, and the especial and intense anxiety and distress which their savage enemies caused, but they were also in great fear of internal dissension—of a social enemy in their very midst—the Tories.

The earliest mention of a Tory within the limits of the territory of which this work treats occurs in 1776, and applies to that region of Cumberland County which is now Perry, in the form of an affidavit against Edwin Erwin, charging language inimical to the cause of the colonists, viz.:

"Cumberland County, ss.:

"Before me, George Robinson, one of His Majesty's Justices for said county, personally appeared Clefton Bowen, who, being examined and sworn, doth depose and say: that some time in the month of January last, he, this deponent, was in the house of John Montgomery, in Tyrone township, in company with a certain Edward Erwin, of Rye township, and this deponent says he then and there heard said Erwin drink damnation and confusion to the Continental Congress, and damn their proceedings, saying they were all a parcel of damned rebels, and against spring would be cut off like a parcel of snowbirds, and more such stuff.

"Sworn and subscribed before George Robinson, 19th February, 1776. "Clefton Bowen."

In Northumberland County, in the spring of 1777, the Committee of Safety, "in consequence of sundry accounts from different parts of the county of a dangerous plot being on foot by some of our enemies to bring on an Indian war, and in particular by an intercepted letter, wrote by a certain Nicholas Pickard, directed to a certain John Pickard, at the house of Caspar Read, in Penn's township, with all speed, a copy of which was transmitted to us by Nathaniel Landon, of Wyoming, and is now before this committee," commanded Captain Espy to bring before them those two men—John and Nicholas Pickard. The former took the oath of allegiance, in the following form:

"I do swear to be true to the United States of America, and do renounce and disclaim all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and promise that I will not, either directly or indirectly, speak or act anything in prejudice to the cause or safety of the States, or lift arms against them, or be any way assistant to their declared enemies, in any case, whatsoever. So help me God."

Nicholas Pickard, the writer of the letter in question, on being examined, was unanimously believed by the committee "to be an enemy to the States," and was sent under guard to the Supreme Executive Council, "to be dealt with as their superior judgments shall direct them in this case."

By far the greatest scare over the Tories was in the Juniata region of our territory, and will presently be related. The following, upon the laws relating to treason in the Revolutionary period, and the incidents just alluded to, is by a student of the subject:[1]

"The act of February 11, 1777, defined treason and misprision of treason, and provided for the conviction and punishment of these crimes. Under this Act Thomas Kerr, of Lack township, Tuscarora valley, was found guilty at a trial in the court at Carlisle in October, 1778. He seems at the time to have been one of the leading farmers in that region.

"The Council of Safety, which was a kind of spontaneous revolutionary body combining the functions of governor, legislature and court, as early as October 21, 1777, selected the three gentlemen hereafter named, for Cumberland County, to seize the property of traitors and make reports to the Council.[2]

"The Act of March 6, 1778, provided the most stringent measures against the Tories; and the Supreme Executive Council was given great power in confiscating the estates of those who adhered to Great Britain, and for the appointment of Agents through-

[1] Prof. A. L. Guss. [2] Col. Rec. xi. 330.

out the State to report guilty and suspected persons. Under this Act George Stephenson, John Boggs and Joseph Brady became 'Agents for Forfeited Estates,' May 6, 1778, and Alexander McGechan, a year later, for Cumberland County. In a proclamation by the Supreme Executive Council, dated October 30, 1778, it is stated that John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Edward Gibbons and James De Long, yeomen, all now or late of Amberson Valley; and Andrew Smith and Robert Nixon, yeomen, both now or late of the township of Lack; and Joseph King, yeoman, and William Wright, dyer, both now or late of the township of Path Valley; and Dominick McNeal and John Stillwell, yeomen, both now or late of the township of Tuscarora; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; and Richard Weston, yeoman, now or late of the township of Frankstown; and Jacob Hare, Michael Hare and Samuel Barrow, yeomen, all now or late of the township of Barree; all now or late of the county of Bedford; beside many others, have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America by having joined their armies within this State. It was provided that unless they surrendered themselves for trial, they should, after the 15th day of December next, stand and be attainted of High Treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do.[1]

"In a letter from George Stephenson,[2] dated at Carlisle, December 10, 1779, he says: 'I do not find mentioned the names of Six Men, who left this County some time after the British Army got Possession of the City of Philadelphia, and joined them there; soon after my Appointment as an Agent, I wrote to his Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq'r., all I knew concerning those Men; as this was about two Years ago, and before the Act of Assembly for the Attainder of Traitors was made, 'tis probable my Letter might have been mislaid or forgot, or I may not have seen their Proscription; their names are Alexander McDonald, Kennet McKinzie and Edward Erwin, all of Rye township, Farmers; also William Simpson, William McPherson, blacksmiths, and Hugh Gwin, labourer, Single Men, all of Tyrone Township. Thomas McCahan, of Tuscarora Valley, went off, afterwards, to New York, as I am informed; he was an unmarried Man, rented out his Farm, and I think he ought to be proscribed.'

"It has been said that the Scotch-Irish 'was, perhaps, the only race of all that settled in the Western world that never produced one Tory.'[3] No doubt, they were generally very patriotic; but, like other people, there were exceptions among them also.

"In the spring of 1778, there was formed one of the most depraved and dastardly conspiracies that ever disgraced this region of the country. The plan was to gather a large force of Tories and Indians at Kittanning, then cross the mountain, and at Burgoon's Gap divide, one party to march through the Cove and the Cumberland Valley, the other to follow the Juniata Valley, and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The Tories were to have for their share in this wholesale massacre all the fine farms on the routes and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians. The leaders of this conspiracy were Captain John Weston, living above Water Street, the headquarters and starting-point of the expedition being at his house; Jacob Hare, living at Mapleton; a man named McKee from Amberson Valley. The company numbered thirty-one members. When near the Indian town they halted, and Weston and Hare proceeded with a flag to inform the savages of their arrival. The Indians were pleased, but exercising that caution for which they are ever noted, proceeded to meet the rest of the company and escort them to the town, having mounted a few of their warriors on horse-back with cocked guns, and placing Weston and Hare in the advance. McKee and his men, instead of meeting them without arms in their hands, as military courtesy among the Indians required, rose with guns in their hands and made a salutation with a forward quickstep. The Indians, supposing by this movement that they had been betrayed by spies, shot and scalped Weston and fled to the town. Hare and his comrades fled in great alarm and in destitution made haste to reach the Juniata region, which had thus been providentially saved from the savage and brutal allies. This conspiracy extended from Path, through Amberson and Tuscarora Valleys, and up the Juniata Valley into Sinking Valley. The houses of favored families in this region were to be saved by the display of a Tory flag. Some of the good ladies helped to keep the secret by advising their neighbors to display the token of safety. Thus the secret was disclosed and the settlers everywhere gathered to watch the mountain gaps for the expected invaders. They came not as defiant leaders escorting bloodthirsty savages, but as scattered, half-starved and broken-hearted. Some escaped to the eastern counties, some were captured and taken to Bedford, and some to Carlisle and placed in jail. Lieutenant Hare, in his flight to the lower counties, stopped for the night three miles from Concord, in Path Valley. The news soon spread, and the neighbors gathered, when, after various methods of punishment were proposed, William Darlington, taking a case-knife with a hacked blade, executed the sentence by sawing off both of his ears close to his head. It is probable that all in the first

[1] Col. Rec. vol. xi 610.

[2] Pa. Arch., N. S. vol. iii. 337.

[3] J. Smith Futhey, West Chester, in *Pa. Mag.*, vol. i. p. 286.

list above given were in this Kittanning expedition, as among the few names composing this party which have come down to us are Samuel Barrow, John and William Campbell and James Little. There was also in the party one James or John Armstrong, of Tuscarora Valley. It was stated by Richard, a brother of John Weston, that when Weston was shot, McKee (or McGee) pulled a letter out of his pocket which he had got from an English officer in the jail at Carlisle, and with this letter waved a handkerchief, crying 'peace, peace, brothers,' but the savages ran away without giving it any attention. There was at this period and for some time afterwards a vague dread in the public mind that a Tory force would make its appearance at some unguarded point and in an unexpected moment; but they soon learned, much to their relief, that these fears were groundless."[1]

Last Years of the War.—Reverting to the condition of the frontier, we find that there were a number of murders committed and several people taken captive during the last half of 1780, in spite of the punishment inflicted upon the Indians by Sullivan's and several smaller expeditions. In September, General Potter marched a body of one hundred and seventy men up to Fort Schwartz and then went up to Colonel Kelly, who lay at the mouth of White Deer Creek.

Early in 1781, Captain James Thompson was taken prisoner while going from the site of Lewisburgh to Colonel Kelly's, but subsequently made his escape. Captain Thomas Campleton (sometimes spelled Kemplin and Kempling) and his son were killed in March, and about the same time several persons were taken prisoners and marched away into the great northern wilderness. General Potter, in a letter of April 12th, says,—

"I have just maid a visite to difrent parts of the frunteers, who I find in great disstress, numbers of them flying for their lives. At this early season of the year the enemy has maid five different strookes on our frunteers since the 22nd of March."

He adds that Captain Robinson (Thomas) has got forty men enlisted, "but many of them are so naked for want of all kinds of clothing that they cannot do duty. They have not a blanket among them all." Following is the roster of the ranging company referred to:[2]

Captain: Thomas Robinson, February 10, 1781.
Lieutenant: Moses Van Campen, February 10, 1781.
Sergeants: William Doyle, Ebenezer Green (dead), Edward Lee, Jonathan Bey.

Privates.

John Adams.	Adam Hempleman.
Jas. Bennett (Banett).	James Henderson.
Conrad Bessel.	Joshua Knapp.
Claudius Boatman.	Michael Lamb.
Jonathan Burnmell.	William McGrady.
James Busler.	William Miller.
Henry Carton (dead).	Adam Neible.
Conrad Cutherman.	Jonathan Pray.
James Dougherty.	John Shilling.
Ephraim Dunbar.	William Snell.
John Fox.	Richard Stewart.
Ebenezer Green.	Francis Varhelet.
Leonard Groninger.	John Wallace (dead).
Charles Haines.	Thomas Wilkinson.

This company had a sharp engagement with the Indians at Bald Eagle Creek.

During the year the detachments of Peter Grove and Samuel McGrady were also on duty. They were composed as follows:

Lieutenant: Peter Grove.
Sergeants: William Clark, Matthew Wilson.
Privates: John Trester, Nicholas Lamberson, John Rough, Uriah Barber, Jacob Trester, John Shock, Paul Fisher, George Bower, Matthew Bradley, Daniel Bower, Jacob Houser, William Harriott, Michael Grove.
Lieutenant: Samuel McGrady.
Sergeants: Samuel Montgomery, Daniel Armstrong.

[1] Of this affair the following cotemporary account was given in a letter from Colonel John Piper to the Supreme Executive Council, dated May 4, 1778:

"An affair of the most alarming nature has just happened in this vicinity, which I could not think myself justifiable in not communicating to the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the State. A number of evil-minded Persons, thirty-five in number, I think, having actually associated together and Marched to the Indian Country in order to Join the Indians and conduct them into the Inhabitancy, and thus united, to kill, burn and Destroy men, women and children. They came upon a Body of Indians, and conferring with them, they, the Indians, suspecting some Design of the white People, on which one of the Indians shot one Weston, who was a ringleader of the Tories, and scalped him before the rest, and immediately the rest fled and dispersed. A very considerable number of the well-affected Inhabitants having, as soon as their combination and March was known, pursued them and met five of them, and brought them under a strong Guard to the County Gaol. They confessed their Crime and intention of destroying both men and Property."

[2] Penn. Archives, Second Series, vol. xi. p. 744–745.

Privates: Robert Love, Ephraim Daraugh, —— Fleming, Samuel Fulton, William Marshall, Joseph Lykens, John Misener, George Clark, Daniel Rees, William Speddy, —— Pollock.

The First Battalion of Northumberland County militia, commanded by Colonel John Kelly, had at this time a strength, rank and file, of over four hundred, distributed in the following companies:

Captain John Foster, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-five men.

Captain James Thompson, numbering, officers and privates, forty-four men.

Captain George Overmeier, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-one men.

Captain Samuel Fisher, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-five men.

Captain Samuel Young, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-one men.

Captain Abraham Piatt, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-three men.

Captain William Irvine, numbering, officers and privates, fifty-three men.

Captain William Gray, numbering, officers and privates, forty-four men.

The capture of the Emerick family, and atrocious murder of its head, David Emerick, was one of the most startling events of the year. Various outrages followed, and they were kept up until winter set in, when, as usual, the Indians retired to their permanent towns, deep in the wilderness. They began their incursions again early in the spring of 1782. A number of Captain Overmeier's men, who were out upon a scout, were met by a party of Indians, May 6th, in what is now Limestone township, and two of them were killed.

Major John Lee and other members of his family, John Walker, a Mrs. Boatman and daughters, were killed a few miles above Sunbury, in August, and several more were taken captive. The Indian band which made this descent, about sixty or seventy in number, were pursued by Colonel Hunter and a force of men, but escaped their vengeance. Some minor atrocities occurred at intervals later in 1782, and during 1783,[1] but by the close of the latter year the people generally had returned to the West Branch and all the northern and western region of old Northumberland, which had so long been at the mercy of a stealthy, savage enemy—the almost constant scene of pillage and burning and blood.

Upon the 19th of October, 1781, Cornwallis' forces—seven thousand two hundred and forty-seven British and Hessian soldiers—surrendered at Yorktown, and by a swift courier the news was borne to Congress at Philadelphia, the messenger arriving there on the evening of the 23d; and the sentinels, when they called the hour of the night—"ten o' the clock and all is well"—added, "*and Cornwallis is taken.*" This news, which spread rapidly through Pennsylvania and the other colonies, brought the long-suffering inhabitants to a realization that they were at last, even if an impoverished, an independent people. Though the armies remained for some time in the field, the war had really ended. Preliminary articles of peace were agreed to between Great Britain and the Confederation of Colonies November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty was concluded at Paris upon the 3d of September, 1783.

Thus closed the Revolution, but upon the frontier its animosities and asperities died sullenly and slowly away, like the last, lingering reverberations of thunder in the passing of a mighty storm. Peace came at last—like the warm sunshine after long and dreary winter—and with it began a new life through all of the great interior of Pennsylvania.

General Note.—Following are brief notes upon Revolutionary soldiers, who, either before or after the struggle, lived within the five counties which are the province of this work, and who are either omitted from, or inadequately mentioned in, the text of the foregoing chapter:

Michael Reigal resided in Mifflin County in 1835, aged eighty-four; was in the "German Regiment," Continental Line.

Adam Specht was in the German Regiment from 1776 to 1779. He was discharged at Northumberland. He died at New Berlin, Union County, October 4, 1824.

William Martin was in the Second Troop of the First Partisan Legion, January 26, 1781, to November 15, 1783, and prior to that in the Third Pennsyl-

[1] For these and various other outrages by the Indians, see the township histories, especially in Union and Snyder townships.

vania. He resided in Milford township, Mifflin County, in 1813.

Benjamin Lyon, captain in First Pennsylvania—Colonel Edward Hands—promoted from lieutenant December 8, 1778; resigned May 1779, on account of ill health. In 1835 he was living in Mifflin County, aged eighty-two.

Samuel Wharton, who was a private in the Second Pennsylvania of the Continental Line, 1777–81, died in Mifflin County, August 18, 1823, aged eighty-one years.

Robert Vernon, who was also in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line; resided in Mifflin County in 1809. He was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Monmouth.

George Martin was drafted into Morgan's Rifle command. He was wounded at Saratoga, October, 1777, and was subsequently in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, Continental Line. In 1786 he was living in the Buffalo Valley, Union County. He died March 10, 1816.

Joseph Cunningham, who was living in Lack Township, Mifflin County, in 1817, went into the Third Pennsylvania as a private, and was promoted to sergeant June 1, 1777, and discharged January 17, 1781.

John McMullen, who lived in Mifflin County after the war, and died there January 3, 1832, aged eighty-one, was in the Second Battalion, and after January 1, 1777, in the Third Regiment. He was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and the storming of Stony Point; was captured with thirty-three others at Newark, and was a prisoner nine months and ten days. He rejoined the company of Thomas Butler, and then marched south with the company of Captain Henderson. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

William McMullen, who was also in the Third Regiment, was living in Mifflin County in 1835, aged eighty-four.

Daniel Sallada, another soldier of the Third Regiment, was living in Mifflin County in 1835, aged ninety-six.

Daniel Davis, who, in 1818, was living in Lewistown, Mifflin County, was in the Fifth Regiment; wounded at Brandywine, taken prisoner, exchanged and discharged.

Henry Hoover, living in Mifflin County in 1812, was in Captain Christie's company of the Fifth Regiment. He was wounded at Germantown, and discharged January 20, 1781.

John Kerner was out with Captain Nagel's company, Thompson's Rifles, and re-enlisted in Captain Moser's company, Sixth Pennsylvania. He was wounded in 1777, and discharged in 1781. He died in Union County, June 22, 1829, aged eighty-nine.

James Boveard, of Kilgore's company, Eighth Regiment, 1776–79, died in 1808 in East Buffalo township, Union County.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS RESIDING IN UNION COUNTY IN 1820.[1]

Jonathan Brown had served three years as a private in Captain Elijah Humphrey's company, Colonel William Douglas' regiment, and was sixty-two years old.

Joseph Britton enlisted at John Stetler's tavern, in Limerick township, Montgomery County, in the spring of 1776, in Captain Caleb North's company, of Colonel Anthony Wayne's regiment. Britton was, in 1820, seventy-one years old, a farmer, and had a wife and two daughters.

Dewalt Billman, aged sixty-seven, enlisted at Reading in Captain Jacob Bowers' company.

Daniel Burd, seventy-five years old, enlisted at Amboy, Colonel James Treddle's regiment; served five years, nine months, except three months when he was at home sick. He was wounded in the left thigh at Battle Hill, with two musket-balls.

George Bower, of White Deer. Pressed in the fall of 1777 as teamster; had charge of an ammunition wagon at Valley Forge. Drafted in June, 1778; arrived on the field of Monmouth as the battle was closing. He received a sword-cut on the knee from a British soldier who lay in ambush by the road.

McDonald Campbell served in Captain John Conway's company, Colonel William Wind's New Jersey regiment thirteen months. Re-enlisted in Colonel John Conway's regiment and served nine months, and then was detailed by General Green as his express rider, and remained such during the war. Was a fifer in Captains Conway's and Furman's companies. He married a widow Valentine, who had two children,—Jesse, aged thirteen; Jane, aged ten. His children by her were Isaac Wilson Campbell, Sally Walls, Almeda, Eleanor and Elizabeth.

Anthony Carney, blacksmith, Hartley, enlisted in Orange County, North Carolina; served three years. He was sixty-seven in 1820, and had no family except his wife, Catherine.

Peter Clemmens, private in Captain Stake's company, Colonel Butler's regiment, and served two years. He left a daughter, Elizabeth. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1820.

John Campbell (still living in West Buffalo, 1838, and then eighty-three years old) was drafted into the militia from Derry township, Lancaster County, in 1776; served under Captain Robert McKee; arrived at Trenton the day after the capture of the Hessians, and went thence to Morristown. In the latter part of 1777 he was again drafted, and went to Trenton. His third tour was at the close of the war, in a company commanded by Lieutenant James Laird. They lay at Chestnut Hill awhile. Campbell moved to Buffalo Valley in 1777; lived on Captain Gray's farm one year; then moved to another farm of the captain's near James Dale's. He lived there seven years; then

[1] From Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

moved near Buffalo Mountain, then into West Buffalo, where he died.

John Cook, private in Captain Herbert's company, from Womelsdorf, who was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, exchanged and appointed ensign in the Twelfth, Colonel Cooke's. He was unmarried and childless in 1820, seventy-eight years old.

George Coryell was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; was born at Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware River (now Lambertville), on the 28th of April, 1761. He entered the army in Captain Craig's company of dragoons in 1776, just after the taking of the Hessians, and before the cannonade at Trenton, on the 2d of January, 1777. His company marched up the creek and was at the battle at Princeton. He was a year with Captain Craig. He was afterwards drafted into a company of dragoons under Lieutenant Reading, in which he served one year. He was afterwards drafted into the company of Captain Palmer, in which he continued until the fall of 1780. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted. George Coryell was married in 1790 to a sister of Richard Van Buskirk, of Mifflinburg, and moved in 1793 to the premises of Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo township. He was a carpenter by trade, and built many houses in Buffalo Valley. Coryell was adjutant of Colonel George Weirick's regiment, at Marcus Hook, in 1814. He removed to Lycoming County once; then back to Buffalo Valley; then to White Deer Valley; thence to Butler County (Ohio), near Hamilton, where he died, 1837–38. His wife soon followed him to the grave. He had four sons—Tunison, John, Joseph R. and Abraham—of whom Tunison, the eldest, and Abraham, the youngest, alone, survive.

Christian Derr, West Buffalo, aged, in 1820, seventy-two. Enlisted at Reading, in Captain Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson's regiment, and served one year; re-enlisted in November, 1776, in Captain Moore's company, Colonel Humpton's regiment, and served in the battle of King's Bridge, 11th January, 1777, Brandywine and Germantown. In the last action he was wounded, had several ribs broken, and was, therefore, discharged. He had eleven children. He had three balls in his body, which he carried to his grave. His children were Ellis Derr, Mifflinburg; Samuel, Uniontown; Henry, Schellsburg, Bedford County; Susan, married to Jesse Egbert, afterwards David Kline, of Hartley; Polly, to —— Jones, of Sugar Valley; Elizabeth, to William Kepner, moved to Venango; John, Oley township, Berks; Catherine, to Henry Barrich; Christian, Jr., who died in Spring township, Centre County, in 1852. His children live in and about Bellefonte: Daniel; Rachel, married to William Young; William, in Benezet; Christian and Solomon, in Bellefonte.

Christian Ewig, aged sixty, enlisted at Sunbury, in Captain Weitzel's company, Colonel Miles' regiment, in April, 1776; served one year, nine months; then re-enlisted at Sunbury in Captain James Wilson's First Pennsylvania, Colonel James Chambers, in which he served until the close of the war. A wheelwright by trade.

George Kerstetter, blacksmith, Washington township, aged sixty-four. Served four years in Captain Burkhart's company, Colonel Hunsecker's regiment, Children: Jacob and Dorothy. Wife's name was Elizabeth.

John Linn, aged sixty-five, enlisted in the winter of 1778, at Lancaster, in Third Troop, Captain Erasmus Gill, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Stephen Moylan. Discharged in October, 1783. Had five children,—Robert Bruce, born May 21, 1806; Altha, January 15, 1808; James Smith, October 20, 1811; Eliza, June 4, 1814; Mary Jane, November 23, 1816. Weaver by trade.

George Lennox, private, Captain Bankson's company, Colonel Stewart's regiment.

Elias Reger, enlisted in May, 1775, Captain George Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson, First Rifle Regiment. In the siege of Boston. Discharged at Long Island, June, 1776. Cooper by trade. Seventy-seven years old.

Philip Rorabaugh, Buffalo township, served three months in Pennsylvania Line, Captain Slaymaker's company, Colonel Bull's regiment, while the army lay at Valley Forge. Served also in the campaign of 1794, known as the Whisky Insurrection, and three months in Captain John Bergstresser's company, at Marcus Hook, in 1814. This hero of three wars died February 3, 1837, aged eighty-six, and is buried in Lewisburgh German grave-yard.

Daniel Swesey died in White Deer, 31st January 1836, leaving a widow, Mary.

Timothy Strickland, carpenter, Lewisburgh, enlisted in 1776, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Captain Bacon's company, Colonel Porter's regiment, and served therein one year. Re-enlisted in September, 1777, in Captain Mill's company, New York State Line, and was honorably discharged after three years' service. Aged, in May, 1824, seventy-three, but very much crippled. He had four sons (Samuel was a soldier of 1814). His grandchildren reside still in Lewisburgh; Cyrus, a grandson, in Bellefonte.

Adam Smith was a teamster during the Revolution. He settled upon the place now owned by Jacob Kunkle, above Henry Mertz's. He died there and was buried at the Dreisbach grave-yard. His sons were Adam, George, Michael and John, and a daughter, married to Michael Maize, another to Steffy Touchman.

Michael Yiesely, aged sixty-seven, enlisted in August, 1776, in Captain B. Weiser's company, in Colonel Haussegger's regiment. Served during the war, and was discharged in 1783. He had a wife and five children—Henry, Catherine, George, Elizabeth and Maria.

The following is a list of the soldiers of the Revolution in Juniata County in 1840 (pensioners):

Jacob Wise, aged eighty-three, Mifflintown.
George Rhiam, aged eighty-three, Walker.
Mary Cox, aged ninety-three, Greenwood.
Lawrence Koon, aged eighty-two, Greenwood.
Frederick Keller, aged eighty-three, Greenwood.
Thomas Burchfield, aged eighty-five, Fayette.
John Bell, aged eighty-eight, Fayette.
Emanuel Ebbs, aged one hundred and six, Fayette.
James Leviney, aged one hundred and four, Fayette.
John Middaugh, aged eighty-one, Turbett.
William Patton, aged eighty-two, Turbett.
Sarah Nicholson, aged eighty-seven, Tuscarora.
David Hackendorn, aged seventy-seven, Tuscarora.
John Lemon, aged seventy-two, Lack.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERRY COUNTY.

Englehart Wormley, of Tyrone township, died on the 28th of August, 1827. He participated in the disastrous battle of Long Island, and the subsequent engagements which followed. He was never injured during his term of service.

Andrew Burd, of Greenwood township, entered the army as a fifer-boy when but fourteen years old, and served the faithful seven, being discharged when he had just attained his majority.

Benjamin Bonsall, Sr., of Greenwood township, died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. He served in the militia during the "freezing and starving" winter at Valley Forge.

Thomas Brown, of Tyrone township, was a Revolutionary soldier, and so thoroughly imbued with love of his country that he made provision in his will for the reading of the Declaration of Independence over his open grave, after which a minister was to pray for him and his beloved country.

Edward Donnelly, of Buckwheat Valley, Tuscarora towship, served in the militia.

Alexander Gaily, of Penn township, died in Cove Valley on the 13th of November, 1842, aged one hundred and two years. He served in the Revolutionary army.

Andrew Lynch, of Tuscarora township, served in the Revolutionary army, but of what date or length of term, whether volunteer or militia, we could not learn.

Benjamin Essick, of Liverpool township, died at the advanced age of ninety-three. He served in the militia.

David Focht was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers in western Perry County. He lived in Jackson township.

William Heim, the father of Rev. John William Heim, removed from Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, to Jackson township, Perry County, in 1815, where he died on the 2d of March, 1856. He was the last surviving hero of the Revolution living in the county. He died aged ninety-five, and his funeral was attended by one hundred and fifty riders on horseback. Mr. Heim is said to have been able to relate many incidents of the contests in which he was engaged, but they were never written, and have now passed into that history which no living recollection can recall. He asked the national government to reward his services, but being unable to furnish other evidence than the existence of his name on the roll of his company, he never received the pension to which he was justly entitled. The State recognized his services by a small yearly annuity.

There were from Watts township (then Greenwood), in the Revolutionary army, John Buchanan, whose descendants are now living in the townships of Greenwood and Liverpool; Robert Moody, Mr. Montz, Mr. Philips, William Rodgers and William Philips. These men were all distinguished for their patriotism, but of their achievements in the sanguinary struggle which gave us a nation, no detailed account can be gathered.

William Patterson served in the patriot army one year. He lived in that part of Duncannon known as Petersburg. It was then scarcely a village of Rye township. Mr. Patterson remembered the Tories mustering on Young's Hill.

Peter Kipp served seven years as a soldier in the American army. He returned home after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and lived for many years afterward in Buffalo township.

George Albright, one of the first settlers of Buck's Valley, shouldered his musket at the breaking out of the war, and went forth to serve his country as a soldier, while his wife, with a servant-girl and several small boys, did the farming.

CHAPTER V.

THE FIVE COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF 1812—TROOPS IN THE NIAGARA AND CHESAPEAKE CAMPAIGNS.

War was not formally declared against Great Britain by President Madison until June 18, 1812, but in Pennsylvania, as in nearly all of the Eastern States, his action was anticipated by the various executives, and in this commonwealth strong measures were resorted to for placing the militia in a serviceable condition as soon as the first issuance of federal authority warranted it. The President having, in conformity to an act of Congress, required a draft of fourteen thousand men as the quota of Pennsylvania, energetic

and patriotic Governor Snyder issued his first general order, which was also a most spirited appeal, for the furtherance of that end, on May 12, 1812.

In Northumberland County, which then included the territory now in Union and Snyder, drafting from the militia was proposed as early as June 4th, and a meeting was held for that purpose. Jared Irwin's company was formed prior to August 20th, and by September 7th over three hundred enlisted men left Milton to join General Dearborn's volunteers and drafted men. They had orders to march to Meadville, and there was great consternation in the valley about their going away, the people having fears that their own region might in time be the scene of hostilities—an apprehension which, fortunately, was never realized. It is noted in Roan's journal that more volunteers were upon the march upon September 10th, and that upon the 20th three hundred of them passed through Lewisburgh.

In Mifflin County, which is the only one of the five counties treated in this volume which was in existence at the beginning of the war, the people were as early and as patriotically astir as in old Northumberland, or any other portion of the commonwealth. Mifflin, with Huntingdon and Centre Counties, formed the Eleventh Militia District, the quota of which under the first call for fourteen thousand men, was six hundred and eighty-six. Within this district at least one company of militia—belonging principally to Huntingdon County—had voted to tender their services to the President as early as May 4, 1812, and subsequently marched to Buffalo. In the mean time other companies, belonging more exclusively to that part of the division which was within our territory,—Mifflin County,—had perfected their organizations and were ready for the field.

In the *Juniata Gazette* (published at Lewistown) of September 11, 1812, we find the following call :

"The members of Captain Millikin's Troop of Horse are requested to meet at the house of Alexander Reed on Saturday, the 19th inst. All those persons desirous of serving their country are earnestly invited to come forward and join the troop."

This company went to Meadville, and thence to Buffalo, with the other companies first organized in what are now Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder Counties. It is to be regretted that no roster of its men has been preserved.

That portion of Mifflin which is now Juniata County had also been quick to respond to Governor Snyder's call, as appears from an item in the same issue of the *Juniata Gazette* from which we have already quoted. The item is dated Mifflintown, September 8, 1812, and reads,—

"This place witnessed this day a spectacle at once novel, pleasing and honorable to our country. The rifle company commanded by Captain John McGarry,[1] composed of upwards of fifty youths of vigour and activity, well armed and handsomely equipped, and of respectable parentage. After attending divine service, performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Rev. J. Hutchinson and Rev. T. Smith, marched on their way to Meadville, amidst the reiterated acclamations of several hundreds of fellow-citizens and relatives of every age and sex from all parts of the county below the Narrows. They were escorted by Captain Christy's troop of light dragoons, who were succeeded by a train of citizens more than a mile long, in double files, horse and foot. It was truly a proud day for Mifflin County, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the valour and patriotism of our young men.

"A second rifle company is now forming here and, from the ardour of the volunteers, it is supposed will be ready to take the field in a month. The subscription is expected to be filled this week. Go thou and do likewise."

In the same issue of the *Gazette* is found the following :

"Lewistown, September 9th.—Yesterday the Thompsontown Patriotic Blues were met in the Long Narrows by a number of the citizens of this place and conducted to this town, amidst the firing of cannon and the reiterated applause of the citizens. Every house was open to them. Each heart seemed to vie with the other in entertaining those youthful soldiers. The next morning they continued their march, accompanied by Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse, the officers of the militia in uniform, and a number of patriotic citizens. At the end of the town lane they halted, and Brigadier-General Doty delivered a patriotic and animating address. On arriving at Mrs. Cottle's and Mr. Thompson's, an elegant

[1] McGarry's company was in the First Brigade of the Eleventh Division (of the State). He had fifty-nine men.

dinner was prepared for them by the citizens, and after dining and bidding a grateful farewell, they proceeded across the mountains. We understand they are to be joined at Potter's Mill by a company from Aaronsburg, and will then proceed directly to Meadville."[1]

Reverting to Northumberland County, we find that Captain John Donaldson's company of militia, of Colonel Snyder's regiment, and Captain Ner Middleswarth's, of the Eighth Riflemen, Colonel James Irwin, were among the troops that marched to Buffalo to take part in the Niagara campaign (though not so early organized as those heretofore mentioned), and were on duty from September 25th to November 24, 1812. These are the only ones of the militia organizations marching from this region in the first year of the war of which rosters have been preserved. Donaldson's company contained many men from the territory now in Union and Snyder Counties. Following is the roll:

Captain: John Donaldson.
Lieutenants: Aaron Chamberlin, John Hall.
Sergeants: John McFadden, Abel Johnston, Jacob Eilert, Henry Cimfort.
Corporals: Jacob Alsbach, Samuel Jones.
Fifer: Michael Dennis.
Drummer: Robert Parks.

Privates.

Christopher Auple.	Robert H. Gray.
James Barbin.	Benjamin Harman.
Francis Barklow.	James Hoff.
Robert Black.	Francis Hollinshead.
Joseph Bower.	George Jodon.
Uriah Chamberlin.	William Johnston.
Uriah Clements.	Benjamin Jones.
William Cornelius.	John Kelly.
Jonathan Cozier.	Philip Kimple.
Jacob Culbertson.	Daniel Kline.
Thomas Curtis.	Jacob Klingaman.
Samuel Frederick.	John Klingaman.
Peter Frederick.	George Klingaman.
Jacob Frederick.	Peter Klingaman.
Jacob Frock.	David Linn.
John Forster.	Samuel Lytle.
William Forster.	William Lytle.
William Forster, Jr.	John McGinnes.
John Gibson.	John McKinley.
John Gile.	James McKinley.
John Glover.	John McGee.
Peter Martin.	John Slear.
Daniel Meckert.	Peter Snook.
Jonathan Mies.	Frederick Stine.
Thomas Miller.	Peter Struble.
Henry Miller.	Henry Struble.
Daniel Nelson.	Jacob Stuttlebach.
William Norman.	Samuel Thompson.
John Parks.	John Turner.
John Pearson.	William Vanhorn.
John Rearick.	John Walker.
Henry Reeder.	George Wartz.
Henry Reininger.	Benjamin Weaver.
Michael Renner.	Henry Weikel.
Henry Renner.	John Wise.
Christopher Seebold.	John Wright.
Samuel Shaw.	David Zimmerman.

Following is the roster of Captain Ner Middleswarth's company (September 25th to November 24, 1812), heretofore referred to:

Captain: Ner Middleswarth.
Lieutenants: Thomas Youngman and John Kline.
Sergeants: George Wise, George Zigler, Daniel Devore and Daniel Schwartz.
Corporals: Adam Nerhood, Henry Bremenger, Adam Heater and John McNade.
Bugler: George Huick.

Privates.

George Baker.	Andrew Hammer.
John Bong.	George Hummel.
Peter Bristol.	John Kaler.
Henry Brunner.	Samuel Krebs.
John Clements.	Peter Layer.
Andrew Devore.	David Layer.
George Devore.	William Love.
Daniel Doebler.	Peter Lowder.
Benjamin Etzler.	Michael Lowder.
Simon Fete.	Henry Mook.
Henry Frock.	George Moyer.
Jacob Frock.	Jacob Nerhood.
Benjamin Frock.	Leonard Peter.
David Harbster.	Timothy Shay.
David Hassinger.	Thomas Stewart.
Jacob Hassinger.	Peter Stock.
John Heter.	Melchoir Stock.

It will be borne in mind that the military operations upon the Niagara frontier during the summer and autumn of 1812, though active, were indecisive. General Van Rensselaer, having become disgusted with the conduct of the New York militia at Queenstown and elsewhere, resigned his command and was succeeded by General Alexander Smyth, of Virginia. The Pennsylvania militia became worse disgusted with the officer commanding them

[1] No roster of these companies appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, nor is elsewhere obtainable.

than Van Rensselaer had with the men under him, and almost every man of them mutinied. Smyth was charged on all sides with cowardice and disloyalty, and after three months was deposed from his command. In the mean time nearly all of the Pennsylvania volunteers had returned to their homes in straggling bands, the first as early as December 8th. Roan Clark, writing to George Kremer, December 14th, says,—

"You will think it strange to hear that all of our volunteers have returned home. They give different accounts of the proceedings at Black Rock, but all say that they came off without being discharged, and all agree that General Smythe has acted the part of a traitor." [1]

The *Juniata Gazette* of December 25, 1812, announces the return (unhurt!) of all of the troops which had marched from Mifflin County to Meadville and Buffalo.

In 1813 there was a temporary lull in the war feeling in the region which is the especial subject of this work, and the theatres of action being farther removed than in the preceding year, the keenness of interest abated and few troops went into the field.

Among the few companies which were recruited this year was Captain Matthew Rodgers', belonging to the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Colonel Reese Hill, from the 5th of May to the 5th of November, 1813. The company was composed of men from the region now included in Mifflin and Juniata Counties (then all Mifflin). Captain Rodgers lived in what is now Walker township, of Juniata County.

The following is the "muster roll of Captain Matthew Rodgers' company of Pennsylvania militia, belonging to the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Colonel Reese Hill, from the date of entering into the service, commencing May 5, A.D. 1813, to the 17th of September, A.D. 1813:"

Matthew Rodgers, captain.
James Criswell, lieutenant on command at Sandusky.
John McCoy, lieutenant.
Michael Holman, lieutenant; sick; present.
Robert Uric Elliott, ensign; volunteered on board fleet, August 5, 1810.
William Butler, sergeant.
Samuel McKillips, sergeant; sick; present.
James Dunn, sergeant.
Samuel Edmiston, sergeant; on command at Sandusky.
William Robb, sergeant.
Samuel Crawford, sergeant.
Robert McAllister, corporal.
Richard Fear, corporal; volunteered on board fleet, August 9, 1813.
James Rhea, corporal.
Joshua Shields, corporal.
Jacob Miller, corporal.
William Meloy, corporal.
William Luts, fifer.
Henry Baker, drummer.

Privates.

William Alexander, on command at Sandusky.
James Alexander.
Fielding Alford, volunteered on board fleet, July 26th.
John Adams, volunteered August 2d.
William Allen, volunteered on fleet, August 9th.
Robert Allison.
James Allison.
Robert Bell.
Joseph Brothers.
Robert Crane, on command at Sandusky.
John Cooper, appointed sergeant-major August 15th.
John Corkle.
Samuel Curtis.
Andrew Dobbs.
John Dysert.
William P. Elliott. [2]
George Fisher, on command at Sandusky.
Robert Gooshorn, on command at Sandusky.
John Gustine, on command at Sandusky.
Elnathan Gregory, enlisted June 23rd.
John Galloway.
Daniel Grassmyer.
Robert Hogg, on command at Sandusky.
William Hogg, on command at Sandusky.
Robert Horrel, enlisted July 9th.
Henry Hoyt, volunteered August 7th.
William Henry, volunteered on board fleet July 26th.

[1] Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

[2] William P. Elliott, still living at Lewistown, aged ninety-two years, is the only survivor of all the one hundred and twelve men who enlisted in Captain Rodgers' company. He was commissioned major by Governor Snyder in 1814, and is the only person living who received a commission under his administration. He is a printer, and probably the oldest in the United States. The *Lewistown Gazette*, which he established in 1811, is still in existence.

Jacob Hazlett.
Thomas Humphrey.
John B. Irwin.
Daniel Jones, appointed artificer May 24th.
William Jenkins.
Thomas Kennedy, sick; present.
Samuel Kennedy.
John Kennedy, enlisted July 9th.
John Krause, sick; absent.
Thomas Laughlin.
Henry Louenfoss.
Neal Leyman, volunteered on fleet July 27th.
Alexander McDonald, sick; present.
James McDowell.
Francis McConnel.
George McConnell
Michael McCrum, enlisted June 14th.
Samuel McFadden.
Charles McKinney, on command at Sandusky.
David May.
James Mayes.
John Marsh, enlisted July 11, 1813.
Joseph Marshall.
Nathaniel Martin.
William Metlin.
Alexander Metlin, volunteered on fleet August 9th.
William Moss.
Alexander Myers.
James Mitchell, volunteered July 26th.
Daniel Oakeson.
Jacob Piper, on command at Sandusky.
John Pedan.
Robert Reed.
John Reynolds.
John Rice, volunteered on board fleet August 10th.
David Ross.
William Roberts.
William Robison.
James Sims, volunteered on board fleet July 26th.
Adam Senor, enlisted June 23rd.
Henry Scills, sick; present.
David Shimp.
James Stuart, on command at Sandusky.
Valentine Stoneroad.
John Stinson.
Benjamin Swallow.
Daniel Swisher, volunteered July 27th.
Samuel Sweezy, volunteered in fleet August 3rd.
David Sweezy.
William Shuler, volunteered July 26th.
John Thornberg, enlisted June 14th.
Jacob Tool, volunteered July 26th.
Daniel Worley, absent on command.
Robert Work.

"I certify on Honor that this muster-rolle exhibits a true statement of Captain Matthew Rodgers' company of Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Reese Hill, for the period therein mentioned, & that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, to the best of my knowledge.

"MATTHEW RODGERS, *Cap't.*

"I hereby certify that the Muster-Roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. M. R. Co. of Pa. Mil., in the service of the U. S., commanded by Col. Reese Hill, & that the remarks set opposite to the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 17th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1813.

"S. PRICE, *Capt. L. A. Acting Inspector.*

"Camp at Portage River."

There was at least one other company contributed to the army by Mifflin County in 1813. It was organized in January and was commanded by Captain Andrew Bratton.[1]

In 1814 enlistments were far more numerous in the territory now composing the five counties which are our special subject than in the previous year, and a number of companies took the field during the year, some going to the Canada frontier and some eastward before and after the burning of Washington.[2] Early

[1] The Pennsylvania Archives contains no roster of this company, and the only mention of it occurs in a letter dated at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, January 2, 1813, and reading as follows:

"To Andrew Bratton, Esq., Captain of a Company of Volunteer Riflemen, associated in Wayne Township, Mifflin County, Lewistown.

"*Sir:* Your letter of the 19th of the last month has been received by the Governor, who applauds much the patriotism of the officers and men of your company in tendering their services as Volunteers at this important crisis in defence of their country's rights, so long violated by an implacable foe, and he has no doubt of their readiness to obey the call of the government whenever their services shall be lawfully required. At present, however, there is no requisition uncomplied with on his part. Before the commissions can be obtained it should appear that the company has been organized and the officers elected in conformity with the fourth section of the Militia law, passed the 9th day of April, 1807, and the second section of the supplement act passed the 26th day of March, 1808; as soon, therefore, as the Brigade Inspector shall have made a return of the election of the officers as duly held, and it is duly certified to the Governor that the Company is organized and equipped agreeably to law, the Commissions will be issued without delay.

"I am sir, respectfully,

"Your friend and obedient servant,

"JAMES TRIMBLE."

[2] Among the soldiers from Union County who saw actual service in the War of 1812 was Captain Frederick Evans (commission dated July 23, 1812), who went from

in the year Governor Snyder ordered that a thousand militia be raised in Pennsylvania to assist in repelling the British invasion on the Canada frontier. About one-half of this number was composed of volunteers from Cumberland County, many of them being from the region now in Perry County; the residue were raised principally by draft from the counties of Franklin, York and Adams. These soldiers constituted the Eleventh Regiment or Division, and were commanded by General Porter, and led by Colonel James Fenton, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Majors Galloway and Marlin. The Cumberland County troops were rendezvoused at Carlisle, from which place they were marched to Pittsburgh, thence to Black Rock Fort (now the site of the city of Buffalo), which place they reached about the 1st of April. They remained there in camp, engaged in drill and guard duty, until July 2d, when General Brown, contrary to the expectation of his officers, issued orders to embark the troops next morning at daylight. The author of a "History of Perry County"[1] says of the campaign in which these troops engaged: The army consisted of two brigades. The First, commanded by General Scott, with the artillery corps in charge of Major Hurdman, landed nearly a mile below, while General Ripley, in command of the Second Brigade, disembarked about the same distance above Fort Erie. A battery of long eighteens was soon planted in position to command the fort, while a flag was dispatched with the demand to surrender in two hours or the bombardment would be commenced. At the end of the truce, one hundred and thirty-seven men, including officers, marched out and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thus was carried out Generals Brown and Scott's determination to eat their Fourth of July dinners in Fort Erie. The day was one of busy preparation for an aggressive movement against the enemy's army, which was composed of the British's supposed invincibles, then encamped at the mouth of the Chippewa. Before daylight, however, on the morning of the 5th, it was ascertained that the three days' rations, ordered to be supplied to the troops, could not be furnished until a boat could be dispatched to Buffalo and return with them. This caused a delay until two o'clock in the afternoon, before the army of about three thousand five hundred were ready to march, and it was four o'clock before the militia came in sight of the regular troops who had preceded them.

Scarcely had they halted when there was a requisition made for volunteers to drive off the Indians, who had been annoying the pickets by firing upon them from their places of concealment. This was answered by about three hundred volunteers, composed of officers, who exchanged their swords for muskets, and private soldiers from the Eleventh Regiment, strengthened by several hundred friendly Indians, commanded by General Porter, Colonel Bull and Major Galloway. An order commanding every white man who went with General Porter to leave his hat and go with his head uncovered was issued before starting. The Indians tied up their heads with muslin and blackened their faces by rubbing their hands over burnt stumps before starting. Thus equipped, the skirmishers started, and in less than half an hour were engaged in the battle known in history as[2] Chip-

Penn's Valley, and in the fall of 1814, as a captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery, was one of the garrison of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, which the British gave a severe bombardment, but failed to capture, September 13, 1814. He assisted in building the fort, and was one of its noble defenders. He often described the scene inside as terrific. Three bomb-shells struck and exploded inside of the fort, and he remarked one man shaking as if he had a chill. He asked to sit under one of the cannon. Evans gave him permission, when shortly another shell struck inside and killed him instantly. Another man was killed within three feet of him. Their coffee ran out, and they had very little to eat for three days. He spoke of a woman who brought water for them. A bomb-shell hitting her, exploded, and she was blown to atoms. He brought a small piece of her dress home with him, the largest part of her remains that he could find. The fourth shell that came in was marked "a present from the King of England." This did not explode. It weighed within two pounds as much as an ordinary barrel of flour. This he brought home with him, and it may still be seen at Evans' mill, in Juniata County.—*Linn.*

[1] Silas Wright.

[2] Lieutenant Samuel Brady, of Northumberland County, was engaged in the battle of Chippewa, and gave the following account of it in a letter to Captain Vincent:

"CAMP AT FORT ERIE, WEST CANADA, *July* 28, 1814.

"DEAR SIR: Blood, carnage, death and destruction of

pewa, during the progress of which Colonel Bull, Major Galloway, Captain White and a number of private soldiers were surrounded by Indians, who, concealed in the high grass, had permitted the main body of the troops to pass, that they might the more safely and effectually secure the officers. Having disarmed their prisoners, they next commenced stripping them of their clothing, one taking a coat, another a vest, while a third claimed the neck-cloth. If a shirt showed a ruffle anywhere, a fourth claimed it. Major Galloway and Private Wendt were stripped of their boots and compelled to march through thorn and other stubble barefoot, until, in the language of the latter, "their feet were run through and through."

The party had advanced their prisoners but a short distance until they were halted, and there was evidently an Indian dissatisfied about something. They started again, and had scarce gone more than half a mile when the dissatisfied Indian, then in the rear, whooped loudly, raised his rifle and shot Colonel Bull through the body. The ball entered the left shoulder and came out through the right breast. After he was pierced with the bullet, Colonel Bull raised himself on his elbow, reached out his hand to Major Galloway and said, "Help me, Wendt; I am shot!" The help implored by the dying man was prevented by the Indian who had shot him coming up, sinking his tomahawk into his head and scalping him.

This act, so contrary to all laws of human warfare, was no doubt in compliance with the order of General Riall, which was in substance not to spare any who wore the uniform of militia officers, while those who wore the regular officer's uniform were to be brought into camp in safety. To this fact we ascribe the cruel fate of a brave soldier and good officer.

His surviving comrades bear testimony to the sober and exemplary habits of Colonel Bull. At Erie, it is said, he spent his Sabbaths in the hospital among the sick, ministering to their physical wants, or reading and conversing with them about the truths of religion.

Michael Donnelly, Esq, volunteered to go aboard of Perry's fleet, then operating on Lake Erie, expecting to be gone two or three days at most, but did not get back to his company until twenty-eight days afterward.

The following persons from Perry County

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men are the contents of this painful letter. On the 22d we had orders to reduce our baggage, allowing one tent to ten men and two shirts to each officer. The surplus was sent across the Niagara, at Queenstown, where we then laid, to be sent to Buffalo. On the 24th we marched to Chippewa. On the 25th the enemy appeared on the heights, near the Falls of Niagara, two miles distant from our camp. At three o'clock we were ordered to parade. At five our brigade, under General Scott, marched out. At six the action commenced, when, great God! to tell the details from that time till ten o'clock at night is impossible. Could I converse with you for the length of time we were engaged I could give some idea of it, but to make an attempt will, doubtless, not be unsatisfactory to you. Our brigade fought a much superior force under great disadvantages for one hour and a half, and we were completely cut up, more than half the officers and men being killed and wounded, when the second brigade, commanded by General Ripley, came to our assistance. The enemy, at the same time, received reinforcements, which made the action again severe. General Ryall and a number of prisoners were, previous to this, taken by our brigade. Colonel Brady was wounded before we were fifteen minutes engaged and commanded the regiment till the action was nearly closed. I assisted him off and on his horse during the engagement, when he was like to faint from loss of blood We got possession of the heights and kept them till we got off our wounded. The British made three different charges to gain them, but they were as often beat back. Our brigade made three charges, in the last of which we lost three officers of our (the twenty-second) regiment, our brave General Scott heading each charge. He was severely wounded in the shoulder near the close of the action. General Brown was also wounded. When we returned from the ground there were, of our regiment, Major Arrowsmith, myself and thirty privates that marched into camp. The balance were killed, wounded, missing and in camp. Colonel Brady can inform you that I was the only platoon officer of our regiment that kept the ground to the last and marched in with the men. For the satisfaction of your friends and yourself, I enclose you a copy of our report of the killed, wounded and missing; likewise the officers' names who were in the action. Our wounded are at Buffalo in good quarters. Let me hear from you.

"I am yours, sincerely,

"SAMUEL BRADY,
"*Twenty-second Infantry.*

"Captain BETHUEL VINCENT.

"N. B. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing on that day must have been eight hundred. The British loss no doubt exceeded that, as General Ryall acknowledged that they were whipped when he was taken, and we fought two hours after that and took nineteen British officers."

were members of Captain David Moreland's company, mustered in 1814, and rendezvoused at Carlisle. They belonged to the Fifth Detachment Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Colonel James Fenton:

David Moreland, captain; residence, Jackson township; mustered out with company; died in 1870.

First Lieutenant: Robert Thompson.

Second Lieutenant: John Neiper.

Ensign: Amos Cadwallader.

Sergeants: John Steigleman, Richard Rodger, Geo. Stroch.

Corporals: James Adams, John Abercrombie, Sebastian Waggoner (missing July 20th), James Rodgers.

Musicians: David Beems, John Myers.

John Kibler, first sergeant; residence, Landisburg; lost in Mexican War.

Peter Evinger, private; residence, Jackson township; mustered out with company.

George Gutshall, private; residence, Jackson township; mustered out with company.

Peter Kessler, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

Jacob Gutshall, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

John Garland, private; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company.

Moses Ruggles, private; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company.

George Robinson, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company; died in Black Log Valley, 1870.

William Barkley, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company; died in 1859.

John Jacobs, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company.

George Strock, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company; died in Ohio.

Joseph Strock, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company; died in Ohio.

Jacob Bower, private; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company; died in Saville township.

David Kessler, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company; dead.

William Stump, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

William Johnson, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

Adam Kessler, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

John Shreffler, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

George Shreffler, private; residence, Toboyne township; mustered out with company.

Adam Wolf, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

Samuel Ross, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

Philip Stambaugh, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

Jacob Sheafer, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

William Sheafer, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

George Disinger, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

—— Disinger, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

Michael Weaver, private; residence, Toboyne township.

Peter Otto, private; residence, Toboyne township.

Jos. Hockenberry, private; residence, Toboyne township.

Joseph Wilson, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

Robert Welch, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

John Garland, private; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company.

John Goodlander, private; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company.

—— Stroup, private; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company.

—— Scott, private; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company.

—— Sponenberger, private; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company.

Richard Stewart, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

John Topley, private; residence, Landisburg; mustered out with company.

Dr. Samuel Mealy, private; residence, Millerstown; mustered out with company.

Peter Swanger, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

George Wolf, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

—— Comp, private; residence, Centre township; mustered out with company.

Jacob Kiner, private; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company.

The following names are contained in a muster-roll made out by Captain David Moreland, September 22, 1814, and do not appear in the above:

Privates.

William Askins.	Robert Buck.
George Bergstresser.	Frederick Burd.
Jacob Bower.	Joshua Byers.
Solomon Bergstresser.	John Baughman.
Samuel Bice.	Daniel Camp.
Peter Bower.	Jacob Keiner.
George Buck.	Thomas Clark.

Robert Dougherty.
Philip Deckard.
Robert Dunbar.
Thomas Dansville.
Moses Ewens.
Daniel Fry.
Joseph Fry (killed July 5th).
Abraham Fry.
Jacob Gillam.
Isaac Gurhard.
John Gallagher.
Henry Hollebough.
John Hoobler.
Matthias Hollebaugh.
Robert Hays.
Joseph Hamaker.
John Hamilton.
Joseph Hackenberry.
George Irwin.
David Jordan.
Archibald Kennedy
George Kelsey.
Jacob Kenny.
Jacob Ledech.
John Mores.
Ezekiel McMurray.
Thomas McCoy.
James Morton.
William Miller.
James Neeper.
Jacob Potter.
Henry Presser.
George Gray.
Robert Rogers.
Henry Ross.
George Shaw.
John Sleighter.
George Shumbaugh.
Samuel Sheets.
Jacob Stambaugh.
William Tate.
Joseph Taylor.
Joseph Wilson.
George Wendt (taken prisoner July 5th).
Samuel Wilson.
William Wallace.
Abraham Young.
Godfrey Rouse.
John Shrefler.

The following were members of Captain James Piper's company, mustered in 1814, and rendezvoused at Carlisle:

Michael Donnelly, private; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company; died 1872.
Jacob Hammaker, private; residence, Watts township; mustered out with company; dead.
Daniel Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company; dead.
Abraham Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company; dead.
Joseph Fry, private; residence, Greenwood township; killed at Chippewa, July 5, 1814.
George Wendt, private; residence, Liverpool township; taken by Indians; exchanged; dead.
Frederick Burd, private; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company.
John Staily, private; residence, Liverpool township; mustered out with company.
Philip Deckard, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.
Jacob Potter, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.
Jacob Liddick, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.
Peter Werner, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.
Andrew Hench, private; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company.

From what is now Perry County, also, in 1814, went a company of militia, enrolled in two days' time, when Washington was burned, by Dr. John G. Creigh, who became its captain. The company was accepted by Governor Snyder and given the second post of honor in the Pennsylvania Line. The only reference found of this company in the archives is in a letter of James Lamberton to Governor Simon Snyder, dated Carlisle, October 7, 1814, in which he says: "Captains John Creigh and Holbert's company marched to Philadelphia, and, no doubt, are under your immediate notice in service, and at the expiration of their time, you will have the goodness to direct respecting the arms, &c."

The company was enrolled September 6, 1814, and was known as the Landisburg Infantry Company. Upon October 2d it was encamped at Bush Hill. Following is the roster of the organization, together with the residences, of the men composing it:

John Creigh, captain; residence, Tyrone township.
Henry Lightner, first lieutenant; residence, Landisburg.
Isaiah Carl, second lieutenant; residence, Tyrone township.
George Simons, Sr., private; residence, Tyrone township.
Francis Gibson, private; residence, Landisburg.
Samuel Ickes, private; residence, Spring township.
Jacob Lightner, private; residence, Landisburg.
George West, private; residence, Tyrone township.
William Henderson, private; residence, Tyrone township.
William Wilson, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Jacob Ernest, private; residence, Landisburg.
Nathan Jones, private; residence, Landisburg.
Samuel Jones, private; residence, Landisburg.
John Landis, private; residence, Landisburg.
Samuel Landis, private; residence, Landisburg.
John Mahoney, private; residence, Landisburg.
Daniel Stambaugh, private; residence, Tyrone township.
David Carl, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Benjamin McCracken, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Philip Smith, private; residence, Tyrone township.
John Power, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Alexander Roddy, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Joseph Marsh, private; residence, Tyrone township.

Barney Whitmer, private; residence, Tyrone township.
John Johnson, private; residence, Saville township.
Benjamin Dunkelberger, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Barnett Sheibley, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Daniel Bollinger, private; residence, Millerstown.
Israel Jennings, private; residence, Millerstown.
—— Thompson, first lieutenant; residence, Jackson township.
—— Neeper, ensign; residence, Tyrone township.
Amos Cadwallader, ensign; residence, Tyrone township.
John Curry.
John Dunbar.
John Hipple.
George Dunbar.
Solomon Sheibley.
Stephen Keck.
Michael Foose, fifer.
Jacob Frederick.
Henry Lackey, drummer.
Conrad Holman.
—— Lynch.
—— Sheer.
—— Zeigler.
Joseph Fullerton.
George Swarner.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Robert Woodburn, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Richard Rodgers, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Samuel Myers, private; residence, Tyrone township.
Adolphus Hall, private; residence, Landisburg.
Amos Pratt, private; residence, Landisburg.
E. B. Leonard, private; residence, Landisburg.
William B. Sponsler, private; residence, Bloomfield.

From Union County (erected during the war) at least two full companies were forwarded to the scenes of operations on the Delaware and Chesapeake, in 1814, and the same territory also supplied many recruits to the several companies of Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick's detachment.

The Selinsgrove Rifle Volunteers went from that part of Union which is now Snyder County. It was commanded by Captain John Snyder and attached to the battalion of Captain John Uhle, in the Light Brigade of General Thomas Cadwallader. Following is a roster of the company as it stood in the actual service of the United States, at Camp Dupont, November 14, 1814:

Captain: John Snyder.
First Lieutenant: Jacob Rhoads.
Second Lieutenant: Anthony C. Selin.
Ensign: George Berkstresser.
Sergeants: Mathias Thornbaugh, Jacob Shriner, Isaac Harlon, Philip Graever.
Corporals: John Hausman, Daniel Lebo, William S. Devine, Conrad Stock.

Privates.

Henry Hilbush.	John S. Maus.
Henry Bloom.	John Essick.
Henry Hoote.	William Steel.
Henry Keefer.	William Gougler.
Henry Botthoff.	John Sassaman.
John Miller.	Peter Arnold.
John Fillman.	Isaac Robison.
John Hall.	Jacob Strayer.
John Ulrick.	Jacob Vanandey.
John Rhem.	Jacob Volburn.
John Kersteler.	Peter Schlutterbach.
James Hays.	Abraham Shipman.
James Harlon.	William Minier.
David Fisher.	Thomas Silverwood.
George Houch.	Paul Lebo.
George Boddory.	John Rupp.
George Buckley.	Christian Wise.
George Weiser.	John Lambert.
Benjamin Ulrick.	Samuel Hoey.
Samuel Gamberling.	Valentine Hair.
Samuel Haislett.	Thomas Thursby.
Solomon Coldron.	Charles Antee (or Andy).
James Vandike.	

Captain Ner Middleswarth's company, the Union Rifle Volunteers, was also attached to the Rifle Battalion commanded by Captain John Uhle, in the Light Brigade, commanded by General Thomas Cadwalader, in actual service at Camp Dupont, October 27, 1814, at which time its roster was as follows:

Captain: Ner Middleswarth.
Lieutenants: Isaac Mertz, John Aurand.
Ensign: Daniel Devore.
Sergeants: Jacob Fryer, Daniel Weiser, Frederick Stees, Jr., George Weikel.
Corporals: Abraham Frederick, Daniel Layer, Albright Swineford, Jacob Long.

Privates.

Jacob Beitler.	Elias Campbell.
John Bird.	Henry W. Carroll.
Daniel Bowersox.	George Clemence.
Samuel Boyer.	Henry Dreese.

Asher Ely.
Ludwig Freedley.
Jacob Gilbert.
Jacob Gill.
Robert Gilmore.
Jacob Grubb.
Abraham Kaley.
John Katherman.
Henry Kratzer.
John Kuhns.
Joseph Loehr.
Peter Loehr.
Samuel Martz.
Daniel Miller.
Jacob Miller.
John Mitchell.
George Moyer.
Jacob Moyer.
Henry Shneb.
James Smith.
Melchior Stock.
Jacob Troxell.
Israel Thurston.
John Wakey.
John Wales.
Henry Weirick.
George Wient.

Five companies went from the region composed of Northumberland and Union Counties, in the autumn of 1814, to assist in resisting the British advance up the Delaware, and were stationed most of the time until the practical close of the war at Marcus Hook, below Chester. These companies,—Henry Miller's, Jacob Hummel's, Valentine Haas', John Bergstresser's and William F. Buyer's—constituted the regiment or detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Brigadier-General H. Spearing, First Brigade, Second Division, in the service of the United States. The roster of the field and staff and the five companies was as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel: George Weirick, September 24, 1814.
Majors: William Taggert and Jacob Lechner, September 24, 1814.
Adjutant: George Coryell, September 24, 1814.
Surgeon: John Y. Kennedy, September 24, 1814.
Surgeon's Mate: Thomas Vanvalzah, September 24, 1814.
Quartermaster: George Clingan, October 31, 1814.
Quartermaster-Sergeant: John Reehl, November 5th.
Sergeant-Major: Daniel Rohrer, October 5th.
Aid-de-camp to General Spearing: Hugh Maxwell. Camp, Marcus Hook, November 14, 1814.

CAPTAIN HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the company of infantry from Union County, under the command of Captain Henry Miller, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: Henry Miller.
Lieutenant: John McMillan.
Sergeants: Benjamin Williams, John Rearick, Philip Ruhle, William Francis.
Corporals: Adam Specht, Foster Wilson, George Spangler, Richard Robinson.
Privates: George Baker, Peter Baker, John Barber, Charles Bitting, Conrad Bobb, John Bobb, Robert Black, George Bossler, Andrew Cooke, George Coryell (appointed sergeant-major September 26, 1814), Samuel Cosgrove, Elias Dar, John Dreisbach, Thomas Dreisbach, Daniel Dunsipe, Cyrus Egbert, William Eilert, Garrett Farres, William Forster, George Fought, Jacob Fought,Conrad Fox, John Fry, Jacob Gearig, Samuel Gearhart, John Gill, William Gill (discharged October 26, 1814; died at Bellefonte, November 21, 1876, aged eighty-nine), Peter Hanius (called Panier), Henry Herger, Henry Hasenplugh, Samuel Hasenplugh, Abraham Kleckner, Anthony Kleckner, Isaac Kleckner, John Maclay (appointed assistant quartermaster-general October 9, 1814), David Mangel, John Mayer, John Moyer, William Moyer, William Myer, John Norman, Francis Phelps, John Rearick, William Reichly, Henry Ritter, John Rote, Henry Royer, Michael Saunders, William Shaffer, Jacob Shaffer, John Smith, Michael Snyder, George Sleer, Samuel Shaw, Benjamin Slough, David Stitzer, Christian Spangler, David Speer, Daniel Spiegelmeyer, Abraham Solomon, James Thompson, John Weight, Jacob Zimmerman.

CAPTAIN JACOB HUMMEL'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the company of infantry under the command of Captain Jacob Hummel, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: Jacob Hummel.
Lieutenant: Walter Brady.
Ensign: Francis B. Swartz.
Sergeants: Stephen Baldy, John Eisely, John Hammer, John S. James.
Corporals: John B. Gordon, John Petery, Jacob Leisenring, James Martin.
Privates: John App, John Applegate, John Armstrong, John Barnhart, William Bear, Henry Bestler, John Born, John Buckner, Henry Burn, John Buyers, John Campbell, Andrew Caruthers, Daniel Conor, John Crutchley, Daniel Delany, George Espy, George Forly, Jona. Furman, Daniel Gearhart, Henry Haupt, Jacob Hedrick, John Housel, Lockwood G. Hoy, Benjamin Huff, Isaac Hull, Zachariah Lowdon, Joseph McCloughen, William Mahoney, Griggs Marsh, William Mettler, Balser Mirely, David More, Joseph Morgan, James Morgan, John Masteller, Abraham Newcomer, Peter Overdurf, John Redline, John W. Renn, Frederick Rinehart, Daniel Ringler, John Roadarmel, Henry Sterner, Jonathan Stroh, Christian Wagner, James Warner, Frederick Weaver, William Willet, Samuel Willet, Elias Woodruff, William Woldigan, David Zeluff.

CAPTAIN VALENTINE HAAS' COMPANY.

Roll of the company of infantry from Union County, under the command of Captain Valentine Haas, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: Valentine Haas.

Lieutenant: Samuel Shedle.

Sergeants: Jacob C. Eckhart, George Hosterman, Henry Boyer, Andrew Hendricks.

Corporals: John Johnston, Jacob Kleckner, Frederick Richter, David Overmyer.

Privates: Joseph Alter (discharged October 5th), Lorenzo Bachman, Isaac Bear, Joseph Berger, Anthony Berman, George Benfer, Jacob Binckly, Frederick Bous, Jacob Bosler, Henry Brouse, Philip Buttenstein, John Clendinin, Ludwig Doebler, Jonathan Derk, John Doffe, Jacob Duke, George Duke, Barnes Everhard, Philip Everhard, Benjamin Fetter, John Folk, Joseph Folz, Willis Gordon, Jonas Gaugher, Henry Grim, Henry Haas, Daniel Haas, E. Hentricks, Philip Harrold, Frederick Hobb, John H. Hummel, Jacob Jarrett, George Karstetter, John Keely (discharged October 22d), Michael Kesler, Henry Kreisher, Frederick Kreitzer, John Kuns, Daniel Miller, Jacob Mowrer, Philip Moyer, Jacob Neitz, Henry Pontius, William Rettig, John Richenbach, John Rusher, Jacob Shedler, Peter Shoemaker, Abraham Smith, John Smith, Joseph Smith, Philip Sold, Henry Spaid, Henry Stahl, George Stimeling, Peter Stock, Peter Swartz, George Swartzlender, John Trester, George Wagner, John Weaver, Isaac Weller, Samuel Witmer, Henry Woodling, Daniel Wool, John Yeager, Adam Yeager, Henry Yeisly, Philip Yerger, John Yordon, Ludwig Young.

CAPTAIN JOHN BERGSTRESSER'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll Union County company of militia, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 18, 1814.

Captain: John Bergstresser.

Lieutenant: Thomas Fisher.

Ensign: Henry Noll.

Sergeants: Uriah Silsby, Philip Reedy, John Gillaspy, Daniel Rengler, Samuel Merwine, John Sargint, George Clingan.

Corporals: William Nevyus, John Vartz, Jacob McCorley, John Lutz.

Privates: Lewis Aikey, James H. Anderson, Benjamin Baldy, George Bellman, Samuel Bennage, John Bennett, Abraham Bidleman, William Bower, George Bower, John Bower, William Campbell, John Campbell, Joseph Campbell, Joseph Clarke, Flavel Clark, Francis Clark, William Clark, John Darraugh, Jonathan Dempsey, Ludwig Darsham, Philip Diefenderfer, Jesse Egburd, Charles Flickingner, Peter Frederick, Jacob Frederick, Samuel Frederick, Jacob Gilman, Paul Goodlander, John Hufford, Frederick Heiser (discharged October 2d), William Herrendon, Joshua Housel, Jacob Hubler, John Irwin, William Irvin, John Jamison, William Jodun, Benjamin Jodun, Thomas Johnston, John Jones, J. Koffman, Andrew Kelly (discharged October 28th), Adam Kimmell, D. Kunts, Abram Kline, George Kline, Peter Lilley (discharged October 3d), Saml. Lutz, Richard McClure, Richard McGuire, Hugh McKinley, James McLaughlin, Daniel Maughamer, James Magee, John Mizener, George Mengel, Peter Mowry, Peter Myers, Henry Moyer, Michael Quinn, John Rees, Jonathan Ranck, Christopher Rorabough, Philip Rorabough, Adam Rose, Daniel Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, (substitute for John Hummel), Jonas Sheckler, Simon Sheckler, Jonathan Smith, Adam Smith, Richard Steel, David Steel, Daniel Stoner, Samuel Strickland, Peter Struble, Jacob Sypher, Henry Vanderhoof, William Vanderhoof, William Vanhorn, Abram Vanhorn, James Wallace, John Walters, Nicholas Welch, Gideon Williamson, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Abraham Young, George Zearphus (Sarphus).

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. BUYERS' COMPANY.

Roll of the Northumberland County Blues, volunteer company, attached to the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814.

Captain: William F. Buyers.

Lieutenants: Thomas S. Jenkins, Samuel H. Scott.

Ensign: John Hepburn.

Corporal: John Reehl.

Sergeants: Samuel H. Wilson, Joseph T. Wallis, A. M. Sweeney.

Fifer: William Armor.

Drummer: Samuel DeLong.

Privates: Jacob Armstrong, David Black, Thomas Bonham, George P. Buyers, William Cameron, Robert Campbell, Edward Chapman, William Cooke, Adam Cook, Joseph B. Cramer, Abram Cramer, Henry Dale, William Dieus, James S. Dougal, Charles Frazier, William Gale, Mact Grant, Thomas Grant, junior, (discharged October 23d), William M. Grant, William Gray, Thomas Harris, Isaac Hendershot, Jacob Hopfer, Joseph Huffman, William Jones, Jeremiah Jones, William Latherland, William Layton, Daniel Lebo, Robert Lyon, Jeremiah Lyon, Isaac McCord, John McPherson, John Martin, Charles Maus, James Oliphant, George Prune, John Quinn, Henry Reininger, Theodore J. Rockele, John Ross, William Watson, John Weisner, George Weitzel, Samuel Wilson.

"Jacob Armstrong, John Martin, Robert Campbell and William Dieus, drafts in Captain Hummel's com-

pany, joined my company on 29th. They have been in service the same time our company has.

"WILLIAM F. BUYERS,
"*Captain Northumberland County Blues.*"

CHAPTER VI.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Prominence of Mifflin County—Sketch of the Juniata Guards—Other Troops from Mifflin, Perry and Union Counties.

OF all the five counties embraced in this history, Mifflin took the most prominent part in the Mexican War of 1846–48; and this was not alone through the number of the men who went forth from her boundaries, but largely because of the character of some of them and the position to which they arose.

Mifflin contributed to the service of the United States, in this war, one full company—the Juniata Guards, under Captain William Irwin—and a majority of the Wayne Guards, Captain Caldwell, as well as a considerable number of volunteers, who, singly or by twos or threes, entered other organizations.

Of the other counties, Perry contributed nearly a full company, of which Michael Steever was lieutenant; and Union County supplied only a few scattering recruits.

Actual hostilities between the Republic of Mexico and the United States commenced in May, 1846. The first battles in this war were fought on the 8th and 9th of that month, and are known in history as the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The capture and occupation of Matamoras, and the advancement upon and battle of Monterey, speedily followed. These battles and victories of our army, commanded by General Zachariah Taylor, created an extraordinary excitement and a patriotic fervor throughout the country. Volunteer organizations all over the country, north and south, east and west, were offering their services to the government. In these patriotic manifestations Pennsylvania was largely represented. Two regiments, known as the First and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments, were organized, commanded by Colonels Wynkoop and Roberts, and were despatched to the seat of war, leaving scores of companies at home that had volunteered to go, and amongst these were the Washington Guards, of McVeytown, the Lewistown Guards and Lewistown Artillerists, all of Mifflin County. As these regiments passed through the county, by canal-boat, on their way to Mexico, quite a number of individuals joined them from the towns and villages in the county. J. H. Ross, William Stackpole, George W. Hesser, L. Bymaster, Jacob Hoseywantle, from McVeytown, joined themselves to the First Regiment, and served to the end of the war. Dr. John C. Reynolds, of the same place, was appointed surgeon of this regiment and Daniel M. Dull the sutler. J. H. Ross is the only one of these soldiers that survives, and is now the worthy State Senator representing York County.

At a later period a company of volunteers, called the Wayne Guards, headed by Captain James Caldwell (mortally wounded at Belon Gareta, September 13, 1847) and Dr. Charles Bower, joined by Lieutenant A. McKamey and Lieutenant I. A. Doyle, with many others with them from Huntingdon County, was accepted by the government, together with Captain S. M. Taylor's company, from Bedford; and these two companies were added to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, making this a regiment of twelve companies; and these two companies had the good fortune to arrive at Vera Cruz just in time to advance into the interior of Mexico, with the reinforcements under General Franklin Pierce, and joined their regiment at the city of Puebla the evening before General Scott made his grand movement in his advance upon the city of Mexico. Peter Kerns, of Lewistown, enlisted in the regular army, and was wounded at Chapultepec.

STORY OF THE JUNIATA GUARDS, OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The old volunteer organizations having failed in being accepted, the belief was entertained that a new company, gotten up for the special purpose of engaging in the war, might be more fortunate, and this idea gave rise to ef-

forts that resulted in the formation of the Juniata Guards, raised in Lewistown and McVeytown, of which Wm. H. Irwin was made captain and Thomas F. McCoy first lieutenant. About this time it was learned that the government would not accept for the service any more volunteers, but would increase the army by the passage of a law by Congress to add ten new regiments to the regular army. This was done, and these two officers, repairing to Washington, waited upon the President of the United States (Mr. Polk), and were promptly appointed officers in the regular army,—William H. Irwin captain, and Thomas F. McCoy, first lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry. This was in the month of February, 1847. When these officers appeared, clothed in the uniform and with the authority of regular army officers, and called upon the Juniata Guards to enlist in the service for the war with Mexico, a large number of them failed to respond, alleging that they were pledged to enter the volunteer, not the regular army. Of the twenty young men who had pledged themselves at McVeytown, not one failed to promptly enter the service. A recruiting rendezvous was opened at Lewistown, and in thirty days the required complement of brave men was secured. Lieutenant McCoy spent a few days at Potter's Bank and Bellefonte, in Centre County, enlisting sixteen recruits, which completed the company. The company, while being recruited, formed part of the funeral escort at the burial, in Lewistown, of the mortal remains of Lieutenant James S. Woods, late of the ———— Regiment United States army, who was killed whilst gallantly leading his company in the battle of Monterey, on the 21st day of September, 1846. He had previously distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Being a young man, born and raised in Lewistown until he entered the academy at West Point, and a son of the Rev. James S. Woods, D.D., his death excited the greatest interest, sorrow and sadness. A public meeting was held, and a committee appointed to go to the battle-field at Monterey, Mexico, disinter his remains from the strange and inhospitable land in which he fell, gallantly defending the flag of his country, and have them deposited in his own cherished land and in his own native valley. Dr. T. Howard Vanvalzah and Colonel I. A. Banks composed the committee appointed for this purpose, who discharged the duty imposed upon them to the satisfaction of the public.

At a crowded meeting in the Methodist Church on the evening before the company left for the seat of war, the ladies of Lewistown presented each member of the company with a copy of the Bible. The Rev. James S. Woods, D.D., made the presentation address on behalf of the ladies, and Captain Irwin responded on behalf of the company.

On the 25th day of March, 1847, the company took its departure from Lewistown for the seat of war. The speediest mode of transportation at this date was by boat on the Pennsylvania Canal, propelled by mule-power on the towing-path. A very large assemblage of the people of the county was present on this very interesting and exciting occasion. The following account of the scene was published at the time:

"The Juniata Guards.—They are gone. It only remains for us to regret their departure, to sympathize with them and their friends whom they have left behind, and to wish them well on their journey to a distant clime. The day was delightful, and nature seemed herself eager to contribute to the solemnity and interest of the occasion. The Guards having formed under their gallant commander, Captain W. H. Irwin, the citizens were also formed in procession, and escorted them from their quarters to the boat, which was in waiting to convey them to Pittsburgh. On their arrival at the boat, James K. Kelly, Esq. (now the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon), addressed them on behalf of the people, in a beautiful and touching manner, and spoke of the excitement, perils and dangers of the soldier's life. The manly bearing of those gallant hearts gave an earnest that their conduct would never be such as to sully the fair fame of their mountain home.

"When Mr. Kelly concluded, Captain Irwin responded in his usual style. After commenting largely upon the kindness of his friends, he made a most solemn and feeling appeal to the valor and bravery of his men, concluding in this wise: 'My men know me; I can trust them; I can rely upon them; I trust in God we will never tarnish the fair fame of our native hills,' and turning to the vast assemblage present, he added, 'and now it only remains for us to bid you a sad, it may be a long farewell.' While he was

speaking, the gay and the grave, old and young, maintained almost a breathless silence, eager to catch every sentence. All were on tiptoe to catch a last look at those destined for a southern, sultry clime. There were many, very many, whose tears flowed profusely, who seemed to possess neither the power nor the inclination to repress them, while listening to the fervid eloquence of Captain Irwin, while many in the distance, who were eager to hear as those near the speaker, could be gratified only when the restless wind might waft it in its own good time to their listening ear. There was a mutual interchange of sympathy and feeling between the soldier and citizen; and where is the man who would not wish well those brave hearts who are sacrificing the comforts of home and of friends and the sweethearts of the Juniata for a distant land, where the ravages of disease incident to the country are as pestilential as the Simoon winds of Arabia, in view of promoting the dignity and honor of our nation, and of vindicating her character from reproach. Finally, the word was given to cast off; amid the cheers, farewells and with a hearty 'God bless you!' they took their leave of us, some of them, perhaps, for the last time. We hope they may all live to return to the bosoms of their friends and relatives, among whom they will be welcomed as the victors of olden times were wont to be received. Scenes like this one are not frequent in the valley of the Juniata, and can any blame us if we give full scope to our zeal and enthusiasm? The ladies, too, who are always ready to favor with their smiles any good enterprise of our sex, were present in large number to join in the rights and ceremonies of a long adieu to the defenders of our native soil."

At McVeytown, on the next day, a similar scene occurred. More soldiers had enlisted in the company from this place than from any other locality in the county, and a seemingly deeper interest and feeling were manifested by the people, of which there was a very large number from the surrounding country to bid a last farewell to the soldiers.

Before leaving McVeytown, Colonel R. C. Hale presented Captain Irwin with a sword, A. P. Jacobs, Esq., making the presentation speech. A sash was presented by Major M. Criswell. At the same time the citizens of McVeytown presented Lieutenant McCoy with a regulation sword, and Major M. Criswell presented him with a dress sword, and Lieutenant William Macklin with a military sash, and the ladies with a beautifully-bound copy of the Bible. The company received many tokens and manifestations of great kindness from the people of the village and vicinity. Lieutenant McCoy was appointed acting quartermaster and commissary.

The company arrived at Pittsburgh on March 31st and quartered at the American House. April 1st it was mustered by Lieutenant Field, U. S. A. Surgeon Dr. McDowell, U. S. A., made the surgical examination, in doing which he rejected James Criswell, who afterwards returned to his home. The following is a correct list of the company as mustered into the United States service for the war:

Captain: William H. Irwin.
First Lieutenant: Thomas F. McCoy.
Second Lieutenants: Weidman Foster, Byers Kuhn.
First Sergeant: John McGuigan.
Second Sergeant: Joseph Dull.
Third Sergeant: Michael T. McEnnis.
Fourth Sergeant: James Kerr.
First Corporal: Thomas O'Brien.
Second Corporal: G. W. Soult.
Third Corporal: B. F. Miller.
Fourth Corporal: John Bayard.
Musician: John Sifficks.

Privates.

James B. Alexander.
Jas. H. Anderson.
David L. Bogle.
William Bogle.
Peter Beaver.
John Bice.
James Criswell.
William Cook.
Isaac Correll.
William M. Coulter.
Robert Cargill.
Willis Copelin.
J. H. Cowden.
Isaac Campbell.
Jacob Carpenter.
Samuel W. Davidson.
Cornelius Duff.
Robert Davis.
Isaiah Dunn.
John Deehl.
D. S. Disbrow.
Samuel Evarts.
John Fink.
James Fulton.
Abraham Foster.
Thomas Gibbs.
John W. Godwyn.
Godfrey Gressmoyer.
William Guthrie.
James Hays.
John N. Hays.
William P. Haffy.
Reuben Hall.
James Hite.
John Hoffman.
Jacob Hawn.
Joseph Jackson.
Abraham Walker.
G. W. Watson.
Isaiah Knight.
William Kurtz.
Uriah Kitchen
Albert B. Kauffman.
Christian Long.
John Landis.
James Mahan.
James McCauley.
John McClenahan.
Geo. E. Miller.
Reynolds McDonald.
Patrick Noonan.
John Neff.
Jacob Nicholson.
Julius Ort.
Samuel Patterson.
Levi Peters.
Simon Pennington.
Caleb G. Patterson.
James Roles.
William Roles.

James Rager.
Geo. W. Rager.
William Rager.
McClung Radcliff.
Isaac J. Stephens.
Isaac Signer.
Frederick Smith.
Joseph Sedinger.
Henry Suloff.
John Sigler.
Geo. Susseman.
John Taylor.
Lemuel Taylor.
Bar. Thatcher.
Henry Wells.
Joseph Williams.
John Woodside.

While at Pittsburgh Private Francis Thomas deserted. The company left Pittsburgh April 3d in the steamer "Germantown," with Captain Barnard's company of voltigeurs, and Captain Moore's company of the Eleventh Infantry, and arrived at the city of New Orleans April 12th, and were immediately transferred to the transport ship "America," in which were already about six hundred soldiers of all arms. Before the arrival the soldiers were informed of the capture of Vera Cruz. There being no field officers present, Captain William H. Irwin was placed in command. While at this city Privates William Guthrie and James McCauley deserted.

While the troops were preparing for the sea voyage a difficulty occurred between Captain Wm. H. Irwin, Eleventh Infantry, and Captain R. C. Merrick, of the Third Dragoons (in later life a lawyer in Washington City of national repute), which well-nigh resulted in a duel. When one of the parties had crossed to Algiers, the fighting-ground, and the other was about to pass over, Lieutenant McCoy made the information at the mayor's office, and speedily officers were in pursuit and an arrest made, which resulted in averting the disgraceful affair.

On the 18th of April, 1847, the ship "America" left the city of New Orleans with her burden of nearly eight hundred soldiers, bound for Brazos, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and after a safe passage of four days arrived at that point. From this the troops were taken by steamers up the river some forty miles and were in a camp of instruction under the command of Brigadier-General Geo. Cadwallader, where they remained for nearly a month. The first soldier of Company D, in the person of Private Caleb G. Patterson, died in hospital at Matamoras. He had been enlisted at Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa. General Scott, having advanced into the interior from Vera Cruz, and gained a great victory at Cerro Gordo, ordered the troops in this camp of instruction to reinforce his army then at Jalapa and Perote, and advancing upon Puebla. The ship "Meteor" conveyed the company in six days' sailing upon the Gulf, and on the 2nd of June anchored in the harbor at Vera Cruz, and near the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The troops were landed on the 4th of June on the beach, two miles north of the city. On the 8th of June all the troops in camp took the line of march, with a long train, for the interior and with a view of reinforcing Colonel McIntosh, who had left a few days before, and near Plan del Rio had been attacked by a force of the enemy. Fourteen of the company had been left in hospital—five at Point Isabel and nine at Vera Cruz—on account of sickness.

Having joined McIntosh, General Cadwallader assumed command of the militia forces and continued the advance. The company experienced its first fight at the National Bridge on the 11th of June. The company received credit for brave conduct in the fight, which continued long into the night, and received special distinction for bringing from the scene of the battle, under fire, several wagons loaded with specie (for the payment of the army) that had been upset down an embankment during the engagement. John Hoffman was killed in the fight and Frederick Smith wounded. Twenty-five were wounded of other companies. After resting one day at the National Bridge, the command advanced, passing over the battle-ground of Cerro Gordo and by "Encesin," Santa Anna's fine country-seat, entered the city of Jalapa, the Mexican Paradise, June 15th. Being joined here by the force under Colonel Shields, which had been occupying the city to keep open communications, composed partly of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the whole force advanced in the direction of the city and castle of Perote, some eighty miles farther in the interior, and on June 21st arrived at this interesting point, entering upon the table-lands of Mexico, and having passed around the snow-clad mountain-peak of Orizaba, its summit being eighteen thousand feet above the sea.

Guerrillas were constantly hanging on the flanks and made attacks at every opportunity, and the greatest precaution was necessarily observed. At La Hoya quite a fight took place, in which Captain Walker, with his company of mounted rifles, took part, and the enemy was routed with considerable loss in killed and wounded, our loss being small. At Jalapa the company lost, as was supposed at the time by assassination, their popular and famous old drummer, John Sifficks. It was afterwards learned, however, that he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and was kept to the close of the war and died in the city of New Orleans on his way home. The castle of Perote is one of the greatest fortifications in the country, covering twenty-two acres of ground, mounting one hundred and twenty guns, and erected in the strongest and most permanent way, and looks as if it were impregnable if fairly defended by a competent force. The First Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, with Captain Walker's mounted rifles, were the garrison of the castle. Here the company met many of their acquaintances that had preceded them in the war. Surgeon John C. Reynolds, with Sutler D. M. Dull, both from McVeytown, manifested much kindness to those of their acquaintance in the company. General Cadwallader's force remained at this place for two weeks, waiting the arrival of General Pillow with additional reinforcement. The following extract from the diary of an officer gives an idea of the way our soldiers suffered in the Mexican War:

"A great many sick, in consequence of the climate and the exposure, there not being tents sufficient to protect the officers and men from the inclemency of the weather. In consequence of this, hundreds are in the hospital. Half the men of our company are sick and cannot do duty. The march from Vera Cruz was severe on officers and men alike. Men dropped dead on the way. Hundreds would give out on the march and lay down exhausted on the way, and had to be forced up in the evening by the rear guard to prevent their falling into the hands and being killed by the guerrillas. At night, tired, debilitated and worn out, would lie down on the ground hundreds with no covering but the canopy."

Every day the "Dead March" was heard and the volleys over the dead comrade, who found a grave far from home in a foreign land. Sergeant Joseph Dull, who enlisted at McVeytown, a very worthy man and zealous soldier, being left at Vera Cruz sick, and having gotten better, undertook to rejoin the company by the next train, died on the way and was interred with honors of war by Captain Syborg's company of the same regiment, near Eucerro, about ten miles east of Jalapa.

General Pillow, having arrived with two thousand men, and being the ranking officer, assumed the command of the whole force of about four thousand men, with a train of five hundred wagons, took up the line of march July 2d and left Perote for the headquarters of the army at Puebla, eighty miles distant on the highway to the city of Mexico. The enemy made occasional demonstrations, especially at the Pinal Pass, but no serious attack was made, and the force reached and marched into the beautiful city of Puebla on the 8th of July. Large numbers of Scott's army and of the people of the city turned out to receive the long-wished-for reinforcements. Major Wm. H. Graham, an old veteran of the Fourth United States Infantry, and who had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry, the regiment of which the Juniata Guards formed a part, now known as Company D of that regiment, joined the regiment here, and soon after, Colonel A. C. Ramsey being sick, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham became the permanent commander until killed at the battle of Molino del Rey.

The month spent at Puebla was one of great interest and enjoyment. During this time General Scott was organizing and preparing his army for the grand march upon the city of Mexico, and drills and reviews were the order of the day. The movement was to take place as soon as General Frank Pierce arrived with the last expected train and reinforcements, which took place August 7, 1847. An officer's diary gives this account of the advance,—

"August 7th.—The First Division left this morning —3000 strong—under the command of General Twiggs, for the City of Mexico. I passed along the line as it was formed in front of General Scott's headquarters, fronting the grand Plaza. The column extended along the street three-quarters of a mile. They gave a deafening cheer, the music struck up

'Yankee Doodle,' and off they marched for the 'Halls of the Montezumas.'"

General Quitman left with his division on the 8th, General Worth on the 9th and General Pillow on the 10th. Quitman's division was composed of volunteers; the other three divisions, together with Colonel Summer's brigade of cavalry and the artillery, were all regulars. The Juniata Guards, now Company D, Eleventh Regiment United States army, was in General Pillow's division, Cadwallader's brigade. The route the army was required to march was over one hundred miles to the city of Mexico, and the road crossed the lofty mountain a little west of the great Snow Mountain and volcano, Popocatepetl, into the Valley of Mexico. At this point the diary referred to says,—

"Again in the advance, Company D the leading company. A severe, hard march to-day for twenty-five miles. To give encouragement and spirit to the troops, the band would play in front and sometimes would stop and play while the brigade marched past. The power of music the world confesses, and its reviving power was realized to-day. There was no fighting to-day, although expected. In ascending the mountain we passed through ten miles of woods, and, tired and weary, at length, to our great delight, the Valley of Mexico burst upon our view, and the city, with its domes and church-spires glistening in the bright sun, many miles away up the valley. The sight was grand and beautiful in the extreme and inspiring to the soldiers. Lakes, extended plains, cities, towns and villages and haciendas dotted the great historic valley of the Aztecs. Here was the home of Montezuma and the theatre of Cortez's wonderful and romantic achievements nearly three centuries ago."

General Scott, finding the eastern defenses of the city of Mexico too strong to be taken without great loss, hit upon the expedient of his famous flank march of thirty miles around Lake Chalco and the advance upon the south of the city; he was successful in this movement, the advance column arriving at the city of San Augustine on the evening of the 17th of August, this city being only eight miles from the city of Mexico. Within the next twenty-four hours the whole of Scott's army had concentrated at San Augustine, and General Worth had advanced within cannon-shot of the enemy's strong defenses at San Antonio, two miles nearer the city of Mexico. On the arrival of Pillow's division on the 18th, the Eleventh Infantry, with Captain Kearney's and Captain McReynolds' companies of dragoons, under the direction of Captain Robert E. Lee, of General Scott's staff, were ordered to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Contreras. In doing this Captain Lee took his escort right into an advance force of the enemy in the Pedregal and had a lively fight, in which Captain Irwin's company was noted for its gallant conduct. The enemy suffered quite a loss in killed and prisoners. Lieutenant McCoy saved the life of a Mexican soldier and secured him as a prisoner when at the point of being shot down by one of his men. Our soldiers were disposed not to give quarter on account of the Mexicans having assassinated so many of our men.

The account of the operations for the next two days we extract from an officer's diary,—

"August 18.—We quarter to-night in a fine house in the city of San Augustine. Orange-trees bearing fruit in the court-yard, and Col. Graham cautioned the soldiers against taking the oranges, and the tempting fruit was left hanging upon the branches. To-morrow will disclose great events most assuredly. There will be a great battle. May the Great and Good Being preserve us through the contest and grant victory to our arms.

"19th.—The great movement began this morning. General Pillow's Division moved at nine o'clock, Cadwallader's brigade leading, the 11th in the advance. The direction was the same road that had been reconnoitered by Captain Lee the previous evening, and where we had the skirmish. Pillow occupied the hill until Twiggs' Division passed. At this time the enemy opened fire by their artillery from Contreras. Twiggs was to make the attack on the fortifications; Pillow was to support. The difficulties of the way, which was over Pedregal of lava, rocks and fissures, almost insurmountable. McGruder's battery was advanced, and was soon dismounted by the enemy's fire, causing considerable slaughter of men and officers. Horses could not pass at all, and the men with great difficulty. Cadwallader's brigade succeeded in working its way, all on foot, over the rocky way, and he deployed his force on the plain, between the enemy on the hill and the city. To the right and front of Cadwallader, Santa Anna appeared in person, with probably six thousand men, drawn up in line of battle only a few hundred yards off. One of their reconnoitering parties came so close

that two companies on our right, Irwin's and Guthrie's, were ordered to open fire, which was returned by the enemy. Here we were in a tight place, with a large force of the enemy in front and rear. We had no artillery. The officers were on foot, their horses not being able to pass the Pedregal. About dusk General Smith's brigade, of Twiggs' division, and followed by General Riley's and Shields'. Our company (Irwin's) was ordered to occupy the village church. Generals Smith and Cadwallader had their headquarters in this church, and here it was determined and ordered to storm the enemy's works on the hill of Contreras at the dawn of next day. Col. Riley was to head the storming-party, composed of his own brigade, to be supported by Cadwallader. General Smith commanded in person, in consequence of Generals Smith and Twiggs having become separated from their commands.

"20th.—At two o'clock this morning our company left the church, joined the regiment and marched towards the hill, preceded by Riley's brigade. The march was to the right of the fort, the intention being to go round in that direction and come upon them in the rear. The march was in rain and mud. Day approached before the troops were in position. The enemy became aware of the movement and prepared to give us a warm reception. In consequence of the rain, the arms of the troops had to be examined and many soldiers had to withdraw their loads and put in new ones with powder dry. This took time. At length the position was gained, and the column steadily moved, the storming regiments in array with flags flying, arms gleaming and swords flashing. Then the firing began—a most terrible roar of cannon and musketry. In less than twenty minutes the fort was in our possession, and the ground strewn with the dead and the dying; the veterans of the renowned Hidalgo were swept from their works with the force of an avalanche.

"One moment, like ten thousand drums,
The musketry rolls out;
While like the bass-drum's booming knells,
The cannons' diapason swells,
With many a mingled shout;
A gallant storm—a thousand shouts!
And lo! the foes fly fast;
In maddened haste, in wild alarms
They break their ranks, they leave their arms
Like chaff before the blast!"

This was a great victory for the American army, and created the greatest enthusiasm. It turned the right flanks of the enemy's general works in defense of the city, and made the strong defenses of San Antonio untenable, and caused the force there to fall back to Cherubusco, with General Worth in pursuit. At this point the officer's diary gives this account,—

"After the taking of the fortifications on the hill, Twiggs', Pillow's and part of Quitman's divisions, moved towards the city, distant about six miles, but in full and magnificent view from our elevated ground. When near Cherubusco the next stronghold of the enemy, 'Old Chippewa,' that we had not seen for twenty-four hours, came riding down the long column. Cheer after cheer greeted the old veteran. When opposite our regiment, and after we had cheered him with our whole hearts, he stopped for a moment and addressed us in the following words: 'Thanks! Thanks to God, and glory to this gallant army; I wish I could hug every one of you to my bosom.' He spoke these words with great emphasis and emotion. At this time we were nearer to the enemy's works at Cherubusco than we thought, as very soon a brisk fire was heard in our front, and it was manifest that the battle had begun, as the volume of the cannons' roar increased. Every officer was alive to the contest. General Pillow, in person, led our regiment off to the right to support the Sixth Infantry of General Worth's command, which had been driven back on the San Antonio Causeway. Here we were under very heavy fire within one hundred and fifty yards of the two forts, and continually advancing closer. The contest was long and sanguinary. In the course of three hours the enemy's forts and fortifications were in our hands, but at the great sacrifice of one thousand of our men, in killed and wounded. Our regiment pressed forward along the Causeway leading to the city with Worth's advanced regiments, and until we received the order of recall. While here we witnessed the daring charge of Kearney's dragoons upon the San Antonio Gaseta, and cheered them most heartily as they passed us with banners flying and flashing sabres, and with the sound and force of a tempest."

These successes of the American army alarmed Santa Anna and the Mexican government, and during the night they sent a deputation from the city to General Scott's headquarters, at the city of San Augustine, proposing an armistice and negotiations for peace. General Scott granted and agreed to the armistice, and the eighteen days of its duration resulted not in peace, but in terrible and bloody war. It gave our army rest, however, and fitted it for further triumphs. In these eighteen days our army took possession of all the country on the south side of the city of Mexico, including towns, villages and cities, in a compass of ten miles, and lived in-doors, enjoying all the beauties and luxuries of a rich country, teeming with plenty. Our regiment had quarters in the Hacienda San Jose, near the village Mexcoac,

and from which we had a good view of the city of Mexico, could hear their church-bells and their army salutes. The cities of San Augustine and Tacubaya, ten miles apart, were the extreme points of our army, and Worth's division occupied the latter city and was in good cannon-range of the famed castle of Chapultepec. It was at the village of Mexcoac, where the thirty-two deserters from our army captured in the battle of Cherubusco, were hung, (most of them just after the Stars and Stripes floated from the castle, that being the signal given by General Kearney for swinging them off), which was the penalty for deserting and fighting against the American flag.

On the 7th of September General Scott, finding that Santa Anna was violating it, terminated the armistice, the tocsin of war was sounded, and the hosts were again marshaled for the contest,—

"In the afternoon of to-day the regiment was marched from their comfortable quarters at the Hacienda to about a mile nearer the city, where we encamped. A half-hour after dusk, when we had everything arranged for a comfortable night's rest, an order came from General Scott that the regiment should report to him at Tacubaya in two hours. We immediately formed without even striking tents, and marched direct for headquarters, three miles distant. Before nine o'clock P.M. we were reported by General Cadwallader as being ready for any service which was required. We laid on our arms to await further orders. Next morning, at 3½ o'clock, September 8th, we were again formed and quietly marched towards the enemy's works at Molino del Rey, about a mile and a half distant, the object being to attack these works, lying directly west and under the guns of the Castle of Chapultepec. The part of the American Army that was ordered by General Scott to accomplish the work of driving the enemy from his position was composed of Cadwallader's brigade, Worth's division, a part of which was to be the storming-party, Duncan's and Hager's batteries, some other artillery force and the cavalry, —about thirty-two hundred men in all. We gained the eminence near the forts before daylight, when the artillery opened, the infantry continuing to move steadily forward. At the dawn of day the storming force was near the enemy's lines, which extended from fort to fort, and a heavy musketry fire was opened, which was terribly destructive to life, and the storming column, a large part having been killed and wounded, was forced back. At this critical moment our regiment (the Eleventh) was deployed, advanced rapidly and charged the enemy. A most destructive fire was poured upon us, killing and wounding one-fourth of the regiment. Notwithstanding the hail-storm of bullets, the officers and men who had not fallen pressed gallantly forward, driving the enemy and occupying his line. The battle continued to rage, during which the enemy made an effort to retake the position from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed. Our loss in this battle was so great that the battle of Molino del Rey is known as the bloodiest of the war. Out of the thirty-two hundred engaged, over eight hundred were killed and wounded, and amongst them many distinguished and valuable officers. In our own regiment forty-three were killed and wounded, being over one-fourth of the number engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, our commanding officer, an old army officer of distinction, was killed, having twelve wounds upon his person. Lieutenant Johnson, a brother of Governor Johnson, was killed in the charge. Captain Irwin was severely wounded in the left hand. John Sigler was killed; John Hayes and Isaac Mahan mortally wounded, and died after the battle. James Rager, Macluney Radcliff and I. Hite were wounded, but not fatally. Lieutenant McCoy was the sixth in rank in his regiment before entering the battle, and at its close was the ranking officer for duty, collected the men, formed the lines and being relieved by fresh troops under General Frank Pierce, marched the regiment from the field."

From this day Lieutenant McCoy became the permanent commander of the company, Captain Irwin, in consequence of his wound, being in the hospital. The company having been reduced by battle and sickness, two other companies, for the time of the fighting, were consolidated with it, making it seventy-five strong; Lieutenant McCoy was placed in command. Operations continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th down near the city, between the San Antonio and the Piedad Causeways, leading into the city. Batteries were planted, and some skirmishing took place. On the night of the 11th, Pillow's division was taken back to the battle-ground of Molino del Rey, with a view of besieging Chapultepec and capturing this stronghold, as it was necessary to do this before advancing upon the city,—

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 12th we were again on the move, with the object of capturing this impregnable stronghold, to any but American soldiers. At the break of day our division was deployed in the open plain south and west of the Castle of Chapultepec. Soon our artillery opened, and the

enemy quickly returned the fire. The bombardment was continued all day with good effect and but little loss on our part. Lieutenant McCoy was ordered to report with his company to Captain Robert E. Lee (the great Confederate general in the late Rebellion), to aid him in planting a battery of heavy guns, and spent most of the day, receiving the thanks of that distinguished officer at the completion of the work. Although tired and weary, in the evening the same officer and company was ordered on dangerous outpost duty, with orders to occupy the *Cassa Mata* fort, in the rear of our force, and to hold it to the last.

"September 13, 1849, at 7 o'clock (says the officer's diary), the whole army was on the move and concentrating in the direction of the south and southwest of the castle, that being the only assailable part. It had been determined to carry it by assault, and the columns, with the ladders and other arrangements for the purpose, had been arranged previously. Before the columns of infantry and storming-parties advanced the heavy guns were opened from all our batteries and poured in a terrible fire of shot and shell, then ceased, and the whole force gallantly and determinedly moved to the attack in the face of the heavy fire of musketry, shell and grape, and in less than an hour after the advance was made the Stars and Stripes were seen floating from the flag-pole of the castle. Such a burst of joy no man ever heard as this important result was accomplished. General Bravo, the commanding general of the castle, and a good many prisoners were taken; besides, a great many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our army lost no time in pushing on towards the city; General Quitman, with his volunteers, taking the Causeway leading to the *Belen Gareta*, and General Worth, supported by Pillow's troops, now under Cadwallader, advanced by the Causeway leading to the *San Cosme Gareta*, and before dark both gates were in our possession, and by ten o'clock at night a mortar battery was throwing bombs into the heart of the city. Great success attended our army to-day. The storming of the Castle of Chapultepec struck consternation into the enemy. During the night Santa Anna, his army and the Mexican government evacuated the city, and a deputation came out to General Scott and surrendered the city, and in the morning, about one o'clock, General Scott made his grand entry into the city of Mexico, at the head of the Cavalry Brigade. He rode into the Grand Plaza, alighted at the National Palace, went into one of the grand apartments, and penned his famous congratulatory order, in which may be found these words: 'Under the favor of God, by the valor of this army, after many glorious victories, we have hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico and on the Palace of its Government.'"

Within a week from this time nearly the whole army had entered the city. This had to be done gradually, as the quarters could be secured, which were in churches, convents and public buildings, so far as possible.

"To-day, September 22, 1847, the 11th Infantry, commanded by Major L. F. Hunter, marched into the famed city of Mexico. Thousands were lined along the streets to see. Our Band played various tunes as we marched through the streets, and when near the Grand Plaza, struck up 'Yankee Doodle.' The scene was interesting and exciting. We are quartered in the Convent Santo Domingo, on Guadaloupe Street, and within two squares of the Grand Plaza."

Although all this series of victories were gained, and great sacrifices made of thousands of gallant men, yet there was no peace. General Scott had left Puebla with an army of ten thousand five hundred men, and after the battles he entered the city with about seven thousand effective men, and now his great effort and duty was to hold this great city of two hundred thousand of a population until reinforcements could be brought from the States to secure and preserve the fruits of victory. Scott's small army was therefore wholly engaged for months in the performance of the most careful guard duty all through and around the city.

A train of wagons, with an escort of troops, left on the 1st of November, with a view of opening the road to Vera Cruz, three hundred miles away. Some of the wounded and disabled and some discharged soldiers took this opportunity of returning to their homes. Captain Irwin and Sergeant M. T. McGinnis were with this train. D. M. Dull, who had been an amateur soldier with Colonel J. W. Geary's command of Pennsylvania volunteers, and honorably mentioned in his report of the battle of Chapultepec, also left in the same train. Corporal William M. Coulter and Joseph Jackson were afterwards discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned home in a subsequent train for Vera Cruz.

In about three months from the capture of the city reinforcements began to arrive. General Cushing and General Patterson each brought a force of several thousand troops, and this was a great relief to the army in the city.

On the 6th of January, 1848, General Cadwallader was sent with a force of several thousand men, of which our regiment formed a part, to occupy Toluca, the capital of the State of

Mexico, lying about forty miles southwest of the city of Mexico, in the great Toluca Valley. This was accomplished without any opposition on the part of the enemy. The Eleventh Regiment was detached and occupied the city of Lormes, a strategic point, and which had been fortified, and situated on the north side of the valley, and within thirty miles of the city of Mexico. Here the regiment remained, enjoying good health, performing the routine of military duty for a period of five months, during which time the negotiations for peace were in progress.

While the company was at this city, those of its members who had been left behind in the different hospitals, and had not been discharged or died, rejoined. About one-third of the company had been thus left, of which the following died or were discharged from hospital:

David L. Bogle, died September 25, 1847, at Perote.
Robert Campbell, died July 5, 1847, at Perote.
John Goodwin, died August 5, 1847, at Perote.
John McLenahan, died October 20, 1847, at Perote.
Isaac J. Stephens, died November 30, 1847, at Perote.
William Cook, died 1847, at Point Isabel.
Daniel S. Disbrow, died November 20, 1847, at city of Mexico.
John Fink, died August 14, 1847, at Puebla.
Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, died September 17, 1847, at Puebla.
Simon Pennington, died August 10, 1847, at Puebla.
William H. Rager, died November 8, 1847, at Puebla.
James Roles, died 1847, at Puebla.
Joseph Sedinger, died August 18, 1847, at Puebla.
Isaiah Knight, died July 17, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
William Roles, died at Vera Cruz.
John Siffick, died July 6, 1848, at New Orleans.
John Taylor, died October 10, 1847, at city of Mexico.
James Hite, died August 25, 1848, at Staten Island, N. Y.
Isaac Correll, discharged November 18, 1847, at Vera Cruz.
Thomas Gibbs, discharged November 18, 1847, at Baton Rouge, La.
Reuben Hall, discharged November 7, 1847, at Puebla.
Sergeant B. F. Miller, discharged 1847, at Baton Rouge, La.
Corporal G. W. Soult, discharged February 5, 1848, at New Orleans.
Jesse Walker, deserted from hospital, Baton Rouge, January, 1848.

Several second lieutenants had been appointed to Company D that circumstances had prevented joining the company. One of these was Lieutenant Thomas Welsh, who had been wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, and after joining the company, in consequence of this wound, was required to return to his home in Columbia, Pa. He became the distinguished colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late Rebellion, and was promoted to brigadier-general, and while in the campaign against Vicksburg contracted sickness from which he died. Lieutenant James Keenan was another one who joined the company and remained with it until discharged. He was, after the war, appointed adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and when General Frank Pierce became President of the United States he appointed him consul to Honolulu, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he returned with the intention of fighting for the Union, but died in New York City soon after his arrival. Lieutenant William H. Scott served with the company from Vera Cruz up to the city of Mexico, and was a brave and intelligent officer, and had served in Jeff. Davis' regiment, under General Taylor; was from Vicksburg, and through Davis' influence received transfer into the old army; becoming involved in a duel with a brother officer, was compelled to resign, when he joined Colonel Walker's expedition to Central America and was blown up in one of his ill-fated vessels. Lieutenant J. Minor Stout was another young officer who was temporarily attached to the company and served with it a few months near the close of the war. Corporal John A. Bayard enlisted in Belmont, was appointed a second lieutenant in the regiment and soon after retired from the service.

Many changes necessarily took place in the non-commissioned officers of the company. The first sergeant's, one of the most important positions, had been filled before the company left home by John Maguigan, a very worthy man; but having taken sick, he, after recovering, was detached on the recruiting service and never rejoined the company in Mexico. It therefore became necessary to select another, an acting first sergeant, for this important position. This soldier was found in the person of James B. Alexander, a young man of talent and intelli-

gence from the east end of the Kishacoquillas Valley, who filled the place with commendable faithfulness and courage. His fidelity and services were such that he deserves well of his country. Isaac Signer and Albert B. Kauffmann, two gallant soldiers (the former wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey), became sergeants. The corporals were William O. Bogle, Henry Wells, Peter Beaver and James M. Rager; the latter had been badly wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey.

As to the services of the rank and file of the company there can be no question, as they were long, arduous, faithful and brave. They never, in all the varied fights and battles, turned their backs to the enemy. They charged and stormed the enemy's works whenever and wherever ordered. In the hottest part of the battle of Molino del Rey, when the old regulars of Worth's division were repulsed by the enemy's murderous fire, the company leading the regiment charged with the greatest gallantry into the breach, retaking the lost ground, driving the enemy, and maintaining their ground in the bloody struggle with the greatest enthusiasm until the victory was secured. In the terrible fighting and advance into the enemy's lines on the Pedregal, the storming of their works on the heights of Contreras, and the charge with Worth upon the *Fe de pont* in the battle of Cherubusco, the same determined, gallant spirit was manifested. But there was a more dangerous and destructive enemy to contend against than the battle-field. The climate and the disease of the country relentlessly decimated the ranks of the whole army. The march through the hospitals to the soldier's grave was continuous and unceasing, and thousands of brave hearts who had left happy Northern homes found their last resting-place beneath the clods of the plains and valleys of Mexico.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

* * * * * * * * * *

"Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

As before indicated, Captain William H. Irwin was in command of the company until he was severely wounded in the sanguinary battle of Molino del Rey. On account of this wound and debility, he was permitted to return to his home at Lewistown, where he was assigned to the recruiting service, and was continued on that duty until the end of the war, Lieutenant McCoy remaining in command of the company nearly a year after, and returning with it when peace was declared. Captain Irwin has received honorable mention for gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which he participated, by the commanding officers of the regiment, in their official reports, and received the commission of major by brevet from the President of the United States, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

General George Cadwallader, who commanded the brigade of which the Eleventh Regiment, United States army, composed a part, has made the following record of the conduct of Lieutenant T. T. McCoy in the several engagements under his command:

"A reference to the official reports will show that the services of Lieutenant McCoy were not overlooked, either by the commanding officer of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, or, after his death, by his successor, Major Hunter, and that he is also particularly named in high terms in my report. I take pleasure in referring to them here. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Graham's report of August 22, 1847, speaking of the attack on Contreras, on the 19th, and of a detachment on the flank, says: 'This small force of eighty men, Companies D and I, Eleventh Infantry, under Captains Irwin and Guthrie, and Lieutenants McCoy, McClellan and Scott, gallantly performed this duty, killing a number of both Lancers and Infantry.' And again, after speaking of the battle of Cherubusco, attests to the gallantry and determined courage of Lieutenant McCoy and others. My own report, dated August 22, 1847 (Contreras and Cherubusco), speaks handsomely of the services of the Eleventh Infantry, and notices with commendation the services of Lieutenant McCoy. Major Hunter's report, dated September 10, 1847 (Lieutenant-Colonel Graham having been killed at Molino del Rey), says: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, with Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, pursued the enemy to the left, although he (Colonel Graham) was badly wounded in two places, and while leading a charge on a large and fortified building still in possession of the enemy, a

volley of musketry was fired upon him, inflicting two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes on the field he had so gallantly assisted to win;' and in conclusion he names particularly Lieutenant McCoy among the most distinguished. My own report, September 10, 1847, particularly names Lieutenant McCoy in referring to the death of Colonel Graham, in the assault upon Molino del Rey. Major Hunter's report of September 16, 1847, again mentions Lieutenant McCoy. I know he was a good and efficient officer, and rendered most gallant services on many occasions, and was particularly distinguished at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey."

He also received the commission of brevet-captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco.

The negotiations for peace having been concluded and the treaty ratified, prompt arrangements were made for withdrawing the army from Mexico. On the 30th of May, 1848, the Eleventh Infantry took up the line of march, and the next day arrived in the city of Mexico, where it remained until the 4th of June, and on that day, with joy and rejoicing, it began the march for "home, sweet home," and arrived at Vera Cruz on the June 29th. July 1st, set sail in the ship "America" for New Orleans, where it arrived July 8th. Remaining a few days encamped at Carrollton, reshipped on a steamer, and went round by sea to Fort Hamilton, on the channel near the city of New York, and was mustered out of the service of the United States by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Plympton, U. S. A., on the 16th day of August, A.D. 1848. Before leaving Fort Hamilton the company, as a parting testimonial of their respect and regard for Captain Irwin and Lieutenant McCoy, presented each with a beautiful and costly sword, with the battles through which they had passed engraved upon them. The company returned to Lewistown on the 25th of August, 1848, and on the next day was honored by the citizens and the people of the county by a public reception, and a sumptuous dinner by the ladies in the court-house. In reply to a complimentary address of welcome on behalf of the people, Captain Irwin, Dr. Bower and Lieutenant McCoy made short addresses. That of Lieutenant McCoy is the only one now extant, and is as follows:

"Your very kind words, and the peculiar and very interesting associations of this occasion, have nearly deprived me of proper terms in which to express our sense of gratitude. Our hearts are full, our tongues almost mute. This deeply exciting, this all-absorbing scene is indelibly stamped upon our hearts. A welcome so cordial, hearty, and universal and splendid, has seldom been witnessed. It is with sensations of delight and heartfelt gratitude that I view so many of the patriotic people of Mifflin County present themselves, with hearts swelled with gratitude, and eyes dimmed with tears of joy, to do honor to that gallant band of soldiers now before you, to welcome them to their dear homes, their beloved friends and families.

"The God of battles, in His great goodness, has mercifully preserved them through strange and wonderful scenes. He has thrown His protecting shield around them in singular vicissitudes, hardships and afflictions—emphatically in all the dangers of the land and sea, the battle and the pestilence. Gratitude deep and lasting, I trust, is felt by every heart to Him who has thus manifested His goodness and power in their preservation. I am rejoiced in being enabled to say that amidst the dangers and trying circumstances by which they have been surrounded they ever presented the truly noble characteristics of the American soldier,—patriotic, brave and devoted, anxious to deserve well of this great and glorious country of which they were proud to be natives and defenders, and to which they return with hearts better fitted for appreciating her excellencies. They had a commander who dared to lead them into the thickest of the fight—they dared to follow, and with that irresistible enthusiasm which has always distinguished our victorious troops in Mexico. But apart from this patriotic impulse that impelled to the discharge of our duty, we had a particular incentive to endeavor to act well our part. We had generous, noble friends who were observing our conduct and movements with an abiding, indeed, almost a fatherly interest. They were embalmed in our affections, and were ever present in our minds. That parting scene when about to leave you for the camp and the battle-field, exhibited here and at McVeytown, was a continued, bright and happy recollection. This all-absorbing thought inspired us with strength in moments of weakness and despondency, gave encouragement in darkness and difficulties, and nerved us in the hour of conflict. This feeling possessed us like a living spirit. Rather would these gallant fellows have left their bones to whiten the plains and valleys of Mexico than have offended you by proving recreant, and coming short of the high expectations you had formed of their courage and gallantry.

"I regret that my closing words must be mingled with the shades of sorrow and sadness. The only reflection that is in the least calculated to disturb the perfect delight of this happy occasion is that *all* our

beloved and gallant comrades are not with us to experience the joys of this welcome. Many (nearly one-third of the number) who left with us with high hopes and happy anticipations, and looked forward to an occasion like the present, are now resting, far from country, from friends and home, beneath the clods of the valleys and plains of Mexico. Some of them fell fighting upon the battle-field, others by the slow process of disease. We mourn their fate, and sympathize with their friends. Our consolation is, and it is a comfort that friends and comrades may have, that they died in the service of their country, a sacrifice upon her altar, to aid in purchasing the great and enviable achievements which have shed a brighter lustre upon the American name. This remnant before you have returned, and live to-day to receive and rejoice in your congratulations. They feel grateful, very grateful, for your kindness. They never can, they never will, forget you. Accept the soldier's gratitude."

The company was in the United States service a year and a half, and arrived in Mexico just in time to engage in the most interesting part of the war. In that time it had traveled about eight thousand miles in various ways (none by railroad), nearly one thousand of which was on the march in Mexico, beneath a tropical sun.

The history of the Juniata Guards presents a true idea of the horrible ravages of war. Twenty-five of the original number never returned to their northern homes, having been killed in battle or died from disease. Many others, whose fortune it was to be again permitted to greet their friends and look upon the hills and valleys of their native mountain homes, brought with them the seeds of disease which ultimately brought them to untimely graves. At this writing very few are living of those that returned to Mifflin County in August, 1848. It is believed by an officer of the company that not more than fifteen survive. Lieutenant McCoy, Sergeant I. Beatty Alexander, Reynolds McDonald, James Carr and Frederick Smith are the only survivors now living in Mifflin County. John Diehl and James Fulton are known to be living in Centre County, and Henry Suloff in Juniata County. Some of the company who were living twenty-five years ago, when the life of the Union was in great peril, again entered the service to do battle for the old flag, very precious to them, that they had followed through the smoke and fire of many a hotly-contested field in the great valley of Mexico. Corporal J. A. Bayard, of Bellefonte, who had been promoted to a lieutenancy in Mexico, entered the cavalry service as a lieutenant in the late Rebellion, and died at home soon after the war. Corporal G. W. Soult served as a captain in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and at the close of the war returned to his home in Lewistown and died a few years ago, a worthy and esteemed citizen. Private B. F. Miller served as a captain in the late war and died in the service. Amongst others who were known to have engaged in the late war, and died in the service, were Robert Davis, William Cowden and Corporal J. N. Rager. Privates Samuel Patterson, James Fulton, Uriah Kitchen, Frederick Smith, Reynolds McDonald, Jacob Carpenter and Corporal Peter Beaver were also in the service for the preservation of the government and the Union.

Sketches of Generals Irwin and McCoy.—Captain William H. Irwin and Lieutenant Thomas F. McCoy were both natives of Mifflin County, and both had been prominently identified with the volunteer military of the county for years previous to the Mexican War, and in this service had received all the military education and fitness they possessed when they engaged in real and active military life.

Captain Irwin was a lawyer by profession, and was an accomplished and a distinguished public speaker. He practiced his profession at the Mifflin County bar before and after the Mexican War, but also engaged in other pursuits, and in later years gave little attention to the law. Soon after the Mexican War he was appointed by the Governor adjutant-general of this State. After retiring from this position he engaged in politics, and was prominent in the Whig party in this part of the State, and advocated the claims of that party on the stump. On one or two occasions he was a candidate for Congress in this district, but was not successful, on account of the district being strongly Democratic.

When the late Rebellion was inaugurated, General Irwin was ready for the contest, and

was amongst the first to volunteer in the Logan Guards and march through Baltimore to the defense of the capital. Soon after the firing upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for twenty-five regiments of three months' volunteers from this State, and Governor Curtin commissioned General Irwin colonel of the Seventh Regiment and in command of this regiment, took part in the movement of General Robert Patterson in his demonstration near Martinsburg and Winchester, Va., in the early days of the war. The three months' service being ended, he was soon after commissioned by Governor Curtin colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a three years' regiment. In the organization of the Army of the Potomac by General McClellan, this regiment was assigned to Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, of the Sixth Army Corps, in which it did good and gallant service until the close of the war. Colonel Irwin, with his regiment, was with General McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, in the effort to capture the city of Richmond, the Confederate capital. Being in Hancock's brigade, he shared in the distinction acquired by that officer in the battle of Williamsburg, and received his thanks on the field, and was in the movements of the Seven Days' Fight, and the famous retreat and successful backward movement of the army to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. Richmond being made safe from capture, General Lee now marched his army north, against General Pope, and encountered and defeated him at the battle of Second Bull Run. In the mean time the Army of the Potomac had been transferred to the vicinity of Washington, part of it in time to share in this disastrous battle, but in good time to be reorganized with Pope's army, under the lead of McClellan, and to dissipate the clouds hanging over the Union cause in the victories of South Mountain and Antietam. In these two engagements Colonel Irwin was in command of Smith's brigade, and rendered good and gallant service, in which he received honorable mention in the official report of his superior officer. Colonel Irwin's regiment having been greatly reduced in number, he made application to the War Department to have it consolidated into a less number of companies, and the surplus officers assigned to the recruiting service. The Department favoring this application, this was done, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huling being left in command in the field, Colonel Irwin and the other assigned officers were ordered on the recruiting service. The colonel returned to the front just in time to have command of his regiment in the movements which preceded the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 29th of April, 1863, the brigade to which his regiment belonged was ordered on the very perilous duty of crossing the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, in pontoon boats, to gain possession of the south side of the river, preliminary to the laying of a pontoon bridge. This was done in the face and under the fire of a considerable force of the enemy stationed at that point with a view of defeating the attempt. Notwithstanding the great advantages of the enemy, the effort was successful, but the loss in killed and wounded was considerable. Colonel Irwin received a severe and painful wound in the foot, and which caused his absence from the front for some months. Captain Freeborne, from Lewistown, was mortally wounded in this same engagement, and died some time after in the city of Washington. When Colonel Irwin returned to his regiment, he remained at the front but a short time, having concluded that his condition of health and his disabilities from wounds were such that he was unsuited for the hard tugs of the service, resigned his commission and retired from the army in October, 1863. He afterwards received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the war. After the War of the Rebellion, when General Hancock was in command of the Southern Department, General Irwin was on his staff as attorney-general, or legal adviser.

General Irwin remained in Lewistown, engaged in business pursuits, for several years after the war, and then removed to the State of Indiana, where he was engaged in mining operations and railroad enterprises, and not being successful in them, removed to the city of Louisville, Ky. Having married (being his second marriage) an estimable lady of that city,

he made that place his permanent residence. His death occurred at Louisville, January 17, 1886. He leaves a widow and a son aged about ten years in that city. He also leaves an only daughter by his first wife,—Henrietta, wife of John B. Hannum, Esq., a lawyer of Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

Brevet Captain Thomas F. McCoy was the youngest of a family of nine children of John and Jane McCoy, the mother being a daughter of William Junkin, one of the early settlers in what is now known as Bratton township, Mifflin County. In early life and up to manhood his residence was in McVeytown, and some time before going to the Mexican War, he was the editor and publisher of the *Village Herald*, a newspaper independent in politics, published in that place. After the Mexican War, he returned to his former home, and was soon after elected prothonotary of the county, in which office he served acceptably for six years. Having studied law under the direction of D. W. Woods, Esq., he was admitted to the Mifflin County bar in 1857. At the beginning of the war of the late Rebellion, having volunteered for service, Governor Curtin appointed him to the position of deputy quartermaster-general of the State, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which he served faithfully until August, 1862, when, preferring more active service, he was appointed and commissioned by the Governor colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the place of Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle, deceased, and assumed the actual command of the regiment, then at the front, at Cedar Mountain, south of Culpeper, Va., in the army of General Pope. In this position, occasionally commanding a brigade and detachments of several regiments, he served from Pope's campaign of Second Bull Run, participating in more than twenty fights and battles, and in nearly all the movements of the Army of the Potomac, including the nine months' siege of Petersburg, up to the climax of the war, on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, and was in the force under Sheridan, across Lee's path, early in the morning of that day, when the white flag advanced from the Confederate lines.

In the battle of the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, August 19, 1864, Colonel McCoy had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy; but, with visions of Libby Prison life before his eyes, at the imminent risk of being shot down in the attempt, he made a successful dash for liberty, found safety in the second Union line of battle, and was thus saved to command his regiment in the triumphant battle of the 21st, the second day after, on the same field, being the third battle within four days for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, where Lee's force received a disastrous repulse, with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In General Grant's last grand flank movement previous to crossing the James River and advancing upon Petersburg, the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, was assigned the important duty of covering the movement from the enemy. The One Hundred and Seventh, under Colonel McCoy, was placed at an important point, and performed the duty with such success that Major-General Crawford, in command of the division, gave official acknowledgment of it in these words:

"The general commanding expresses his satisfaction at the efficient manner in which you and the officers and men under your command performed the part assigned you on the 13th instant, in effectually holding your position without support."

Colonel McCoy was brevetted a brigadier-general of United States volunteers on the recommendation of Generals Meade, Warren and Baxter, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," his commission bearing date from the battle and victory of the Five Forks, in which battle, for the effective manner he conducted and controlled his regiment, he received the thanks of his commanding officer, Major General Henry Baxter, on the field. The commanding officer of the One Hundred and Seventh was so popular with his men that in February, 1864, they re-enlisted for the war with great unanimity, and it was thereby recognized as a "veteran regiment" by the War Department. During this winter Colonel McCoy was in the discharge of outpost duty at Mit-

chell's Station, six miles south of Culpeper, and in front of the army and near the enemy, and under circumstances of great exposure and danger, and, being part of the time in command of the brigade, his dispositions for the safety of his command received the emphatic approval of General John C. Robinson, his division commander. His superior officers, under whom he served and who had the best opportunities of seeing and knowing, have spoken very favorably of his conduct and his long and faithful services:

"I commend him [says General Duryea, his first brigade commander] as an officer cool and deliberate under fire, subordinate and respectful in an eminent degree, commanding the respect and confidence of his companions in arms, and possessing military ability and experience."

In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, in the successful charge made by the divisions of Meade and Gibbon, Colonel McCoy's regiment was in the line of battle that charged upon and carried the enemy's works, and for his conduct and that of his regiment (losing more than one-fourth of his men in killed and wounded) received high commendation, in the official report of the battle, by Brevet Major-General Root, his brigade commander. In the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville it became his duty to hold the skirmish line on the right of the army for two days and nights without relief. This was in that part of the field where Stonewall Jackson had surprised the Eleventh Corps, and was himself mortally wounded in the night of May 2, 1863. At Mine Run he was designated, with his regiment, to lead the brigade in the charge. In the hotly-contested battle of Dabney's Mill, on the left of the Petersburg line, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, the One Hundred and Seventh, in two charges upon the enemy, met with the loss of nearly one-third of the number engaged. Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Morrow, commanding the brigade, having been dangerously wounded, in the midst of the battle passed, with the brigade flag which he had been gallantly bearing, the command to Colonel McCoy, and immediately left the field for surgical treatment. He, after the battle, gave the following testimony as to the services of Colonel McCoy in these two days of battle, most of the time in a storm of sleet and snow, with consequent wintry exposure and suffering to the soldiers:

"His conduct there was such as to win my highest regards, and I did not fail to do him and his gallant regiment full justice in my report of the battle. I was wounded in the first day's fight and before it closed, and he then assumed command of the brigade, and commanded it during the next day, and so far as his conduct came under my observation, it was such as to inspire me with a high regard for his courage as a man and skill as an officer; and from all I have heard from Genl. Crawford and others, I know his conduct during the whole engagement to have been gallant and skillful."

General Peter Lyle, one of his brigade commanders, speaks of his "gallant and meritorious conduct whilst under my command, particularly during campaigns from the battles around Spottsylvania Court-House to the Weldon Railroad, having been associated with him from October, 1862, until September, 1864, and can testify to his ability and bravery as an officer." His division commander, Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and a retired officer in the United States army, has made this record of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment and its commander,—

"The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was with me at the second crossing at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House. That it was with the division under my command from December, 1862, until the time I was severely wounded in 1864. Besides the battles above-named, it took part in other movements and demonstrations. That it occupied at times very responsible and exposed positions, and at all times, in battle, in camp and on the march, it gave me perfect satisfaction. I always found the regiment and its gallant and faithful colonel ready for any duty required, and regarded it as one of the most reliable of the many excellent regiments in the division I had the honor to command.

"That it took part in many of the important battles of the war, with credit to itself and its commander and with honor to the State of Pennsylvania. That at all times and all circumstances it did its whole duty, and enjoyed the full confidence of its division commander."

"Since the spring of 1863 (says Brevet Major-General Henry Baxter,) associated in the same command,

and much of the time in my immediate brigade, I wish to express my appreciation of his moral worth and integrity of purpose that has governed his every action, and the promptness and ability with which his services have been rendered under all circumstances. In the camp, on the long and tedious marches, and on the battle-field, his duties have been performed with that decision and ability which cannot but render a command effective and reliable, which his has ever been. In the long list of battles since the opening of the campaign of 1863, with Chancellorsville, and the closing scene, on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, where his services have come under my immediate observation, I might particularize, but will only say I had full appreciation of his own valuable services and those of his command."

Major-General G. K. Warren, the gallant and distinguished commander of the Fifth Corps, in his history of the battle of the "Five Forks," takes occasion to speak of the colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh as "one of the most worthy officers of the corps." The more than four years of active war experienced by the subject of this sketch could not but furnish a volume of interesting war reminiscences and incidents of the two wars through which it was his fortune to pass. The nine months' siege of Petersburg was full of the wonders of war and a period of the most absorbing interest, a large part of the army being under the guns of the enemy during this time. The extraordinary exposures, the hair-breadth escapes from sharpshooters, cannon-balls, exploding of shells and bombs, might be truly said to have been of almost hourly occurrence, and although in these years of war thousands fell upon the right and on the left, not one hair of his head was hurt. And in his preservation from the innumerable missiles of death, he is free to acknowledge the hand of a kind and protecting Providence.

It may be remarked here, however, that tactical ability on the field of battle and the courage to lead the column in the deadly charge do not embrace all the admirable and excellent qualities of a good army officer. Moral and religious character are as important in army as in citizen life, and it is one of the glories of the country that Christian influences held high sway in our armies, and to a much greater extent during the operations of our late war than in any previous one in which we have been engaged. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions represented, in a large degree, the Christian patriotism of the loyal people of the country. Their good influences were gratefully experienced in all parts of the army, and through these organizations millions of dollars of voluntary contributions found a channel to comfort and encourage the soldier, and especially those sick and wounded in hospital. It has been well remarked in Bates' "Martial Deeds," "That the highest type of a soldier is a Christian citizen fighting the battles of his country." To model his command after that type was his constant aim. To restrain that hilarity which had a tendency to riotous or immoral life in the camp was often unpopular, and unless judiciously done was likely to draw odium upon him who attempted it; but the purity of life, and the reasonable and sensible way in which General McCoy impressed his men and his associates with his own spirit, commanded respect." One of the very good things that can be said of a commanding officer of a regiment in the war—a thing in which many fell short—is that he encouraged and co-operated with the chaplain in the prosecution of his sacred and trying duties, and in the absence of the chaplain the commanding officer of the One Hundred and Seventh was known to have conducted religious meetings, and to have taken special interest in the moral and religious welfare of his command.

Official reports of battles were not allowed to be published during the war, but were carefully filed away in the War Department at Washington. Since the War, Congress has authorized their publication, and the "Annals of the War," containing these reports, number many volumes, and it is from these volumes that the most interesting and accurate history of every regiment can be obtained. The following is an extract from Colonel McCoy's last official report:

"In closing this, which will doubtless be the last and final report of battles for this regiment, I would express my gratitude to a kind and ever merciful Providence that He has permitted us to pass through the many exposures, hardships and great perils of this last great and closing campaign of an unprecedented war with comparatively so little sacrifice of

life and blood, and that the lives and the health of so many brave officers and men of the regiment have been preserved under the shield of His Almighty power during the past three eventful years, to return to their homes to dwell in peace, and rejoice over violated laws vindicated, a righteous government preserved, the Union restored, and the old flag re-established with more than its original power, beauty and significance in some honorable degree through the instrumentality."

He, with his regiment, participated in the great review, the grandest military pageant of the age,—of the Army of the Potomac, by the President of the United States and General U. S. Grant, in the city of Washington, at the close of the war, on the 23d day of July, A.D., 1865.

On the 13th day of July, 1865, General McCoy and his veteran regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Ball's Cross Roads, near the city of Washington, and being transported to Harrisburg, Pa., were paid off at Camp Curtin, and from this point, where more than three years before the regiment had been organized for the war, separated with joy and rejoicing to their respective homes, to learn war no more. General McCoy returned to his former home, at Lewistown, Pa., where he continues to reside.

THE WAYNE GUARDS.

The Wayne Guards, ninety-four strong, rank and file, was composed of men from Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair Counties, the largest proportion being from the upper end of Mifflin, with about fifteen from the southeastern part of Huntingdon, and about twenty-five from Williamsburg and that part of Blair around it.

The company was mustered into service at Pittsburgh May 19, 1847, and officered as follows: Captain, James Caldwell; First Lieutenant, Dr. A. McKamey; Second Lieutenant, Dr. C. Bowers; Third Lieutenant, John A. Doyle; Sergeants, George Filey, J. L. Madison, W. A. McMonigle, William Westhoven; Corporals, J. L. Kidd, Jacob Shade, C. B. Wilson, A. W. Clarkson.

At Pittsburgh the Wayne Guards were joined by a company from Bedford, under Captain Taylor, and the two embarked on board the steamer "Colonel Yell," and moved down the river to New Orleans, where they arrived early in July. They encamped at Plaine Chalmette (Camp Carlton), below the city, where large numbers of men in other commands were sick with measles. The disease, however, did not spread to any great extent among the soldiers of the two Pennsylvania companies. After a short stay at Plaine Chalmette the companies of Captains Caldwell and Taylor embarked on the ship "Florida," and proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence they marched with the division of General Franklin Pierce (afterwards President of the United States) to Puebla, where the division joined the army of General Scott, and where the companies of Captains Taylor and Caldwell were assigned to the Second Pennsylvania,[1] the latter being designated as M Company.

The Second Pennsylvania Regiment having marched with its division (General Quitman's) from Jalapa, by way of Orizaba, to Puebla, where it received the two new companies, as above noticed, moved thence with the army of General Scott towards the Mexican capital. During the campaign that succeeded it took part in all the principal battles, including those of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, San Pascual and at the storming of the Belen Gate (in which last-named engagement, as also in that of Chapultepec,[2] it lost very heavily in killed and wounded), and was the first regiment to enter the city of Mexico after its surrender, September 13, 1847. The commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel W. B. Roberts, died in the city on the 3d of October following, and upon his death Lieutenant-Colonel Geary was promoted to the colonelcy. Not long after the occupation the Second Regiment was moved outside the city, and was posted successively at several neighboring points in the valley of Mexico, where it remained until May, 1848, when it marched to Vera Cruz, embarked, and proceeded by sea to New Orleans, and thence by steamers up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to

[1] The Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which William B. Roberts had been elected colonel and John W. Geary lieutenant-colonel, had gone to Mexico several months before.

[2] Captain Caldwell was wounded at Chapultepec September 13, 1847, and died upon the 18th of the same month.

Pittsburgh, where the men were mustered out of service on the 29th of July, 1848. On the 2d of August a grand *fête* was given in their honor at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.

The following is a roster of the Wayne Guards:

James E. Caldwell, captain, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.
Alexander McKamey, first lieutenant, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.
Charles Bowers, second lieutenant, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.
John A. Doyle, second lieutenant, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.
Joseph Madison, first sergeant, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.
James Larimer, second sergeant, Centreville.
William A. McManigal, third sergeant, Newton Hamilton.
William Westhoven, fourth sergeant, Newton Hamilton.
Joseph L. Kidd, first corporal, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.
Cyrus B. Wilson, second corporal, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.
Lorenzo E. White, third corporal, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.
Adam W. Clarkson, fourth corporal, Cassville, Huntingdon County.
David W. Hannah, drummer, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.

Privates.

David Ash, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.
Louis Barnard, Newton Hamilton.
John B. Bond, Newton Hamilton.
Robert Barrett, Newton Hamilton.
Jackson Cornelius, Newton Hamilton.
David Copeland, Newton Hamilton.
Anthony Colabine, Newton Hamilton.
Silvester H. Campbell, Williamsburg, Huntingdon County.
Alexander Caldwell,[1] Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County.
Thomas Drake, Newton Hamilton.
David Ditch, Williamsburg.
Theodore Dixon, Newton Hamilton.
Mathew Dunlap, Williamsburg.
Charles Divans, Newton Hamilton.
Daniel D. Duncan, Pittsburgh.
Jonathan Edwards, Williamsburg.
Charles Epler, Wheeling, Va.
William Farren, Pittsburgh.
Eli Fockler, Williamsburg.
Hugh Gwin, Newton Hamilton.
Joseph H. Gardner, Williamsburg.
Samuel Garrett, Cassville.
Saffair Heshley, Newton Hamilton.
Jacob Higgins, Williamsburg.
Dorsey B. Houck, Williamsburg.
James Houck, Williamsburg.
Francis M. Hills, Williamsburg.
Joseph Hamilton, Williamsburg.
Russell Harris, Pittsburgh.
Joel L. Hoover, Cassville.
John Holder, Stone Valley.
John Hurst, Stone Valley.
Henry Hockenberry, Newton Hamilton.
Ira Jenkins, Stone Valley.
George W. Johnson, Pittsburgh.
John Keever, Newton Hamilton.
George Kensinger, Williamsburg.
James Long, Cassville.
Jacob McLenahen, Cassville.
Robert McCardle, Cassville.
John S. McKeirnan, Williamsburg.
William McDowell, Newton Hamilton.
Adam Morgan, Newton Hamilton.
John Montgomery, Williamsburg.
Reuben Neice, Newton Hamilton.
George Norton, Newton Hamilton.
Arthur O'Brien, Freeport.
Thomas Richardson, Newton Hamilton.
Samuel Ramsey, Stone Valley.
Thomas Roach, Williamsburg.
Austin B. Snyder, Boalsburg.
Jacob F. Schnee, Newton Hamilton.
David Shives, Cassville.
George Smith, Burnt Cabins.
Benjamin Shinn, Burnt Cabins.
Oliver Temple, Newton Hamilton.
William L. Thompson, Williamsburg.
James R. Taylor, Newton Hamilton.
Edward Toley, Newton Hamilton.
William H. Wilson, Williamsburg.
John Wingler, Newton Hamilton.
Moses Wingler, Newton Hamilton.
John Wilson, Pittsburgh.
George W. Ziders, Newton Hamilton.

It may be noticed that all from Mifflin County are credited to Newton Hamilton, but quite a number of them were from surrounding townships and other parts of the county.

[1] Alexander Caldwell was the son of James E. Caldwell, captain of the company, who was killed in taking the city of Mexico. Alexander Caldwell was at one time United States Senator from the State of Kansas, and is now living at Fort Leavenworth, in that State.

SOLDIERS FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Following is the muster-roll of Perry County volunteers who served in the army during the Mexican War:

(These troops were nearly all from the "Landisburg Guards" and "Bloomfield Light Infantry," organized companies, but they were not accepted or credited to the county as companies. They participated in the engagements of Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.)

Lieutenant, Michael Stever.

Privates.

Hezekiah Applegate.
Joseph Addison.
George Bristline.
William Blair.
Frederick Boker.
Alexander Brown.
Jacob Bolmer.
Daniel Baskins.
Hugh Boden.
David M. Black.
Thomas O. Bryan.
John Boyer.
Martin Barnhart.
Daniel Cobeck.
Henry Charles.
Barnard Cornyn.
Hezekiah Dayton.
Peter Evinger.
Bayard H. Etter.
James Elliot.
—— Ernest.
Hiram Frank.
Samuel Geyslinger.
William Hipple.
George Hatter.
Samuel Huggins, Jr.
—— Horting.
John Holland.
—— Johns.
Marshall Miller.
Dr. G. A. Miller.
James McGowan.
George Peavy.
Samuel Peck.
Charles Rosley.
Samuel Roler.
Robert Rodgers.
David Stump.
Henry Sweger.
Samuel Sweger.
Levi Sweger.
Samuel Simmons.
George Simmons.
Isaac H. Shotto.
John Snyder.
William Shull.
George K. Scholl.
Samuel B. Sipe.
John Shock.
Joseph Sullenberger.
J. Stroop Shuman.
John Simons.
William H. Titzell.
William Tagg.
Jesse Tweed.
William Trotter.
—— Yarns.
Andrew Wiseman.
David White.
John Williams.
W. Woodmansey.
Samuel Wolf.
Daniel Witzel.
William Willis.

SOLDIERS FROM UNION COUNTY.

The following list is from Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley:"

Jacob App, Selinsgrove, Company C, Second Regiment; died at San Francisco, Cal., in October, 1849, aged twenty-four.
Francis R. Best, Mifflinburg, Company C, Second Regiment; died at Perote June 30, 1847.
Dr. Charles Bower, surgeon.
William Bruner, Hartleton.
Henry Cronmiller, Mifflinburg, Independent Rocket and Howitzer Battery.
R. H. Forster, Mifflinburg, Company C, Second Regiment.
Joseph Leopard, Kelly, Company I, First Regiment.
George Miller.
Hugh McFadden, Lewisburgh, Company C, Second Regiment; died at Perote September 14, 1847.
William McLaughlin, Lewisburgh, Fifth United States Infantry; died in service.
John C. Montgomery, Company M, Second Regiment.
Peter Nyhart, died January 14, 1849.
George Oliphant.
Thomas Quiddington.
Peter Yarnall.
Enos Zentmyer, First Regiment.

(The survivors of Company C returned to Danville in August, 1848, and shortly after Lieutenant Charles G. Frick returned the flag, tattered by the storms of war and little left besides the staff, to Colonel McFadden, at Lewisburgh.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Five Counties Represented in over Seventy Regiments, Batteries and Other Organizations—Histories of Regiments and Rosters of the Troops from Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder, Union and Perry Counties.

In the gigantic War of the Rebellion, extending through the period of four years, from April, 1861, the five counties whose history is especially noticed in these pages took an honorable and patriotic part in the measures adopted for the preservation of the government and the suppression of the attempt to destroy it by force of arms. At the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were seen everywhere in these counties the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, and a determination to crush out treason at every hazard, the same enthusiastic meetings and flag-raisings, the same disposition of young men to volunteer, and of old men to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere in the other counties of the patriotic State of Pennsylvania. And later on in the great struggle, when the Union armies became wasted and weakened by the dangers and hardships of the service, and call after call was made for soldiers to take the places of the dead and disabled ones, there was here shown the same determination to stand by the government

at whatever cost, and to help to refill the thinned ranks by repeated contributions of men from the valleys of the Susquehanna and Juniata.

The number of men so contributed by the five counties to the armies of the United States during the memorable period from 1861 to 1865 exceeded nine thousand, whose names are found on the rolls of more than seventy Pennsylvania regiments, batteries and other military organizations, of which the following is nearly a complete list :

The "Logan Guards," of Lewistown, Mifflin County; this being the first company which reported at the front in the great War of the Rebellion.

The Second Regiment (three months'),—Containing one company from Perry County.

The Fourth (three months'), Regiment. One company from Union County.

The Seventh (three months') Regiment.—One company of Mifflin County.

The Eleventh (three months') Regiment.—Detachment from Mifflin County.

The Fourteenth (three months') Regiment.—Detachment from Juniata County.

The Fifteenth (three months') Regiment.—Detachments from Juniata and Mifflin.

The Twenty-Fifth (three months') Regiment.—Its color company was the famed Logan Guards, of Mifflin County, before mentioned.

The Thirty-Fourth Regiment, or Fifth Reserve (three years').—A company from Union County.

The Thirty-Fifth Regiment, or Sixth Reserve. One company of Snyder County men.

The Thirty-Sixth Regiment, or Seventh Reserve. One company from Perry and a detachment of men from Mifflin County.

The Forty-Second Regiment (the original "Bucktails").—Men of Juniata, and one company from Perry County.

The Forty-Third (First Artillery).—Battery E officers from Union County.

The Forty-Fourth Regiment, or First Cavalry.—One company from Mifflin and one company from Juniata County.

The Forty-Fifth Regiment.—One company of Mifflin and a number of men of Juniata County.

The Forty-Sixth Regiment.—One company from Mifflin and a detachment from Juniata County.

The Forty-Seventh Regiment.—Two companies from Perry and a detachment from Juniata County.

The Forty-Ninth Regiment.—Three companies from Mifflin, one company from Perry, one company from Juniata and men from Union and Snyder Counties.

The Fifty-First Regiment.—Three companies from Union and Snyder and men from Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The Fifty-Second Regiment.—One company from Union County.

The Fifty-Third Regiment.—One company from Juniata County, and a large detachment from Union County.

The Fifty-Sixth Regiment.—Men of Union County.

The Seventy-Fourth Regiment.—One company from Snyder County.

The Seventy-Seventh Regiment.—A large detachment from Juniata County and men from Perry County.

The Seventy-Eighth Regiment. One company from Mifflin and a number of men from Perry County.

The Seventy-Ninth Regiment.—A few men from Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties.

The Eighty-Third Regiment.—Small detachment from Perry County.

The Ninety-Second Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).—Six companies from Perry County and large detachments from Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and First Regiment.—Two companies from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment.—Men from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.—Men from Perry and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—Men from Perry County, and one company from Mifflin.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry).—One company principally raised in Juniata County, and men from Juniata, Mifflin and Union in another company.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth (nine months') Regiment.—Two companies from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Thirty-First (nine months') Regiment.—Three companies from Mifflin, one company from Union and one from Snyder County.

The One Hundred and Thirty-Third (nine months') Regiment.—Three companies from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment.—One company from Union County.

The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment ("Bucktail Brigade").—Men from Perry, Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment.—A number of men from Perry and one company from Union County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-First (nine months') Regiment.—One company from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment (Third Heavy Artillery).—Detachment from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixty-First Regiment (Sixteenth Cavalry).—One company from Juniata County, one company from Mifflin and detachments from Union, Snyder and Perry Counties.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment (Seventeenth Cavalry).—One company principally from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Regiment.—A number of men from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Seventy-First (nine months') Regiment.—One company from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Seventy-Third Regiment (drafted militia, nine months').—One company from Perry.

The One Hundred and Eighty-First Regiment (Twentieth Cavalry).—One company from Mifflin and detachments from Union and Perry.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment.—Two companies from Snyder, two companies made up largely of men from Mifflin and a detachment from Union County.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Regiment (Twenty-Second Cavalry).—Detachment from Mifflin.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Regiment.—Detachment from Perry County.

The One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Regiment.—Detachment from Juniata County.

The One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Regiment (one hundred days').—One company from Mifflin County.

The One Hundred and Ninety-Fifth Regiment (one hundred days').—Large detachment from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment (one year).—Detachment from Perry County.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment (one year).—One company from Union and one company principally from Juniata County.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment (one year).—Two companies from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—Two companies from Snyder and four companies from Perry County.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment.—Parts of two companies from Mifflin County.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (one hundred days).—Large detachment from Juniata County.

Besides the companies and detachments noticed in the preceding list, large numbers of men of the five counties were enlisted for service in the regular army, and in the militia and emergency troops that were called out to repel the Confederate invasions of 1862 and 1863. Brief historical sketches are given in following pages of the organization and war services of such regiments as were most noticeable for the number of men from these five counties serving in their ranks; the sketches being, in general, accompanied by lists of the officers and men referred to, copied from the rolls in the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg, verified, corrected and added to in accordance with such information (deemed reliable) as it has been found practicable to obtain from veterans of the war and from other sources.

LOGAN GUARDS.

The Logan Guards, a volunteer military organization of Lewistown, Mifflin County, was the first company accepted, and placed under marching orders, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, on receipt of the President's call for troops after the surrender of Fort Sumter;[1] it was one of the first five companies that marched to the defense of the National capital in that dire emergency; and of all the mighty Union host that was marshaled in the great War of the Rebellion, this company from the Juniata Valley was the first that reported for duty at the front, facing the hostile Confederate lines.

The company had been formed and organized in 1858, at Lewistown, through the efforts and influence of a number of the citizens of the place, prominent among whom are mentioned Robert W. Patten, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Matthews, William B. Weber, George W. Gibson and Jacob F. Hamaker,[2] under whose call

[1] "The Logan Guards, of Lewistown, could muster but twenty-six members; but on receipt of a telegram from Governor Curtin, dated April 16th, accepting their services, and urging them to lose no time in moving, the drum-call was soon heard along the streets, and in less than an hour one hundred and six men, including the twenty-six original members, were in line and ready to march. At ten o'clock P.M., of the same day, the company moved to the station on the opposite bank of the Juniata River, but, owing to a lack of transportation, it did not reach Harrisburg till the morning of the 17th."—*Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers," vol. i. p. 4.*

[2] The following, with reference to the formation of the Logan Guards, is from the pen of William F. McCay, of Lewistown:

"The militia law in force thirty-five and forty years ago required every able-bodied citizen under a certain age to do military duty or pay a fine. 'Battalion day,' as the 'training' days were then called, was considered sort of a

and invitation two public meetings were held at the town hall, and at the second of these, held August 7, 1858, a committee, previously appointed for that purpose, submitted the constitution and by-laws of the Logan Guards, which were then adopted and signed by the following-named original members of the company,[1] which afterwards became so famous:

J. A. Mathews.	Charles W. Stahl.
R. W. Patton.	F. R. Sterrett.
Elias W. Eisenbise.	George A. Freeburn.
W. B. Weber.	James Price.
D. B. Weber.	William F. McCay.
Bronsen Rothrock.	Edwin E. Zeigler.
George W. Elberty.	Wm. G. Mitchell.
Thomas M. Hulings.	Robert D. Morton.
Joseph Stidle.	John Hughes.
S. G. McLaughlin.	Wm. A. Nelson.
John A. McKee.	Joseph A. Miller.
T. M. Uttley.	Thomas A. Nimon.
R. B. F. Hoover.	J. M. Postlethwait.
John Nolte.	Emanuel Cole.
David Wasson.	John T. Hunter.
Richard C. Parker.	James P. Smith.
J. F. Hamaker.	Lucien T. Snyder.
William Hopper.	James M. Jackson.
J. B. Selheimer.	Owen M. Fowler.
Henry Walters.	Samuel Comfort.
P. P. Butts.	John Spiece.
C. M. Shull.	John Swan.
Franklin Dearment.	S. Mitchell Riden.
George Hart.	James Yeamans.
Fred. Hart.	Frank Heisler.

Immediately following the signing of the constitution an election was held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of John B. Selheimer

holiday and brought many people together to witness the evolutions of the troops and to admire the showy uniform then in use, and it was the delight of the small boy (the writer being one of them) to accompany the 'sogers' as they marched and countermarched through the streets, their only regret being that they were not big enough to wear a uniform and play soldier. Who that has ever seen them can forget the uniform then in use—the heavy leather hat, with different-colored pompons thereon, and brightly-burnished brasses; the swallow-tailed uniform coats, with three rows of buttons down the breast, and which was either red, buff or blue, indicating the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged, the breasts being padded so as to give military bearing to the wearer; the heavy-colored epaulettes; the stiff leather stock, worn around the neck to keep the head up in the proper position, and in summer the white pantaloons stretched to the utmost by straps attached, which were placed under the feet. The officers especially, and they were legion, were simply grand in gold and silver braid and heavy bullion epaulettes. The staff particularly presented a magnificent appearance, mounted upon spirited horses, with their fine trappings, showy uniform and nodding plumes. The uniform then worn by volunteers was simply gorgeous in comparison with the uniform now worn by citizen military. This militia law, having become very unpopular with the people, was repealed prior to the Mexican War. To show their disapprobation, the citizens frequently appeared on training day armed with corn-stalks and broom-sticks, until it became a farce. Almost every third man became an officer of some kind or other and the title of general, colonel or captain attached to his name.

"The old militia law having died, very few military organizations were maintained outside the larger cities. However, in 1857 a new law was enacted by the Legislature which encouraged the formation of volunteer military organizations. The law made generous provision for both officers and men, the uniform prescribed being the one then in use by the United States Regulars, and the old and superannuated arms were condemned and supplanted by the most improved modern guns. It was under this law that the Logan Guards was organized. On a beautiful summer afternoon in the year 1858 five young men of Lewistown—R. W. Patton, Frank Sterrett, J. Ard Matthews, William B. Weber and Jacob F. Hamaker—took a stroll out along the Kishacoquillas Creek, and whilst resting under the trees one of them abruptly said, 'Boys, there is lots of material for a good military company in this town; I propose we three talk it up among our friends and see what we can do.' This being mutually agreed upon, they slowly strolled back to town. A day or two subsequent to this, George W. Gibson, a well-known citizen, who was a jeweler and a man of the most generous impulses, went into the jewelry store of R. W. Patton, on East Market Street, and said, 'Bob, I have a proposition to make to you. Let us get bills struck calling a meeting in the town hall to see what we can do towards raising a company of infantry in our town.' Patton then told him of what had transpired on the preceding afternoon, and said, 'Gibson, if you will put up the bills I will go up to the *Gazette* office and have them printed and pay for them.' Gibson was full of enthusiasm and promptly agreed. Both left the store and each did his part of the agreement. In a very brief time the town was billed, inviting the citizens to a meeting to organize a military company. In the early evening the soul-stirring music of the fife and drum was heard on the streets, and after marching from the Red Lion Hotel (Uncle Dan Eisenbise's), up and down Market street, the procession repaired to the hall. The meeting was a decided success, and after an interchange of views another meeting was arranged for, at which the company was formed and organized."

[1] In consideration of contributions, the following persons were elected honorary members: General William H. Irwin, General T. F. McCoy, Hon. John Davis, Colonel William Butler, Major Buoy, Major Daniel Eisenbise, George W. Elder, Esq., Lafayette Webb, Colonel John A. Wright, Hon. S. S. Woods, Colonel Alfred Marks, H. J. Walters, Esq., Samuel Aultz.

as captain, Thomas W. Hulings first lieutenant, John Sigler second lieutenant and John Swan third lieutenant, with the following non-commissioned officers and musicians: First sergeant, H. A. Eisenbise; second sergeant, J. S. Waream; third sergeant, J. A. Mathews; fourth sergeant, J. F. Hamaker; first corporal, E. W. Eisenbise; second corporal, P. P. Butts; third corporal, J. M. Nolte; fourth corporal, F. Hart; fifers, S. G. McLaughlin and I. F. Cogley; tenor drummers, Thos. Elberty and I. Boggs; bass drummer, John Spiece; color-bearer, Mitchell Riden.

The company, thus organized, at once gave strict attention to matters of military discipline, including squad and company drills, which were held nearly every night in an unfurnished brick building on Logan Street, which had been intended for a church, but which was secured as an armory and drill-room. In these drills the officers were kindly assisted by Captain Henry Zollinger, an accomplished drill officer, who had been captain of a company at Newport, Perry County, and who subsequently commanded a company of the famous Forty-ninth Pennsylvania in the Rebellion, and also by Captain (afterwards General) William H. Irwin, who had served in the Mexican War, in command of the Juniata Guards of Mifflin County. The Logan Guards were mustered into the State service by Major Daniel Eisenbise, the proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel, in Lewistown, who was always a warm and enthusiastic admirer, friend and patron of the "Logans," and to whom Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," gives the credit of being the promoter of their organization, viz.:

"The 'Logan Guards,' a volunteer company, was organized by Major Daniel Eisenbise, inspector of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division Pennsylvania Militia. In the month of July, 1858, John B. Selheimer was elected captain, and commissioned on the 7th of August. The company met for parade and drill about once a month, and participated in volunteer encampments at Lewistown in the fall of 1859, and at Huntingdon in 1860, both under command of Major-General William H. Keim. It participated in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Governor Curtin, in January, 1861, and in the reception of Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, on the 22d of February following."

The company having preserved its organization, and, to a great extent, its *esprit du corps*, and being thus in a condition to be rapidly recruited and made ready for actual duty in the field, its services were tendered in advance by Captain Selheimer to Governor Curtin, in anticipation of the emergency that arose immediately afterwards, so that when, on the 16th of April, the message came from the Governor, accepting the company and ordering it forward, its ranks were filled by recruitment in a single hour,[1] and in the evening of the same day marched across the Juniata to the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which, after a few hours of wait-

[1] Mr. McCay tells the story of the rapid filling of the "Logans'" ranks, and their prompt departure, as follows: "Upon the receipt of the telegram from Governor Curtin, ordering us to proceed to Harrisburg immediately, Captain Selheimer responded by telegram that we were coming. He at once opened a recruiting office in the National Hotel, and in one hour had recruited a full company (ninety-one) of picked men, and was obliged to refuse the services of many who wished to go. The soul-inspiring music of the fife and drum was heard upon the streets, and the members made hurried preparations to leave. Very many left their business with no one to attend to it. The news spread rapidly and the farmers came into town by scores. The greatest excitement prevailed, extending even to the women and children, and as the shades of night came on, the streets in front of the Red Lion hotel and in front of the court-house were densely packed with men, women and children. It seemed, indeed, as if everybody had left their homes to bid us good-by. Many never expected to see us return, as the most exaggerated rumors were in circulation, one of which was that the rebels had captured Washington and Baltimore, and were then marching on to Harrisburg. All the original members promptly left their business to attend to itself, and amid the tears and lamentations of relatives,—mothers and fathers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends,—the company having formed in front of the old Red Lion Hotel, and preceded by our band of martial music, the Logans took up the line of march to the (new) junction, the boys stepping off in quick time to the tune of 'The girl I left behind me.' A great many persons accompanied us to the railroad, when we found that, owing to lack of transportation, we could not get away till near morning. A few returned to town, but the great majority remained at the depot, not wishing to again undergo the pain of parting with their loved ones. However, in the early morning we got aboard of the morning passenger-train, which soon landed us safely in Harrisburg on the 17th of April. In a very short time we were joined by the Ringgold Artillery, of Reading, which was followed by the Pottsville companies and the Allen Infantry, of Allentown. Everything was in a state of the utmost confusion in Harrisburg."

ing for the trains, it was transported to Harrisburg, where it arrived early on the morning of the 17th, and was joined by four other volunteer companies, viz.,—the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown,—in all, five hundred and thirty soldiers of Pennsylvania, on their way to the defense of the capital of the nation.

On the following morning (Thursday, April 18, 1861) these companies were mustered into the service of the United States for three months, by Captain Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Regular Infantry, and immediately afterwards left Harrisburg, for Baltimore, Md., by a railway train, on which was also a detachment of about fifty men of the Fourth (regular) Artillery, from one of the western posts, and bound for Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor. This detachment was under command of Lieutenant Pemberton, afterwards the Confederate lieutenant-general, who commanded, and finally surrendered, the stronghold of Vicksburg, Miss.

On arriving at Baltimore they found the streets of that city (through which it was necessary for them to march nearly two miles on their way to the Warrington depot) filled and blockaded by a large and excited mob of men, who were ready, at a word, to make as bloody and brutal an attack[1] on them as the same mob made on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in their march through the city on the following day. The companies, however, promptly left the train on arrival, and were formed in battalion in the following order: The detachment of regulars on the right; next, the Logan Guards; then the Allen Rifles, the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry, with the Ringgold Light Artillery as a rear-guard. "As the column was forming, near Bolton Station,[2] the police of Baltimore appeared in large force, headed by Marshal Kane, and followed by a mob, who at once commenced an attack on the volunteers, countenanced by a portion of the police sent to give safe conduct through the city. Orders were given to the men to preserve their temper, and make no reply to anything that should be said to them. At the command 'forward!' the mob commenced hooting, jeering and yelling, and proclaimed, with oaths, that the troops should not pass through their city to fight the South.

"Arriving near the centre of the city, Pemberton, with his regulars, filed off towards Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way through the city as best they could. At

[1] "As we neared the city of Baltimore," says Mr. McCay, "alarming reports began to reach us, the mob having declared that rather than allow any Union troops to pass through their city they would kill us to a man. Captain Selheimer, Hulings and Irwin and others cautioned us not to resent anything, as we were comparatively defenseless, the only arms being about forty muskets belonging to our company and the sabres worn by the Ringgolds, who were in the rear. Some of our men had secured some gun caps, and these were put upon muskets which in some cases were not loaded. As we alighted from the cars at the city limits we were met by a howling mob which hurled the most abusive epithets upon us. The regulars took the advance (they left us, however, before we got halfway through the city), followed by the Logans, our beautiful flag being carried by Will Mitchell. (He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, chief of staff to General Hancock, and, just previous to his untimely end, was made an assistant adjutant-general United States army, being the first appointment made by President Garfield. His honored dust now lies in St. Mark's Cemetery.)

A line of police, headed by Marshal Kane, kept the crowd back somewhat, but as we slowly neared the other depot the mob was increased by thousands, and when the police left us at the depot they were more brutal and abusive than ever. Tearing up the cobble-stones, they hurled a continuous stream of missiles through the open doors of the box-cars on which we had been placed. They attempted to break the decks of the cars in by jumping on them. Several times, indeed, they uncoupled the engine and endeavored to tear up the rails in front of us. Some of the stoutest of our boys, when they could stand no further abuse, jumped out of the car and offered to fight the whole crowd one by one. This seemed to please them, and they told us that as we were neighbors, and did not amount to much anyhow, they would let us go, but they said 'we'll give them Massachusetts Yankees hell; they shall never go through this city,' and other such remarks. They made their threat good the next day, when the terrible street fighting between the mob and the Sixth Massachusetts occurred.

"As we had been told that we would draw new uniforms at Harrisburg, our men did not present a very creditable appearance, having left home with the most dilapidated clothes they could find. This is why the mob at Baltimore called us convicts and poor-house paupers, and said that Pennsylvania had emptied its jails and poor-houses to send down there to be food for Southern powder."

[2] Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers."

this juncture the mob were excited to a perfect frenzy, breaking the line of the police, and pushing through the files of men, in an attempt to break the column. Every insult that could be heaped upon the troops was offered, but no word of reply was elicited, the officers and men marching steadily on towards Camden Station. At every step the mob increased, until it numbered thousands of the most determined and desperate rebels of the war.

"The Logan Guard was armed with thirty-four Springfield muskets, which had been drawn from the national armory on a requisition from the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania at the time of its organization, in 1858, and thirty-four of their number, carrying them, were uniformed precisely like the regulars. The officers and some of the men wore revolvers at their sides, well loaded. Aside from these, there was not a charge of powder in the five companies; but one of the men of the Logan Guards, happening to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had previously distributed them to his comrades, and the thirty-four muskets of the Guards were capped, and carried, half-cocked, at a support arms, creating the impression in the mob that these muskets were loaded, and would be used against them if they attempted an assault." It was believed that this little ruse of capping the unloaded muskets awed the mob, and prevented a bloody conflict between them and the soldiers.

Finally the Pennsylvania companies reached the Camden Station, where they at once took the train for Washington, and at seven o'clock the same evening reached the city, and, by order of Major Irwin McDowell[1] (who had assumed command of the troops on their arrival), marched to, and occupied the Capitol building,[2] which they at once proceeded to strengthen by barricades. "The night of the 18th passed quietly away, and at daybreak of the 19th the morning report of the Logan Guard, officially signed, was handed by the first sergeant of the company to Adjutant-General Thomas, that officer remarking that it was the first official volunteer report received."[3]

On their arrival at the Capitol, the men of the Pennsylvania companies were armed, equipped and provided with ammunition, and they continued to occupy the building eleven days, at the end of which time the Logan Guard and the two Pottsville companies were ordered to Fort Washington, located fourteen miles below the city, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, nearly opposite the Washington mansion and tomb at Mount Vernon. The fort was commanded by Brevet-Major J. A. Haskins, a one-armed veteran of the Mexican War, and under him, at this post, the three volunteer companies remained on duty through all the remainder of their term of service.[4]

[1] Afterwards Major-General McDowell, U. S. A.

[2] "We finally reached the Baltimore and Ohio depot at Washington about dusk, and marched to the Capitol building, the Logans being on the right of the line, and consequently the first company of volunteers to enter the Capitol building for its defense. We were very tired and hungry, but immediately began to barricade all the open space and corridors in the building with cement barrels and the iron plates which were intended for the dome, it being unfinished. In a short time every gas-jet was lighted, and the secessionists down in the city (and they were legion) heard that ten thousand Yankee volunteers had just marched into the Capitol. Many believing this, did not wait for the morrow, but 'skedaddled' in hot haste across the Long Bridge, and down the river to Alexandria, which was garrisoned by General Ben. McCullough with eight thousand men. We got our first taste of hard-tack and bacon that night, and one of our Logans absolutely shed tears because he could not get more than one teaspoonful of sugar in his coffee. This young man found afterward how to endure privations, made a good soldier, and by his own merits rose to the rank of captain in the Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We occupied the hall of the House, and while there we organized a Congress of our own, George W. Elberty being elected the Speaker."—*W. F. McCay.*

[3] Bates.

[4] "We were put upon fatigue duty (says Mr. McCay) upon our arrival at Fort Washington, and placed under the most rigid discipline. Major Haskin, who commanded the garrison, was a brave and gallant soldier, a Christian gentleman and a strict disciplinarian, and very soon won the esteem and good-will of every Logan, and when we were about to come home, at the expiration of our time, he shed tears, and could not master his emotions when he said that we were all perfect gentlemen. Assisted by the officers, we soon became the equal, if not the superior, of the company of the First Artillery and the company of recruits stationed there. We mounted all the guns which commanded the river for miles up and down stream, and every vessel or boat, large or small, had to stop and give an account of themselves. If they did not, an eight-inch shell was quietly dropped over their bows, which soon brought

In the intense excitement which everywhere prevailed from the time of the marching of these first five companies, it appears that the State authorities forgot or overlooked the right of these companies to be assigned to and designated as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and it was not until two hundred and forty other companies of later date had been organized and assigned to numerical precedence in the State service, that the claims of these "first defenders" were remembered, and they were then organized as a part of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was the last of Pennsylvania troops enlisted for the three months' service. Of this regiment, which was organized before the departure of the companies for Fort Washington, the Logan Guards were designated as E, the color company. Henry L. Cake, of Pottsville, was made colonel; Captain John B. Selheimer, of the Mifflin County company, lieutenant-colonel; and James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, major. By the promotion of Captain Selheimer to the lieutenant-colonelcy, Lieutenant Thomas M. Hulings became captain, Frank R. Sterrett first lieutenant and R. W. Patten second lieutenant. Colonel Selheimer joined the regiment, which was then ordered to march, with fifteen days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, to join Colonel Charles P. Stone's command, at Rockville, Md. It had been the intention, at the formation of the regiment, to concentrate all its companies; but when the order for the march was issued, it did not include the companies then on duty at the Arsenal and Fort Washington, as it was deemed unwise to remove them; they, therefore, never did a day's duty in the regiment to which they nominally belonged, but remained at the posts to which they had been assigned. "Major Haskins, and the efficient officers under him at the fort, worked zealously and kindly with these troops in perfecting them in their duties as soldiers, and so well did they succeed that in the single company of Logan Guards one-half of the number became commissioned officers in various Pennsylvania regiments; four of the number being brevet brigadier-generals, four colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, six majors, eighteen captains, and thirty-two lieutenants. Among the privates in the ranks of this company, in their march through Baltimore, was Brigadier-General William H. Irwin, who commanded a brigade of General Franklin's corps at Antietam; Brevet Brigadier-General William G. Mitchell, chief of General Hancock's staff; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Matthews, who commanded the Second Brigade of General Hartranft's division in the Ninth Corps; and Brigadier-General Thomas M. Hulings, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment into the thickest of the Wilderness fight."[1]

The invaluable services rendered to the gov-

them to terms. On the land sides all the trees were cut away to get range for the heavy guns and the howitzers in the flanking casemates. Comfortable quarters were erected, and Rev. Harris, who was the chaplain in Fort Sumter when it was evacuated, was the chaplain of the post. Mount Vernon, the home in life, and tomb in death, of General Washington, the father of his country, was nearly opposite, on the other side of the river. Some of our boys would frequently swim the river, which is nearly a mile wide at this place. On that extreme hot Sunday when the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought, we could hear the sound of conflict quite plainly, and when the major received a dispatch that our army was cut to pieces and in full retreat, and to be prepared for a night attack, the water battery was reinforced by Captain Wren's company. Extra heavy details were made for the rifle battery, the guns were trained and loaded, and the howitzers on the land side were double-shotted. Videttes were placed out on all the roads, and the men stood to their arms that long and gloomy night. Our time was now expired for which we had enlisted, but at the request of the government we remained two weeks longer. It is an open secret now that if the Confederates had pushed right on they could have captured Washington quite easily, there being no organized force to speak of to oppose them. Even after the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Confederate force under General Ben. McCulloch could easily have captured the city,—that is, before the way was opened, and the blockade raised for the passage of loyal troops from the North."

In referring to this, Mr. Lossing says, in his first volume of the "War of the Rebellion," that he has heard distinguished officers and statesmen say that if this little band of Pennsylvanians had not been where they were on the 18th day of April, 1861 (in the Capitol), that the President, his Cabinet officers, heads of departments, the commander-in-chief of the army, and many more, would have been assassinated or taken prisoners, the public archives and buildings seized, and Jeff. Davis proclaimed dictator from the eastern portico of the Capitol, where Mr. Lincoln had been inaugurated just forty-five days before.

[1] Bates' "History Pennsylvania Volunteers."

ernment by the five companies of "first defenders" was acknowledged by Congress on the day succeeding the disastrous battle of Bull Run, in a resolution of thanks, such as are never tendered by that body except for great and signal services to the country, viz.:

"THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"July 22, 1861.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob of Baltimore and reached Washington, on the Eighteenth of April last, for the defense of the National Capital.

"GALUSHA A. GROW,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*"

After having served about two weeks beyond their term of enlistment, the Lewistown and Pottsville companies left Fort Washington for their homes in Pennsylvania. Of the return of the Logan Guards, one of its members (W. F. McCay, before quoted) says,—

"Having been mustered out of the U. S. service and received our pay in gold, we astonished the citizens of Harrisburg by our soldierly appearance and exemplary conduct. We arrived home safely. The entire population turned out to receive us and we received a perfect ovation. The citizens and the 'Slemmer Guards' received us with all the honors, the members thereof being of the most respectable families. A bounteous and never-to-be-forgotten dinner was provided for us in the court-house and speeches of welcome were made and responded to, after which we broke ranks and the old Logan Guards ceased to have an organized existence.

"Shortly after the war the survivors formed themselves into an organization called 'The Logan Guards Association,' Colonel Selheimer being president, Major R. W. Patton vice-president, Captain William B. Weber treasurer, Captain Joseph S. Waream secretary. Since the death of Captain Waream the vacancy was filled by the election of the writer as secretary."

COLONEL JOHN B. SELHEIMER is the great-grandson of Nicholas Selheimer, for eight years a soldier of the War of the Revolution, who emigrated from Hesse Cassel, Germany, about 1765, and settled in Franklin County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. He married Mary Miller, to whom was born five sons—William, Conrad, George, John, Jacob—and one daughter, Susan.

John and Jacob served in the War of 1812. John was killed on the ship "Niagara," on Lake Erie, while under the command of Commodore Perry. For the bravery displayed by Pennsylvania troops in the engagement the government of Pennsylvania awarded a number of silver medals, about three inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, one of which is still in possession of the family and contains the following inscription: "To John Selheimer, in testimony of his patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, September the 10th, 1813."

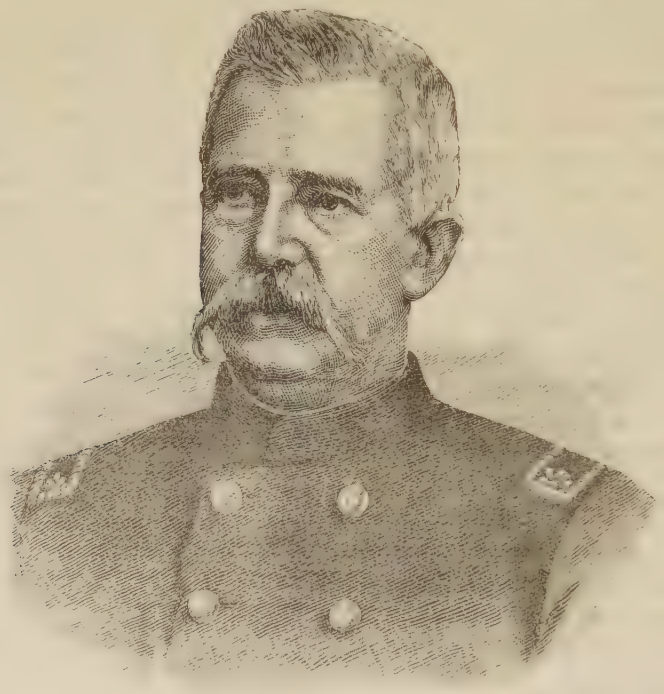
The birth of William Selheimer occurred in 1776, in Franklin County, from which locality he removed to Chester County and built a paper-mill, which was successfully conducted for several years. About 1815 he made Mifflin County (now Juniata County), Pa., his home, purchasing an extensive tract of land and building several dwellings and a paper-mill, which he managed with profit until his death, in 1826. William Selheimer married Elizabeth Houltry, of Hagerstown, Md., whose children were Absalom B., William, James, John, Patterson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Kerr), Catherine (Mrs. William Kirk), Mary (Mrs. William Robison), Sarah (Mrs. John McKennan), Jane (Mrs. John P. Low) and Mariah (Mrs. David Doughman).

Absalom B. Selheimer, the father of Colonel Selheimer, was born in 1798, in Franklin County, Pa., and removed, with his parents, to Chester County, and later to Juniata County, in both of which localities he engaged in the business of paper-making. He married, in 1821, Eleanor, daughter of Judge William Beale, of Beale township, Juniata County, whose children are William B., Napoleon B., John B., Hanibal S.

Mr. Selheimer married, a second time, in 1833, Louisa A. Crawford, daughter of Dr. David Crawford, whose children are Robert S., David Crawford, Absalom B., Jane A. (wife of E. W. Eisenbise) and Oliver P.

The death of Mr. Selheimer occurred in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852. His son, Colonel John B. Selheimer, was born on the 18th of August, 1826, in Milford township, Juniata

County, where the days of his boyhood were passed. His advantages of education were those afforded by the common schools, after which, at the age of sixteen, he removed to Lewistown and became an apprentice to the trade of a tinsmith, concluding his period of service in Philadelphia. Returning to Lewistown in 1848, he established himself in the hardware business, which, from time to time, increased in extent, and is still successfully conducted by him.



Colonel Selheimer was, on the 23d of March, 1850, married to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph Mathews, of Lewistown. Their children are Joseph M., Eleanor B., William L., Lizzie B. (Mrs. Dwight S. Beckwith, of Orleans County, N. Y.), Harry C., Charles M. (deceased) and Mary L.

Colonel Selheimer was actively engaged in service during the War of the Rebellion. In 1858 the Logan Guards was organized and elected him as their captain. About ten days before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, the Logan Guards called a company meeting and passed resolutions offering their services to the government. This offer was accepted on the 16th of April, 1861, and two hours after the receipt of the telegram the company was recruited to one hundred men, who the same evening started for Harrisburg, and at midnight of the 17th instant were ordered by Governor Curtin to proceed to Washington the following morning. They were the first company who reported at Harrisburg, and the Logan Guards had the honor of being the first company mustered into the service of the United States. On the morning of the

18th of April, 1861, they started for Washington with four other Pennsylvania companies, but with no arms other than the scanty supply brought from their homes, the State not having been able to arm and equip them at this early date. On reaching Baltimore the mob closed around them, the Logan Guards, nothing daunted, and with their colors flying, meanwhile forcing their way, with their associates, through the hostile crowd, and reaching Washington in safety, where they handed in the first morning report. They were for several days quartered in the Capitol building and later ordered to Fort Washington, where they remained until their term of service expired.

The Logan Guards, with other companies, afterward formed the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which John B. Selheimer was elected lieutenant-colonel.

Napoleon B. Selheimer, brother of the colonel, entered the cavalry service during the Mexican War, and four brothers—David C., Absalom B., Oliver P. and the subject of this sketch—served during the War of the Rebellion.

David C. Selheimer, who was engaged in business in South Carolina when Fort Sumter was fired upon, at once started for the North, being arrested on several occasions before reaching the Union lines. He enlisted in the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was afterward transferred as second lieutenant to the Logan Guards, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General Joseph S. Knipe in Sherman's March to the Sea. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., he received a wound which soon after proved fatal.

Absalom B. Selheimer enlisted in 1861 as a private in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry; was discharged on account of illness; on his recovery re-enlisted for nine months and later served in an emergency regiment. He subsequently raised a company, of which he became captain; marched to Tennessee and remained until peace was declared.

Oliver P. Selheimer enlisted when but fifteen years of age and served with the nine months' volunteers.

Colonel Selheimer is a Democrat in politics, as are all the members of the family. He has been for years an influential member of his party, and held many leading offices in both borough and county. He was, in 1859, elected county treasurer for a period of two years. He has also officiated as town commissioner, school director and chief burgess of Lewistown. In 1884 he was elected for four years to the State Senate from the district embracing Mifflin, Juniata and Perry Counties, and served on the committees on "Constitutional Reform," "Canals and Navigation," "Military Affairs," "Banks," "Federal Relations" and "Pensions and Gratuities." He is identified with the Masonic order as a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, and Lewistown Commandery, No. 26.

The following is the correct list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates immediately after Colonel Selheimer had departed to assume command of the regiment as lieutenant-colonel. This is copied from the roll in the handwriting of General J. Ard Mathews, deceased, and was the same as handed to Major Haskins. The record of the different members is also given:

Captain, Thomas M. Hulings,[1] afterwards colonel Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.; body not recovered.

First Lieutenant, F. R. Sterrett, afterwards captain Minnesota Volunteers and aid to General Sibley, Minnesota Volunteers, in Indian war, Northwest.

Second Lieutenant, R. W. Patton, afterwards major One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third Lieutenant, William H. Irwin,[2] resigned to accept command of Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; afterwards colonel Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and brigadier-general.

Henry A. Eisenbise, promoted to third lieutenant; afterwards lieutenant Forty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and captain Company A (second Logans), Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; twice a prisoner of war.

[1] See biographical sketch appended to history of the Forty-Ninth Regiment.

[2] See chapter on Mexican War for sketch of General Irwin.

Orderly Sergeant, Joseph Ard Mathews, afterwards captain and major Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (second Logans); colonel One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and brigadier-general Ninth Army Corps; dead.

Second Sergeant, Joseph S. Waream, afterwards captain Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; deceased.

Third Sergeant, William B. Weber, afterwards captain Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fourth Sergeant, Chauncey M. Shull.

First Corporal, Elias W. H. Eisenbise, afterwards captain Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Corporal, Porter P. Butts.

Third Corporal, John M. Nolte, afterwards first sergeant Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to captain; served during the entire war; afterwards captain Company G, National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Fourth Corporal, Frederick Hart, sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in first day's fight at Gettysburg.

Musician, Samuel G. McLaughlin; being a cripple, he was discharged for physical disability; now a resident of Fowler, Mich.; an excellent fifer, his superior has never been found.

Drummers, William Hopper, afterwards sergeant Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va. Joseph W. Postlethwaite, no record available.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, David Wasson.

Commissary Sergeant, William T. McEwen, afterwards major First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; severely wounded in action.

Privates.

Jesse Alexander, afterwards corporal Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died from wounds received in action.

James D. Burns, afterwards quartermaster-sergeant Company A, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William H. Bousum, supposed to be dead.

William E. Benner.

Robert Betts, afterwards private Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William R. Cooper, Seventy-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; wounded in action.

William Cowdon, afterwards private Forty-Sixth Regiment; killed in action.

Emanuel Cole, died from exposure on the field.

Harry Comfort.

Jeremiah Cogley, afterward sergeant United States marines; second lieutenant.

Samuel Comfort.

Frank De Armint.

Thomas W. Dewees.

George W. Elberty, afterwards sergeant-major Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Eckebarger, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Joseph A. Fichthorn, afterwards corporal and sergeant Thirty-Sixth and Seventy-Eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George W. Freeburn.

William Butler Freeburn, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died from wounds received while laying pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg. He volunteered for this dangerous work.

James William Henry, afterwards sergeant in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Bucktails; wounded at Gettysburg.

John S. Kauffman, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George I. Loft.

Elias W. Link, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in action.

Samuel B. Marks, afterwards second lieutenant Fourth Regiment (emergency) Pennsylvania Militia.

William McKnew, wagon-master Fifty-Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Robert D. Morton, sergeant in Twenty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; killed in action in Shenandoah Valley.

John A. McKee, afterwards captain Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

John S. Miller, afterwards lieutenant Forty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Robert A. Mathews.

Joseph A. Miller.

Thomas D. Nurse, afterwards corporal Company A, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at Antietam.

William A. Nelson, afterwards captain Company K, Thirty-Sixth Regiment (emergency) Pennsylvania Militia.

Robert Nelson, afterwards private Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died and was buried at Charlotteville, Blair County, Pa.

John A. Nale, afterwards corporal Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at battle of South Mountain.

John W. Postlethwaite.

James Xenophon Sterrett, afterwards second lieutenant Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles W. Stahl, deceased.

Thomas M. Uttley, afterwards clerk in quartermaster-general's office and adjutant Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

David B. Weber, afterwards lieutenant Two Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George White, afterwards sergeant First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died from wounds.

William F. McCay, afterwards acting hospital steward One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and sergeant-major Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.

J. Bingham Farrer, killed by a collision soon after the war.

Owen M. Fowler (printer), afterwards captain United States Colored Troops; died in Shamokin, Pa.

John T. Hunter, afterwards captain First Regiment United States Colored Troops; died from wounds received at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

James M. Jackson, afterwards hospital steward, three months' service, and in the Twelfth United States Infantry; now of Philadelphia.

James N. Roger, a Mexican War veteran; dead.

Augustus Edward Smith, afterwards second sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged for disability; afterward first duty sergeant in Twenty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James P. Smith (Sugar Jim), afterwards captain Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Theodore Smith, afterwards corporal and sergeant in Two Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiments; sergeant in Third Logan (Company G), Fifth Regiment National Guards.

Gideon M. Tice, died from disease contracted in the service; member of Hulings Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gilbert Waters, afterwards lieutenant and captain Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; killed while leading his squad in a charge at Winchester, Ky.

Abraham Files, afterwards a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Daniel Wertz, died in 1862 of rheumatism contracted in the service.

Edwin E. Zeigler, afterwards lieutenant Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; captain and major One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was made the brevet colonel at the close of the war, and is now general freight and passenger agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Allegheny City, Pa.

Lucian T. Snyder, (printer and reporter); he had the honor of being the cleanest soldier in the garrison of Fort Washington, and on that account was invariably selected as foot orderly to the commanding officer when detailed for guard duty.

Henry F. Keiser, afterwards private in Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; slightly wounded on the Peninsula under General McClellan; lost his eye-sight by reason of exposure, etc., in the field; reported dead.

Charles E. Lamb, afterward sergeant First Regiment District Columbia Volunteers; died from disease contracted in the service.

Henry Printz, afterwards sergeant Forty-Sixth and lieutenant Two Hundred and Fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged by reason of wounds received in action at the battle of Mount Jackson, Va.

Daniel Fissler, afterwards member of Stevens' Light Battery; served during entire war; no further record; supposed to be dead.

John Hughes, since member Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died at Newton Hamilton from disease contracted on the field.

John W. Jones, afterwards sergeant and lieutenant One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; also quartermaster in the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Thomas Kinkead, afterwards private in Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed in battle.

John S. Langton, farmer, Decatur, Ill.

General William Galbraith Mitchell, volunteered as a private; carried the Logan flag through the mob at Baltimore at the head of the column; promoted to adjutant Seventh (three months') Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterward captain in Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, where, by his soldierly qualities he attracted the attention of General Hancock. His gentlemanly deportment and gallant bearing caused him to be promoted rapidly. It is said that at the battle of Gettysburg, Hancock being severely wounded, General Mitchell, without any orders, placed Stannard's Iron Brigade to make a rush for Little Round Top, the key of the position. They reached there just in time to repel a heavy rebel infantry force who were almost up the hill. He participated in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac and rendered great service to his country. He finally became chief of staff to General Hancock, and upon the election of General Garfield he was appointed assistant adjutant-general at the request of General Hancock, this being the very first appointment made by President Garfield. He did not live long thereafter. He was taken ill suddenly and after a brief sickness departed this life at Governor's Island, May 29, 1883, leaving a widow and family. His death was deplored by many eminent men. His honored remains were brought to Lewistown, his surviving comrades of the Logan Guards escorting them to their last resting-place in St. Mark's Episco-

pal Cemetery. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in this county. One of them gave the ground gratuitously for the court-house, school-house and jail.

William Sherwood, afterwards lieutenant and captain Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; served the entire war.

Nathaniel Scott, afterwards a member First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; died in the service.

George Ard Snyder, re-enlisted in One Hundred and Thirty-first and Seventy-eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Frank Wentz, afterwards first sergeant Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to first lieutenant and brevet captain; was severely wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg.

Henry G. Walters.

Philip Winterode, afterwards a private in the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; he participated in all the actions in which that fighting regiment was engaged, and in one of which he was wounded; he was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Harrisburg, by being run over by a train.

This ends the list. Most of those who volunteered for the defense of the Union have long since gone to join the great majority on the other side, and there are not more than twenty who have survived. The remnant of what once was the beautiful flag of the Logan Guards is now the property and has been placed in the custody of Colonel John B. Selheimer for safe keeping, he being the senior officer.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment (three months' service) contained one company of men recruited at New Bloomfield, Perry County. This was Company D, commanded by Captain Henry D. Woodruff. This, as well as the other companies of the regiment, was hastily recruited under the President's call for volunteers, the enlistments commencing on the day of the call (April 15, 1861), and the company being completed and mustered into the service on the 20th of the same month. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 21st, under command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, and on the evening of the same day left Harrisburg for Washington; but on reaching Cockeystown, Md., it was found that the railroad bridge at that place had been destroyed, and thereupon the regiment returned to York, Pa., and there remained in a camp of instruction until June 1st, when it was ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., where it was assigned to duty in Colonel Wynkoop's (Second) brigade of the (Second) division commanded by Major-General William S. Keim, in the Department of Washington, under Major-General Robert Patterson.

At Chambersburg the regiment remained until June 16th, when it crossed the Potomac, and with other troops advanced to Martinsburg, Va. On the 15th of July it was again advanced to Bunker Hill, Va., in the expectation of a combined movement against the enemy on the 16th. The projected movement, however, was not made, and the regiment was not called on to take part in actual battle. On the 23d of July—its term of service having already expired—the Second marched from Charlestown, Va., to Harper's Ferry, whence it was transported by railroad to Harrisburg, and was there mustered out of the service on the 26th of July.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—This company engaged in no battle of the war, its duties being chiefly to guard; yet their determination was as good and their patriotism as pure as any band of men who ever left home for the army. They were mustered into service on the 21st of April and mustered out on the 26th of July, 1861.

Captain, H. D. Woodruff; residence, Bloomfield.

First Lieutenant, J. H. Crist; residence, Newport.

Second Lieutenant, C. K. Brenneman; residence, Newport.

First Sergeant, Joseph Fry; residence, Bloomfield.

Second Sergeant, Jacob Stump; residence, Centre township.

Third Sergeant, James Hahn; residence, Newport.

Fourth Sergeant, George Stroop; residence, Bloomfield.

First Corporal, Geo. W. Topley; residence, Bloomfield.

Second Corporal, Wm. H. Troup; residence, Oliver township.

Third Corporal, DeWitt C. O'Bryan; residence, Newport.

Fourth Corporal, George Kosier; residence, Bloomfield.

Musicians, Chas. Weber and Daniel Howard; residence, Newport.

Privates.

H. A. Albright, residence, Newport.
John H. Arnold, residence, Madison township.
Wm. H. Allwood.
Jacob Bergstresser, residence, Carroll township.
J. Edwin Best.
Wm. H. Barnes.
Charles C. Bent.
Philip Becker.
Isaac Baldwin, residence, Millerstown.
Wm. Clouser, residence, Center township.
Isaiah W. Clouser, residence, Center township.
Samuel Clay, residence, Center township.
John W. Campbell, residence, Bloomfield.
Eli B. Charles, residence, Buffalo township.
George Dial.
G. Smith De Bray, residence, Millerstown.
William C. Duncan.
James B. Eby, residence, Bloomfield.
John F. Egolf, residence, Bloomfield.
Isaac Etter, residence, Newport.
John B. Elliot, residence, Saville township.
Wesley H. Ernest, residence, Millerstown.
John F. Ferguson.
William R. Fertig, residence, Millerstown.
John H. Fertig, residence, Millerstown.
Reuben S. Gardner, residence, Newport.
Wm. S. Hostetter.
Frank Holt.
Thomas J. Heany.
Adam J. Hartzell.
John W. Howell, residence, Greenwood township.
James M. Heany, residence, Juniata township.
Daniel Holman.
Comly Idal.
Conrad Jumper.
Michael C. Lynch, residence, Bloomfield.
Daniel W. Lutman, residence, Center township.
Benjamin F. Leiby, residence, Newport.
David Maxwell.
Lewis Mastha.
George Mysel.
George Moore.
Thomas McDonald, residence, Carroll township
John McClintock.
George W. Orwan, residence, Center township.
Samuel B. Orwan, residence, Center township.
Martin V. B. Orwan, residence, Center township.
Washington A. Power, residence, Center township.
H. S. Rumbaugh.
Amos Robeson, residence, Bloomfield.
Thaddeus C. Rider, residence, Newport.
Oliver P. Rider, residence, Newport.
Lewis Rody.
John M. Swartz.
George Sanno.
Daniel Swartz, Jr.
David P. Shively.
Jacob Sullenberger.
Van Buren Shultz.
Joseph F. Smith.
Andrew J. Watts.
Wm. M. Wallace.
Wm. C. Weilly.
Thomas Wright.
Charles J. Wright, residence, Millerstown.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fourth Regiment (three months' service) originated in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division of the State militia, organized under the militia act of 1858. It consisted of six companies and had a full regimental organization, the officers holding State commissions. In response to the call of the President, the services of the militia regiment were tendered to the Governor for the term of three months, and were accepted on condition that the command would report in Harrisburg within four days. The officers immediately commenced the enrollment of recruits, and at the expiration of the time appointed some seven hundred men were ready to move. One of the companies (G, Captain John W. Chamberlain) was recruited at Lewisburgh, Union County.

On Saturday, April 20th, the command proceeded by rail to Harrisburg, and occupied Camp Curtin. It was the intention to have remained in camp till a sufficient number of men could have been procured to fill the regiment to its maximum number; but the urgent necessities of the government rendered this purpose impracticable, and orders were issued to form a regiment immediately from such companies as were in camp. This order had the effect to change the command from a militia to a volunteer organization.

An election was accordingly held, which resulted in the choice of the same field officers as those holding the militia commissions, which were as follows: John F. Hartranft, colonel; Edward Schall, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major. Charles Hunsicker was appointed adjutant.

Scarcely was the organization completed when marching orders were received. Leaving Camp Curtin on the evening of the 21st of April, the regiment proceeded by rail to Philadelphia, where it was ordered by General Patterson to report to Colonel Dare, of the Twenty-third.

Taking one company of his own and the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Dare proceeded by rail to Perryville, Md., and took possession of the town, making such disposition of the troops as would prevent a surprise.

On the following day General Patterson ordered the regiment to proceed without delay to Washington. Immediate application was made to Colonel Dare for transportation by steamer to Annapolis, the route by Baltimore being then closed. Not feeling secure from capture, Colonel Dare only gave transportation for one wing of the regiment, which embarked under command of Colonel Hartranft. Arriving at Annapolis, the troops were disembarked and quartered in the buildings belonging to the Naval Academy, by order of Major-General Butler, then in command of the town. The left wing, under command of Major Schall, was detained several days at Perryville for the security of the port.

It was expected that the men would be fully clothed, armed and equipped at Harrisburg before marching. But when the urgent appeals came from Washington for troops, it was not the time for the patriotic citizen-soldier to hesitate, and the regiment marched without uniforms or equipments, the men being armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition, which they were obliged to carry in their pockets. Clothing was sent to the regiment on the 28th of April, but not until some time in June were proper uniforms supplied.

In pursuance of orders, the regiment proceeded, on the 8th of May, to Washington, and was quartered in the Assembly buildings and in a church near by. Transportation, camp and garrison equipage not having been supplied by the State or national government, the regiment was prevented from going into camp. The close confinement of the men in crowded quarters soon produced its legitimate results. Sickness, which, up to this time, had been scarcely known in the regiment, now began to prevail to a considerable extent. As soon as tents were received it was at once established in camp, about two miles distant from the city, toward Bladensburg. When the necessary equipage was furnished, regimental drills and inspections were commenced, and vigorous measures taken to make the regiment effective. On the 24th of June it was ordered to Alexandria, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, and was soon after placed in camp on Shuter's Hill, where the regular drills and inspections were resumed.

On Sunday, June 30th, at two o'clock in the morning, the pickets of the regiment, stationed on the old Fairfax road, under command of Lieutenant M. R. McClennan, were attacked by about thirty of the enemy. They were repulsed by the Union pickets, only three in number, who killed Sergeant Haines, previously a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Three others of the pickets on the outer post, intending to go to the rescue of their comrades, came in contact with the enemy's force, in which Thomas Murray was killed and Llewelyn Rhumer was severely wounded. The third, dropping upon the ground, escaped without injury, the enemy, in the excitement and darkness, passing over him. The trails of blood discovered in the morning showed that they had likewise suffered in the encounter.

The evidences on every hand pointed unmistakably to an early advance of the army. Inspections were careful and minute. All surplus baggage was sent to the rear, together with knapsacks and overcoats, the men retaining only their blankets. The Fourth Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division[1] of McDowell's army. The division moved from camp by the Fairfax road, reaching Sangster's Station on Thursday evening. The enemy set fire to his stores and retreated as the column advanced. Firing was heard in the direction of Blackburn's Ford, occasioned by Colonel Richardson's reconnoissance in that direction. On Friday the division moved to Centreville, where the entire army of McDowell lay encamped. On Saturday, the 20th of July, the

[1] Organization of First Brigade, Colonel W. B. Franklin. Third Division, Colonel S. P. Heintzelman (the three brigades of the division were commanded respectively by Colonels W. B. Franklin, O. O. Howard and O. B. Wilcox).—Ricket's Battery of the First United States Artillery; Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Lawrence; Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Clark; First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Gorman; Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft.

question of muster out was freely agitated, the term of enlistment expiring on the following day. Desirous of retaining the regiment in his command till the anticipated battle should be fought, General McDowell issued an order, making the following appeal:

"The General commanding has learned with regret that the time of service of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is about to expire. The services of the regiment have been so important, its good conduct so general, its patience under privation so constant, its state of efficiency so good, that its departure at this time can only be considered an important loss to the army. Fully recognizing the right of the regiment to its discharge and payment, at the time agreed upon, the agreement of the government in this respect, the General commanding, nevertheless, requests the regiment to continue in service for a few days longer, pledging that the time of muster out of service shall not exceed two weeks. Such members of the regiment as do not accede to this request will be placed under the command of proper officers, to be marched to the rear, mustered out of service, and paid, as soon as possible, after the expiration of the term of service."

Differences of opinion prevailed in the regiment upon the question of compliance with this request. While many were willing to re-enlist for two weeks longer, some were desirous of being mustered out in accordance with their contract with the government. When it was ascertained that unanimity of sentiment was not likely to be secured, it was decided by the commanding general that to break up the organization and to take a fragment of the regiment into battle would not be prudent; orders were accordingly issued for its muster out of service.

The subsequent history of the men composing this regiment dispels any doubt that may, at the time, have been raised of the rectitude of their intentions. Under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, it marched to Washington, from whence it was taken by rail to Harrisburg, where it was soon after mustered out of service. But measures immediately taken for the organization of new regiments, in which the men were immediately enlisted for the war, and fully attested on the bloody fields of Fredericksburg and Antietam, and in numberless hard-fought battles of the war, their patriotism and their valor.

COMPANY G, UNION COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Lewisburgh, Union County, and was mustered in April 20, 1861.

John W. Chamberlin, captain.
George H. Hassenplug, first lieutenant.
James M. Linn, second lieutenant.
James Chamberlin, first sergeant.
Thomas Donachy, second sergeant.
John N. Wilson, third sergeant.
Peter Koser, fourth sergeant.
Samuel Cuskaden, first corporal.
Charles H. Trainer, second corporal.
Jeremiah Snyder, third corporal.
William Frymire, fourth corporal.
William Wise, musician.

Privates.

Levi Ammon.	Wm. A. Martlett.
A. James Bell.	James R. Mackey.
Henry Brown.	Samuel McGregor.
Charles S. Buoy.	Daniel McGregor.
Jacob Campbell.	John McPherson.
David Davis.	Charles Moody.
Thomas Davis.	Jacob N. Moyer.
John H. Derr.	David B. Nesbitt.
Richard Dye.	John A. Norris.
Richard Edwards.	Joseph R. Orwig.
William Everett.	James H. Prass.
Charles R. Evans.	Joseph Pursell.
George W. Foote,	Lemuel Potter.
Henry Frey.	Martin G. Reed.
Louis H. Funk.	Thomas D. Reed.
Jacob Gibbony.	Emanuel Sasaman.
William Gilham.	James H. Sanford.
William Grant.	Gottlieb Smaltzried.
William Gunter.	Michael Smith.
Adam S. Houtz.	Charles H. Snively.
Nathan M. Hann.	Henry Snyder.
John Harvey.	Aaron Stoughton.
William H. Haus.	William M. Switzer.
Henry Heightsman.	Roland Stoughton.
Robert Henry.	Martin L. Schock.
Henry Hutchison.	Ashton Tetlow.
Benj. F. Housewerth.	Daniel Tovey.
Seth J. Housel.	William Tovey.
Isaac S. Kerstever,	William Ulrich.
Samuel F. Klechner.	Matthew Vandine.
John Lenhart.	Robert Walsh.
Benjamin Lenhart.	John Wertz.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment (three months' service) was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on the 22d of April, 1861, under command of Colonel William H. Irwin, who was at that time serving as a private soldier in the ranks of the Logan Guard at Washington, D. C.

The other field officers of the Seventh were Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver H. Rippey, of Pittsburgh, and Major F. P. Robinson, of the same city. One of the companies of the regiment was the "Burns Infantry," raised at Lewistown, Mifflin County, by Captain Henry A. Zollinger. In the organization of the regiment it was designated as Company I, and was mustered into the service on the day of the regimental organization—April 22d.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on the 23d of April, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rippey, and proceeded by rail to Chambersburg, Pa., where the command was assumed by Colonel Irwin, who had come to that point from Washington. At a little distance from the town a camp was formed, where the regiment remained nearly nine weeks, engaged in drill and other soldierly duty. In the latter part of May it was assigned to General E. C. Williams' (Third) brigade of the (First) division of Major-General George Cadwallader, in the corps commanded by Major-General Robert Patterson. On the 8th of June the Seventh, with the other regiments of the brigade, struck tents and commenced the march, by way of Hagerstown, to the Potomac, which was reached at Williamsport, Md., on the 15th. On the 2d of July, under positive orders from General Scott to General Patterson to advance into Virginia, the command moved at daylight, forded the Potomac and marched to Martinsburg. Two or three days later the regiment moved forward with the brigade to Bunker Hill, and thence to a new camp near Charlestown, Va. From this camp a midnight reconnoissance was made by a battalion of the Seventh; but, after an advance of about six miles, it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from the front, and Colonel Irwin's report to that effect was afterwards confirmed by a reconnoissance made by a heavier force, sent out to the Shenandoah fords by the brigade commander, General Williams.

On the 22d of July the Seventh (whose term of enlistment was to expire on the following day) moved, under orders, from its camp to the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., where it crossed the river, and marching thence, by way of Sharpsburg, to Hagerstown, was transported from the latter place by rail to Harrisburg, where the companies were paid off and discharged.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County, and was mustered in April 22, 1861.

Henry A. Zollinger, captain.
William H. McClelland, first lieutenant.
James Couch, second lieutenant.
Amos W. Wakefield, first sergeant.
Thompson Wiece, second sergeant.
Michael Dillon, third sergeant.
Samuel Eisinbise, fourth sergeant.
Jackson D. Stoneroad, first corporal.
William A. Troxal, second corporal.
James P. McClintic, third corporal.
John W. Nelson, fourth corporal.
William L. Harding, musician.
Henry H. Fortney, musician.

Privates.

Steel Barcus.	George W. Kelley.
John Brimmer.	John M. Krise.
George W. Black.	Jacob Landis.
Andrew Bringman.	William Leator.
George Brown.	John Morton.
Franklin Beisel.	John D. Martin.
Lewis Blumenloder.	William R. Moran.
James Cambell.	Henry McNalley.
Samuel Collins.	Henry Maser.
John Cherry.	David A. McCram.
Jackson Corkell.	Samuel Myers.
William H. Crothers.	Isaac Olinger.
Jeremiah Corseck.	Lewis Price.
Thomas Dillon.	Philip Peffer.
John Devore.	Fredk. Reninger.
Charles Donnan.	R. Rosenborough.
James H. Funk.	James B. Ross.
John Ginaphan.	Patrick Rodgers.
Austin Gro.	John Ruble.
Abram Gondor.	William Ruse.
Thomas B. Hiltebarn.	James Rutherford.
William Hart.	Amos Satcher.
J. R. Hackenburgh.	James Sanford.
Joseph Houser.	Matthias Shilling.
John F. Harice.	William Sperry.
John Henry.	John M. Skelley.
John Hofler.	David Shafer.
William M. Irvin.	James Vanzant.
David Jenkins.	Benjamin Walters.
Aaron Klinefelter.	Thomas Wolfkill.
John Klinefelter.	James Wilson.
John W. Kunes.	Charles White.
Daniel Karl.	James Yeamon.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment (three months'), was organized at Camp Curtin April 26, 1861, and

was soon afterwards moved to Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where it remained about three weeks. The colonel of the regiment was Phaon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, promoted from the the captaincy of Company B, in which company was a detachment of men of Mifflin County. Upon the promotion of Captain Jarrett to the colonelcy, Benjamin K. Jackman became captain of the company, with William Shanks as first, and Thomas C. Lebo as second lieutenant.

The regiment, having been only partially uniformed and equipped, was ordered on the 27th of May to move forward and occupy the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which was done, and the headquarters established at Havre de Grace, where B and A Companies were posted—the other companies being scattered at different points along the railway and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

On the 18th of May the regiment, having been fully equipped, marched, under orders, to Chambersburg, Pa., and thence, a few days later, to Hagerstown, Md., where it was assigned to duty in the brigade of General Negley, in General Keim's division. On the 20th of June it was transferred to Abercrombie's (Sixth) brigade, of the same (Second) division. On the 28th an attempt was made to cross the Potomac, but no fording-place could be found in the high stage of water; but, being moved to Williamsport Md., on the 29th, it remained there three days, and before daylight, in the morning of July 2d, was pushed across the river into Virginia, and marched towards Falling Waters, where the enemy was reported to be in force. The Eleventh, being considerably in advance of the remainder of the brigade, encountered this hostile force, which consisted of the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Twenty-Second Virginia regiments of infantry, the cavalry regiment of J. E. B. Stuart, and a four-gun battery under Captain Pendleton,—all forming what afterwards became the famed "Stonewall Brigade,"—Colonel Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson being present in person and in command of the Confederate force. Passing through a wood to the open ground, the Eleventh received a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, but which generally passed over their heads. The enemy was posted at some farm buildings, which were soon set on fire by shells from Perkins' (Union) battery. "The enemy being thus driven from their shelter, were for the first time exposed to view, and extended their line. The Eleventh now opened, and the engagement became general. The enemy's guns were soon silenced, and his line began to fall back, at first in good order, but soon in great confusion." The victory was complete, the Sixth Brigade (of which the Eleventh was a part) driving the Confederates two miles from the field, where they left their dead and wounded. The loss of the Eleventh was eleven killed and wounded—among the latter being Private Marion F. Hamaker, of Lewistown, a member of B Company. He died of his wound soon after returning to his home.[1] The others wounded were James Morgan, Daniel R. Stiles and Nelson Headen, of Company E; Christian Schall, of Conpany F; John De Hass and Russel C. Levan, of Company G; and John E. Reed and William H. Kuhns, of Company K. The one killed was Amos Suppinger, private, of Company H.

On the 3d of July the Eleventh, with the brigade, moved to Martinsburg, Va., and encamped. It remained there twelve days, during which time it received a stand of national colors, presented by the Union ladies of the place. Before this it had carried no colors. On the 15th of July the regiment moved to Bunker Hill, Va., on the 17th to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st to Harper's Ferry, where, on the 24th, it forded the Potomac, and marched thence to Sandy Hook, Md. On the 26th it was ordered to take rail transportation to Baltimore, *en route* for Harrisburg, there to be mustered out of service. The order (by General Patterson) concluded: "It gives the commanding general great satisfaction to say that the conduct of this regiment has merited his highest approbation. It had the fortune to be in the advance in the affair at Hokes Run

[1] Hamaker was probably the first Union soldier wounded in the war after Fort Sumter was captured.

(Falling Waters), where the steadiness and gallantry of both officers and men came under his personal observation. They have well merited his thanks." The regiment was mustered out of service on the 31st of July, but was re-enlisted for three years under the same designating number (Eleventh), was organized at Camp Curtin in the summer and fall of 1861, and on the 27th of November, in that year, it was moved to the front, and remained in the field, serving gallantly through the principal campaigns in Virginia until the war was closed by the surrender at Appomattox.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment (three months' service), which contained a large number of Juniata County men, was organized at Camp Curtin in the latter part of April, 1861, under the following-named field officers: John W. Johnston, colonel; Richard McMichael, lieutenant-colonel; Charles N. Watts, major. It was mustered into the United States service as a regiment April 30th. On the 9th of May it was moved from Camp Curtin to the fair-grounds at Lancaster, and there remained until the 3d of June, when it moved to a camp about five miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the Fifth Brigade (General James S. Negley) of General William H. Keim's (Second) division.

After a stay of about two weeks at the camp near Chambersburg, the regiment moved (June 16th) to Hagerstown, Md., and thence on the 20th to a camp near Sharpsburg. At this place it remained until the 2d of July, when it moved with the column under General Patterson across the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 3d (having encountered Ashby's Confederate cavalry on the march of the previous day) arrived at Martinsburg, where it remained on provost and other duty until the 15th of July, when it moved with the forces of General Patterson to Bunker Hill, Va., upon a report that the enemy was in force at that place. No enemy was found, however, but only his deserted camps, and on the 18th the regiment marched to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st (the day of Bull Run battle) to Harper's Ferry, where, two days later, the news was received of the great disaster to the Union arms. This ended the Virginia campaign, and soon afterwards, the term of service of the Fourteenth having nearly expired, it crossed the Potomac, marched to Hagerstown, where it arrived on the 26th, was moved thence by rail to Chambersburg, and from there to Carlisle, where, after a stay of eleven days, it was mustered out and disbanded on the 7th of August.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth Regiment (three months') contained one company which was partly made up of men from Mifflin and Juniata Counties. This company—designated as I of the Fifteenth—was mustered into service on the 20th of April, 1861. The Fifteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, its field officers being Colonel Richard A. Oakford, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Biddle, Major Stephen N. Bradford. It was brigaded with the Fourteenth, under General James S. Negley, and its history from muster in to muster out is essentially the same as that of the Fourteenth.

A considerable number of men of Mifflin, Union, Perry, Juniata and Snyder Counties served in other companies and regiments, but the companies which have been mentioned above were all which were distinctively of these counties in the three months' service. During their first enlistment they saw little of actual war, but the greater part of them afterwards entered regiments raised for three years, and in that term of service became veteran soldiers. Many of them gave up their lives on the battle-field, many others died in Southern prisons, and hundreds who came back from the conflict to their homes in the valley of the Juniata will bear to their graves the scars and wounds received in the service of their country.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment, otherwise designated as the Fifth Reserve, was organized at Camp Curtin on the 20th of June, 1861, being made up of companies previously formed and filled in Lycoming, Northumberland, Clearfield, Union, Huntingdon, Centre, Bradford, Mifflin, Snyder and Lancaster Counties. Union County

furnished one company (D, Captain Thomas Chamberlain), and there were also Mifflin, Snyder and Union County men in Companies B, E, G, H and I. The original field officers of the Fifth Reserve were Colonel John I. Gregg, of Centre County; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Fisher, of Lancaster; and Major George Dare, of Huntingdon.

On the 21st of June, the day following the organization of the Fifth under the above-named field officers, Colonel Gregg resigned in order to accept a captaincy to which he had been appointed in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was succeeded in the colonelcy of the Fifth by Captain Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Regular Infantry, and in the morning of the 22d the regiment, with Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and the "Bucktail" regiment, under Colonel Charles J. Biddle, left Camp Curtin under orders from General Scott to proceed to Cumberland, Md., to relieve the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, under command of Colonel Lew. Wallace, at that point. The route of the command was from Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence southward by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad to Hopewell, where it arrived on the night of the 22d, the men having been profusely feasted during their stop at Huntingdon, where "an ample dinner had been provided for the coming soldiers, of which they partook most freely, and filled their haversacks with the choicest dainties."

From the night camp of the 22d at Hopewell the command moved early in the morning of Sunday, the 23d of June, and took the road for Bedford Springs, near which place it encamped on the same evening. This was named "Camp McCall," and the two regiments and battery remained there three days. From "Camp McCall" the command marched to the Maryland line, where a camp was formed called "Camp Mason and Dixon." There it remained until the night of the 7th of July, when it moved forward and occupied Cumberland, this being done at the urgent request of the citizens of the town, who desired it for protection against a rumored raid of the enemy's cavalry. The attack was not made, being prevented doubtless by the presence of the Pennsylvania troops. On the following day the regiments took possession of the camps previously occupied by Colonel Wallace's Indianians. On the 13th of July the command moved to a camp about two miles from New Creek, Va., and twenty miles above Cumberland, where a railroad bridge had been destroyed by the enemy. The town of New Creek was occupied immediately afterwards by the troops, and on the 20th the Fifth moved to Piedmont, to hold the town and afford protection to its Unionist citizens. At this place some of the men of the regiment took possession of the office of the *Piedmont Independent* (the editor of which journal had been driven away by the rebels), and from it issued a paper called the *Pennsylvania Reserve*, "which was the first of a great number of similar publications issued during the war by the editors and printers in the volunteer army."

This campaign of the Fifth and the Bucktails at Cumberland, Piedmont, New Creek and neighboring parts of Virginia was of forty days' duration, in which time they had frequent skirmishes with bodies of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, afforded protection to the Union people of that region, and, by repairing the railroad bridges which had been destroyed by the rebels, reopened railroad communication between Baltimore and Wheeling. Their campaign was closed on account of the urgent need of more troops in the vicinity of Washington, to protect that city against the expected advance of the enemy after the battle of Bull Run. In conformity to orders recalling this command, the regiments and battery took up their line of march northward on the 27th of July, and moving to Hopewell, proceeded thence by railroad through Huntingdon to Harrisburg, where they arrived on the 31st. There the companies were recruited to near the maximum strength, and on the 8th of August the Fifth was moved by rail to Washington, and thence marched to the camp established for the Reserve division at Tenallytown, Md., as before mentioned.

In the organization of the division at the Tenallytown camp the Fifth was assigned to Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds' (First) brigade, of which the other regiments were the

First, Second and Eighth Reserves, commanded respectively by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, Colonel William B. Mann and Colonel George S. Hays.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved, with its brigade and division, across that historic stream and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve division made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (General Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Fifth Regiment nor any part of Reynolds' brigade took part, having been delayed at Difficult Creek by orders of General McCall.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Fifth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 14th the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark, with the rest of the army of the Potomac, for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps, under General McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Fifth, with its brigade, marched back (April 9th) to Manassas, thence to Catlett's Station, thence to Falmouth, and (May 26th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place General Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as General McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements to the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad, the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there (June 9th) embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 9th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of those stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose. From White House the Fifth marched with its division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the "Seven Days' Fight," and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the infantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. The Fifth had been that morning ordered across the Beaver Dam Creek to guard the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridges, and four companies advanced to Mechanicsville. At one o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared and drove in the advanced pickets to the creek. At two P. M. Reynolds withdrew his brigade and occupied the light works which had been thrown up behind the creek. The Fifth occupied the left centre of the brigade line, being posted in the partial cover of a belt of woods on the left of the road. The enemy, advancing in strong force, attacked with great impetuosity, the Georgia and Louisiana troops wading Beaver Dam Creek where the water reached up to their belts, and charging again and again with fierce determination. Reynolds' brigade on the right received and repelled the severest assaults in the conflict, which raged through the whole afternoon, and only ceased

when darkness closed down on wood and stream. The entire loss of the Reserve division was two hundred and ten killed and wounded and two hundred and eleven missing, of which number the Fifth Regiment sustained a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

Through the night succeeding the battle the men of the Pennsylvania Reserves slept on the field of conflict. At daylight on the morning of the 27th of June the Fifth, with its companion regiments, withdrew from the line of the Beaver Dam, and moved down parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where General Fitz John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict, which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line, Meade's brigade being on the left, near the Chickahominy, and Reynolds' brigade on the right of the line of the Reserves. Approaching the Union lines from the direction of Cold Harbor and Dispatch Station were the Confederate commmands of Generals A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill and (farther away, but moving up with all possible speed) the corps of the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle was opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The battle raged furiously during the afternoon, the Fifth, and other regiments of the Reserves in the second line, being constantly under a severe artillery fire. Between four and five o'clock the Second and Third Brigades were advanced to the first line, and at once became heavily engaged, the enemy making a furious and most determined assault at that point of the line. "The Fifth Regiment, on my left," said Major Stone, of the Bucktails, in his official report, "the conduct of which offered a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy with the most terrific fire." In that perilous position the regiment stood fast, and held its ground against repeated charges, until the men had exhausted their ammunition, when they retired before a flank assault made by the veterans of Stonewall Jackson.[1] Just then the famous Irish Brigade moved past them rapidly to the front, poured in a destructive volley, and bravely held the enemy in check, while the wearied men of the Fifth fell back with empty cartridge-boxes, but without panic or disorder, to the Chickahominy. During the afternoon of the battle the command of the Fifth devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Colonel Simmons being in command of the brigade. The heroic General Reynolds, the brigade commander, became separated from his troops and was captured by the enemy on the following morning. The losses of the Fifth Regiment in this engagement were not reported separately from those of the succeeding four days.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridge behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained; and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and preparing to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs, the general had, as early as Friday morning, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers, and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new flank movement was about to be executed that would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could

[1] A Confederate officer who was present at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in writing of it afterwards, paid a high compliment to the gallant conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves on that field, and said, "It was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in their rear that, about eight o'clock, they retired before our advance."

conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs, and not their faces, were now turned towards the Confederate capital, and that the "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During the day succeeding that of the Gaines' Mill battle the Fifth Reserve lay in quiet on the south side of the Chickahominy, near the York River railroad. On Sunday, the 29th, it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at evening came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where, on the following day, a fierce battle was fought, in which the Fifth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy at Charles City Cross-Roads was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th. At about three o'clock the Fifth became heavily engaged, and, with the Eighth, charged the Seventh and Seventeenth Virginia Confederate Regiments, putting them to complete rout, and capturing many prisoners. Later in the day the Fifth fought desperately, repelling repeated assaults of the foe, and losing its commander, the brave Colonel Simmons, who was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died in the hands of the enemy. No abler or more gallant officer than Colonel Seneca G. Simmons ever led a regiment to battle. The division commander, General McCall, was also taken prisoner in this engagement, and Captain Chamberlain, of D Company, wounded.

In the terrible battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day (July 1st), the Fifth being held with the division in reserve, did not become actively engaged, though it lay for hours under a heavy fire of artillery. The battle opened about four o'clock P. M., and from that time until darkness closed the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders came to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and camped on the 2d of July. The loss of the Fifth Reserve Regiment in the seven days' battles from the Chickahominy to Malvern Hill was one hundred and thirty-three killed and wounded, and one hundred and three taken prisoners. By the death of Colonel Simmons, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was promoted to colonel, Major George Dare to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Frank Zentmyer to major of the regiment.

After a dreary stay of about six weeks at Harrison's Landing the Fifth broke camp, and from that time to the final muster out the companies to which this history has special reference participated in the several battles in which the regiment was engaged, among which were the second Bull Run, August 20, 1862, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, where Captain Charles D. Schaffle of D Company, was wounded and taken prisoner, and died one month later in prison, at Richmond, Va. In February, 1863, the Fifth was sent to Washington to rest and recruit. In battle of Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1863; Warrenton, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, and then stationed at Alexandria through the winter of 1863–64. In battle of Wilderness, Parker's Store, Fredericksburg and Orange Turnpike, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, which was their last battle. They left the field June 1, 1864, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., where the whole regiment was received with joyous demonstrations by the people of its native State.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY.—Following is given a roll of the Union County company of the Fifth, viz.:

Thomas Chamberlain, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; promoted to major One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 23, 1862.

W. H. H. McCall, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to captain March 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Charles D. Shaffle, captain, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant to captain September 18, 1862; wounded and pris-

oner at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; died at Richmond Va., January 13, 1863.

Jonathan E. Wolf, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to captain Company G January 17, 1862.

Theodore H.H. McFadden, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant January 20, 1862; discharged October 30, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Thomas B. Reed, first lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant March 5, 1863; brevetted captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John B. Dayton, second lieutenant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant March 5, 1863; brevetted first lieutenant March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George C. Kelley, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded and prisoner at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; and wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

William Searles, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Doran, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Richard H. Walk, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

William M. Schwenk, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

James Fichthorn, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

James M. Essington, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department August 21, 1862.

George M. Slifer, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1862.

H. J. Schofield, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died November 9, 1861.

John C. McMichael, sergeant, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Amos Ditsworth, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John B. Hafer, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George W. Schoch, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded accidentally December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George Eicholtz, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Babb, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1861.

Jacob K. Mertz, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

George Harbeson, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 6, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Jacob Reise, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Effinger L. Reber, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major March 6, 1862.

Jacob Campbell, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

William Haskins, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Jacob M. Barnhart, corporal, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

James Barnhart, musician, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.

John Clymer, musician, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers June 6, 1864; veteran.

William Beckley, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

John Bonnell, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Michael B. Boylan, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 24, 1863.

Joseph Barnhart, private, mustered in September 17, 1861, three years.

Sylvester Bennett, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

Thomas Crawford, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

David Canfield, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1862.

Daniel Covert, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged October 20, 1862, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

John Connell, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

John Dougherty, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

John E. Ennis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Alexandria, Va., April 29, 1864; burial record May 3, 1864, grave 1863.

William Fravel, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Benjamin Fry, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.

Thomas Gaskin, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Daniel Gilbert, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

William C. Green, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged September 27, 1864, to receive promotion in United States army.

Albert Gilman, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

John Hartman, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged February 1, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Nathaniel Huth, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 28, 1862.

Isaac Harper, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

George Irwine, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 16, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Lewis Jerns, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph Joll, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Albert E. Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged November 16, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

William Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

Thomas Kennedy, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Knoll, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Kyle, private, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

John Kessler, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Harry L. Landis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged March 14, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Charles Moody, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Lawrence Monroe, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Levi Markel, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

James A. Morrison, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Charles Moyer, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged February 17, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

William Mateer, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 21, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

William Myers, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.

Charles Peeling, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John D. Price, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1861.

Elias Page, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Samuel A. Reed, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Charles W. Reeder, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John M. Reber, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged April 8, 1862, to accept promotion as second lieutenant in United States Marine Corps.

John Ripple, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged May 24, 1864, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Darius L. Ricker, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

John E. Roberts, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Patrick Roberts, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

John Reed, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Charles E. Snyder, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph Stroup, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

William H. Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1861.

Lèvi Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Peter Smith, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Harrison Strahan, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

George B. Saylor, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

William H. Showers, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Andrew H. Sticker, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Taylor, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia May 13, 1864; burial record May 14, 1864.

Henry Theis, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

Henry Ulrich, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert Walsh, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Luther Wheeler, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jackson Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Isaac Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Charles Washburn, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged August 3, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

York A. Woodward, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; discharged March 19, 1864, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Thomas F. Wilson, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; veteran.

Newell Wilkes, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died September 17, 1861.

John Welsh, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died April 13, 1862; burial record January 6, 1864, Alexandria, Va., grave 1265.

O. B. Woodward, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; died December 6, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Harrison Wertz, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

William Whatmore, private, mustered in June 21, 1861, three years.

COMPANY B.

Zachariah Chappell.	James McFall.
David Hawk.	Milton McPherson.

COMPANY C.

John E. Potter.	Thomas L. Potter.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, otherwise known as the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, its formation being commenced in the latter part of April, 1861, and its organization being completed on the 22d of June, by the appointment of field officers, viz.: Colonel, W. Wallace Ricketts; Lieutenant-Colonel, William M. Penrose; Major, Henry J. Madill. Company B, of the Thirty-fifth, was composed of men recruited in Snyder County, and was under command of Charles D. Roush as its first captain.

Being armed and equipped at the camp of organization, the regiment moved thence, on the 11th of July, to Greencastle, Pa., where it occupied a camp named Camp Biddle, remaining there until the 22d, when it was moved by railway transportation, *via* Baltimore, to Wash-

ington, D. C., arriving there on the 24th. At its camp, east of the Capitol, it was mustered into the United States service on the 27th, and was then marched to the camp of the Pennsylvania Reserves, at Tenallytown, Md., where it was assigned to duty in Colonel John S. McCalmont's (Third) brigade of the Reserve Division, under General George A. McCall. It remained at the Tenallytown camp until the 9th of October, when, with the other regiments of the division, it crossed the Chain Bridge into Virginia, and encamped near Langley's, at "Camp Pierpont" where it remained more than five months, during which time (December 20th) it fought its first battle at Dranesville, on which occasion the Sixth held the centre of the line, and behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved with the Army of the Potomac, remained a few days at Hunter's Mills, Va., then moved to Alexandria, Va., where it remained several days; then moved to Bailey's Cross-Roads, and thence, in turn, to Fairfax Court-House, Manassas Junction, Catlett's Station and Falmouth, where it arrived on the 3d of May, and encamped a mile north of the town.

The regiment remained encamped on the Rappahannock about six weeks, and on the 13th of June embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, arriving there on the 14th and becoming a part of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. It was advanced from White House to Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, and remained there until the disastrous battle of Gaines Mill compelled the retirement of the Union troops and the destruction of the vast quantity of stores which had been accumulated at White House. At that place, on the 28th of June, the Sixth embarked, and, proceeding down the York River to Fortress Monroe, and thence up the James to Harrison's Landing, reached that place on the 1st of July. On the 4th it was transferred to Sinclair's (First) brigade of Seymour's (Reserve) division of the Fifth Army Corps, under General Fitz John Porter. It remained on the Peninsula, but without being engaged in any fighting of consequence, until the night of the 14th of August, when it moved by transport down the James, and thence up the Potomac River to Acquia Creek, arriving there on the morning of the 16th, and proceeding without delay from that place, by rail, to its old post at Falmouth. On the 21st it marched from Falmouth for Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, reaching its destination at dark on the 22d. Again, on the 23d, it moved on to Rappahannock Station, and on the 24th encamped near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, on the Warrenton road, where it remained until the 27th, when it marched with the division, and at night bivouacked at New Baltimore. The next day, on its march, it became slightly engaged with the enemy near Gainesville, but no battle resulted, and its night bivouac was made on the Alexandria turnpike.

On the 29th and 30th of August, the Sixth participated gallantly in the battles in the vicinity of Groveton, Va., and the old Bull Run battle-ground, charging the Confederate position with the greatest bravery, driving the enemy and holding the ground gained. The loss of the regiment was thirty-six killed and wounded and eight missing. The regimental colors were shot from the staff in this memorable charge.

From the field of this engagement the regiment marched to a bivouac at Cut Run, where it remained on picket during the 31st and until nearly night of the 1st of September, when it took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-House. On the following day it moved to Hunter's Chapel and afterwards to Munson's Hill. On the 6th of September it moved to the Potomac, which it crossed by the Long Bridge, and, marching through Washington, proceeded, by way of various towns in Maryland, to South Mountain, where it occupied the right of the Union line in the desperate battle which was fought along its declivity from base to summit, on the 14th of September.

"Night was fast approaching,[1] and the battle raged furiously for many miles to the left. Companies A and B, Captains Ent and Roush, were ordered out to seize and hold the knob of the mountain immediately in front. They marched from the wood, passed the

[1] Bates.

enemy's flank, and firing into it one volley, made straight for the mountain-top. When within one hundred yards they received the fire of the enemy, protected by a ledge of rocks which capped the summit. Immediately, Companies C, D and E were ordered to their support, and, forming to the left of the first two, the line advanced at a charge. The numbers of the enemy were largely in excess of those of the Sixth, but the five companies, restrained during the early part of the battle, dashed like a steed released from his curb against the very muzzles of their guns. The enemy, staggered by the impetuosity of the charge, yielded the first ledge of rocks, and retreated to the second, from behind which he delivered a most galling fire, causing the advance to reel under the shock and threatening its annihilation. The rebel line to the left, which had been passed by these companies, had, in the mean time, been compelled to yield to the persistent hammering of the other regiments of the Reserves. The cheers of the brigade were distinctly heard by both, when the rebels, broken in spirit by the severity of their losses and the determined front presented by the Reserves, fled down the mountain-side. These five companies had performed an important service, and driven before them in confusion the Eighth Alabama Regiment. The loss was twelve men killed, two officers and thirty-nine men wounded."

From the scene of conflict at South Mountain the regiment marched to the field of Antietam, where it took part in the great battle on the 16th and 17th of September, in which, says Bates, it "sustained an aggregate loss of one hundred and thirty-two." After the battle of Antietam the Sixth Reserve remained on the north side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, about six weeks, and, on the 29th of October, crossed the river at Berlin and marched to Warrenton, Va., arriving there November 6th. On the 11th it left the Warrenton camp and moved, by way of Stafford Court-House, to Brooks' Station, on the Acquia Creek Railroad, where it remained in camp until December 8th, when it moved, with other regiments of the division, to the heights north of the Rappahannock, preparatory to crossing that stream for an assault on the strong position of the enemy at Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 12th the regiment crossed the stream on a pontoon bridge, about three miles below the town, and advanced to a position which it held through the day. In the terrific battle of the 13th it became furiously engaged, driving the enemy from his position at first, but afterwards being compelled, by overpowering numbers, to yield the ground thus gained, and to fall back to its first position. The strength of the regiment on entering this conflict was about three hundred men, of which number it sustained a loss of one hundred and two killed and wounded and nineteen missing.

After the Fredericksburg battle the regiment encamped at Belle Plain and thence moved to the former camp at Brooks' Station, where it remained until the first part of February, 1863. On the 7th of that month it was ordered to Alexandria, where it became a part of the Twenty-second Corps. Late in March it moved to Fairfax Station, and remained there until the 25th of June, when, with the other troops of the command, it moved across the Potomac, and thence northward to the field of Gettysburg, reaching that historic ground on the 2d of July, and having, in the mean time, been transferred back to the Fifth Army Corps. In the great conflict of Gettysburg it made two charges, liberating a large number of Union prisoners, recapturing an artillery piece and several caissons and sustaining a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded. After the battle it joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Falling Waters, Va., and afterwards encamped for a month at Rappahannock Station. Thence it moved to Culpeper Court-House and encamped near that place till October 10th, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and fought at Bristoe Station on the 12th. On the 26th of November it was again engaged with the enemy in the battle at New Hope Church, sustaining a small loss in killed and wounded. On the 5th of December it went into winter-quarters at Kettle Run.

On the opening of the campaign of 1864 the Sixth moved from its winter camp on the 29th of April, and marched to Culpeper, from which point it moved to Germania Ford, and there crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May. On the 5th and 6th it was heavily engaged in the Wilderness, as also again on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th in front of Spottsylvania, losing in the series of actions, seventy-seven killed and wounded and nine missing. On the 22d it was

again engaged, and captured ninety-two men of the Confederate corps of A. P. Hill.

The last battle of the Sixth Reserve was fought at Bethesda Church, Va., on the 30th of June. It entered that conflict only about one hundred and fifty strong, yet sustained and repulsed a furious charge of the enemy, "captured one hundred and two prisoners, and buried seventy-two dead rebels in its immediate front."

On the following day (its term of service having expired) the regiment marched to the rear and was moved thence to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service June 14, 1864.

COMPANY B, SNYDER COUNTY.—A list of officers and men of the Snyder County company of the Sixth Reserve is here given, viz.:

Chas. D. Roush, captain, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged January 10, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Levi Epler, captain, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain March 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; brevetted major March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. Harding, first lieutenant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant May 5, 1863; brevetted captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

E. D. Lebkicher, second lieutenant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Emmett, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert P. Calvert, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville May 11, 1864: grave 1832.

Charles S. Swineford, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.

James H. Bowman, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Charles S. Bowman, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry L. Stock, sergeant, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

George Everett, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry H. Bowen, corporal, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Isaiah Fink, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.

Michael Cantwell, corporal, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; promoted February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville July 28, 1864, grave 4117.

Benj. T. Barks, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 25, 1862.

John Yergey, corporal, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Ritter, corporal, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Neven P. Gutelius, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry B. Mowry, corporal, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died September 27, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Thomas Robison, corporal, mustered in May 22, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Daniel P. Rumberger, musician, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.

James Aukey, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Arnold, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Arnold, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Reuben Botdorf, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged June 30, 1861.

David Bowersox, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 6, 1862.

Solomon Bender, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1862.

William Bobb, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died August 8, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Jacob F. Boran, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Thomas Boran, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William F. Charles, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Peter Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 30, 1862.

Abraham Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years: discharged on surgeon's certificate October 29, 1862.

Adam Campbell, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Stephen Chubb, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 8, 1864.

Wilson Duck, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1861.

Isaac Decker, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Doney, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Martin Daisey, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Nicholas Dormier, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years.

Peter Eckhart, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 20, 1862.

George Enig, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Edwin W. Finicle, private, mustered in May 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Henry Fink, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 5, 1863.

Patrick Feeney, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Adam Gutsleber, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Michael Gray, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; prisoner February 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, grave 1302.

Cyrus Gregory, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Gundrum, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Daniel Grow, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Levi Haas, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Geo. Haines, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years.

Thomas Hammond, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years.

Nathaniel Keeler, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Martin L. Keifer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Kohler, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Leonidas Keeler, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Long, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to Western gun-boat service February 17, 1862.

John Loy, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, June 1, 1862.

Franklin Leister, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Horace Lloyd, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years.

Chas. Miller, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jacob E. Mooney, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted May 30, 1864; absent at muster out.

David C. Mowry, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; promoted May 8, 1864; absent at muster out.

Clinton Mackey, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Rein't Morningstar, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years.

John McCormick, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; prisoner May 30, 1864; absent at muster out.

Joseph Norwood, private, mustered in July 11, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 30, 1864.

Emanuel Neitz, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1862.

Edw. Norwood, private, mustered in July 11, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia September 28, 1862.

Wm. Oswalt, private, mustered in July 27, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1862.

Michael Pepper, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

David Parker, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. H. Peifer, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 15, 1862.

Henry Pontzline, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Jacob F. Peifer, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years.

John O. Rupp, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Levi C. Ressler, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Franklin Reif, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John B. Rorick, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Reigle, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, 1862.

Samuel Rogers, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wilson Rathfan, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Thos. Rathfan, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Joel Reichenbach, private, mustered in October 8, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Smith, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Samuel Seesholtz, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Cyrus Salada, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Sampell, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

William Seiler, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John N. Snyder, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Theodore S. F. Sterick, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Nicholas Simon, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Joel Shaffer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

John H. Seachrist, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Charles Spencer, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1861.

Theodore Strawser, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

Henry Shrawder, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 21, 1862.

Peter Shultzbach, private, mustered in May 28, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 23, 1862.

Henry Shultzbach, private, mustered in February 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Willliam Stahl, private, mustered in February 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Nathaniel Swartz, private, mustered in May 27, 1861, three years; died August 10, 1861; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Spotts, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; drowned at Harrison's Landing July 7, 1862.

John Sterer, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

David Shell, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died at Fredericksburg October 1, 1862.

Richard Sansa, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years.

Simon Troup, private, mustered in May, 6, 1861, three

years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

John Trego, private, mustered in July 10, 1861, three years; died at Fredericksburg October 3, 1862.

William Walt, private, mustered in July 24, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Rudy Wilmore, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 25, 1863.

Emanuel Werick, private, mustered in July 27, 1861. three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 7, 1863.

John F. Zartman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Zimmerman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861; died September 4, 1861.

Jacob F. Zechman, private, mustered in May 6, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., September 16, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment, or Seventh Reserve, contained one company (B) of Perry County soldiers, and a considerable number of men of the same county in Companies A and H. There were also Mifflin and Juniata County men serving in the same companies. The regiment was organized in the early part of the summer of 1861, under command of Colonel Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre, and was rendezvoused at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where it was fully clothed, armed and equipped by the State. It remained at this camp until the 21st of July, when it moved to Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg. At the capital city it was encamped on Meridian Hill, where, on the 27th, it was mustered into the United States service for three years. On the 2d of August it marched to Tenallytown, Md., and there encamped with the other regiments of the Reserve Division of General McCall. It was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, commanded by General George G. Meade, afterwards commander of the Army of the Potomac.

At Tenallytown and vicinity the regiment remained with the division, employed in drill and picket duty until the 9th of October, when it crossed the Potomac and marched to "Camp Pierpont," at Langley, Va., where it remained during the entire winter of 1861–62. On the 10th of March, 1862, the Seventh, with the division, broke camp and marched in the expectation of taking part in a grand attack on the enemy's stronghold at Manassas, but the advance disclosed the fact that the hostile force had withdrawn from the front, and thereupon the Seventh, with the other Reserve regiments marched back to the vicinity of Alexandria, where the division was assigned to the First Army Corps, under General Irwin McDowell. The regiment went into camp at Fairfax Station, and remained until April 9th, when it advanced with the division to Manassas Junction, and thence, on the 17th, to Catlett's Station. On the 11th of May it moved to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, and after remaining there nearly a month, embarked (June 9th) on transports and proceeded to White House, Va., advancing thence to the line of the Chickahominy, on the right of the Army of the Potomac, there being attached to General Fitz John Porter's (Fifth) army corps.

The first battle of the Seventh was that of Mechanicsville, or Beaver Dam, which was fought by the Reserves against a greatly superior force of the enemy, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th of June. In this engagement the Seventh held for six hours a position of extreme peril, and through the night succeeding the conflict, held the field as a rear guard, to watch the movements of the enemy, and within fifty yards of his line. An hour before daybreak it was withdrawn from this dangerous position, and retired with the other troops of the Reserve down the Chickahominy to the uneven ground around Dr. Gaines' mansion and mill, where General Fitz John Porter had decided to post his corps and stand for battle. In the engagement which followed in the afternoon of the same day—known in history as the battle of Gaines' Mill—the Seventh fought desperately, being called on three times to resist charges of the enemy, and sustaining a loss of nearly half its numbers in killed and wounded.

Early in the morning (Saturday, June 28th) succeeding the battle the regiment, with its brigade, crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and late in the same night took the road to Savage Station and, by way of White

Oak Swamp, to Charles City Cross-Roads—the Reserves having in charge the entire reserve artillery of the Army of the Potomac and a drove of two thousand five hundred cattle. It was nearly noon on Sunday, the 29th, when the Seventh crossed White Oak Swamp bridge, and ten o'clock at night when it reached Charles City Cross-Roads. In the morning of the 30th it was drawn back nearly two miles and remained quietly resting until afternoon, when the line (of which the Seventh formed the extreme right) was suddenly and fiercely attacked, and a general engagement followed, in which the Seventh took a conspicuous part, fighting until darkness closed the struggle. The loss of the regiment in that series of battles was over three hundred in killed, wounded and missing, leaving only about two hundred to answer the regimental roll-call. The Seventh was not ordered into the battle of Malvern Hill, which occurred on the following day, but moved with the other regiments to Harrison's Landing, on the James, and there occupied a fortified camp for about six weeks, during which time it crossed the James to the southern shore, with the brigade, to cut down the woods and burn the buildings of Edmund Ruffin, which had sheltered a large body of the enemy, who, in the night of July 31st, had opened a furious cannonade from that point, for the purpose of destroying the Union transports and stores collected on the north shore of the river at the Berkeley Landing.

On the 15th of August the regiment was, with others, embarked on transports and proceeded, by way of Fortress Monroe and the Potomac River, to Acquia Creek Landing, arriving there on the 17th and marching thence to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, thus becoming for the time a part of General John Pope's Army of Virginia, in which command it took part in the battle of Second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, losing very heavily. At Chantilly, on the following day, the Seventh was not engaged, and immediately afterwards, at the close of the campaign, it moved to a camp at Munson's Hill, Va., whence, on the 7th of September, it moved with the army across the Potomac and encamped at Meridian Hill, Washington. Two days later it marched north through Maryland, and again met the enemy at South Mountain in the battle of the 14th of September. Two days later it joined in the opening of the first day's battle (September 16th) at Antietam, and on the 17th participated in that great conflict with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and winning and receiving the warm commendation of Major-General Sumner.

On the 26th of October the Seventh, with its brigade, crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched to Warrenton, Va. It arrived there on the 6th of November and remained until the 16th, when it moved with the army to the line of the Rappahannock and, on the 19th, encamped with the Reserves at Belle Plain. In the preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg it crossed the river on the 12th of December, taking a position below the town, from which it advanced to the charge, capturing a large number of prisoners, but sustaining a loss of seventy-eight killed and wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant John Q. Snyder, of Company B, whose wound resulted in the loss of a leg. On the 15th the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock, and on the 16th again occupied its old camp at Belle Plain, which became its winter-quarters until February 7th, when it was moved to Upton's Hill and remained there until April 14th, when it was stationed at Camp Convalescent. In June, 1863, it returned to Alexandria and remained there, engaged principally in guard and provost duty, during the succeeding summer, fall and winter.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the Seventh was ordered to prepare for active operations. On the 18th of April it marched to Manassas, whence, on the 2d of May, it advanced to the Rapidan, crossing the stream on the 3d and camping that night in the Wilderness, near the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville. On the 5th it became engaged with the enemy, and, becoming separated from its supports in the tangled copses of the Wilderness, the larger part of the regiment (two hundred and seventy-two officers and men) were captured and made prisoners of war by the Confederates. They were immediately

marched to the rear, at Orange Court-House, and thence to Lynchburg, Va., whence the officers were sent to Macon, Ga. (and subsequently to Charleston, S. C.), and the privates to the horrible prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., where sixty-seven of them died. A larger number still died at the prison-camp at Florence, S. C.

The capture of the principal part of the regiment in the Wilderness closed its military career. There were left one hundred and ten officers and men (including recruits), who were placed under command of Captain Samuel B. King, of Company H, who had just returned from recruiting service in Pennsylvania. This small body of men, representing the Eleventh Regiment, remained in the field until after the action at Bethesda Church, when (their term having expired) the remaining original members returned with the Reserve Division to Harrisburg and thence to Philadelphia, where they were mustered out of service June 16, 1864.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—The roll of the Perry County company of the Seventh Reserve Regiment is here given, viz.:

John Jameson, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Antietam September 14, 1862; resigned November 11, 1862.

John Q. Snyder, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years promoted to first lieutenant November 11, 1861; to captain November 11, 1862; wounded with loss of leg at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1863.

H. Clay Snyder, captain, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant March 28, 1863; to captain July 21, 1863; discharged August 15, 1863.

George K. Schall, first lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; resigned November 11, 1861.

John Deitrick, first lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 11, 1861; to second lieutenant March 1, 1863; to first lieutenant July 20, 1863; dismissed May 3, 1864.

W. H. Dieffenbach, second lieutenant, mustered in May 4, 1861; three years; promoted to sergeant July, 1862; to second lieutenant July 31, 1863; brevetted first lieutenant March 13, 1865; captured May 30, 1864; discharged March 12, 1865.

Amos W. Hetrick, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Henry H. Winters, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant June 26, 1862; discharged October, 25, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run.

John J. Hamilton, first sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1862; to sergeant December 1, 1862; to first sergeant August 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Benjamin Huff, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March, 1863; to sergeant January 1, 1864; captured May 5, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865; veteran.

William H. Portsling, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; promoted to sergeant March 28, 1863; captured at Wilderness May 5, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

J. W. Eshelman, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Samuel Haas, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 21, 1863.

H. McCracken, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

John Grimes, sergeant, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

William Newkirk, corporal, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

James Hebel, corporal, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March 28, 1863; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Philip Klinger, musician, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

T. Kirkpatrick, musician, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1862.

Matthew Adams, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 11, 1862; re-enlisted January 21, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., March 5, 1864.

Michael W. Bowers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Lewis Bitting, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.

John B. Boyer, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Elias Beaumont, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and

Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

William Billman, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Joseph C. Blakely, private, mustered in February 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Edward Bowers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864.

George W. Brown, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

John Chamberlain, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; absent at muster out.

John Cluck, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded with loss of leg at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; discharged December 10, 1863.

William H. Dewalt, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

John Deemer, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November, 1861.

John Derr, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 20, 1862.

James C. Duffy, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Leonard Deitrick, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; captured May 5, 1864; discharged, date unknown.

William Free, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

George Foley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 7, 1862.

George Grissinger, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.

John W. Glaze, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Charles Gebhart, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery A, Forty-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 23, 1862.

Stephen F. Glaze, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville; veteran.

Andrew H. Griffin, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 30, 1864; veteran.

John S. Hain, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

John C. Hebel, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

John F. Hassinger, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Jacob Huggins, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Jonathan Hilbert, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

James Heckard, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 18, 1862.

John W. Holmes, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

David Hebel, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Frederick H. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; wounded, with loss of arm, May 11, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Calvin R. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Newton C. Harmon, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Alfred Hebel, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; missing in action at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864.

Jacob Holman, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; prisoner from May 30, to November 26, 1864; discharged February 27, 1865.

Leonard Keiser, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.

William Keagy, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged September 26, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads.

William T. Keller, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

John S. Laning, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

James Larzelier, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Daniel Liddic, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Solomon Leitzel, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 20, 1862.

Thomas Lowe, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Isaac R. Lenhart, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Voluuteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

William Lindsey, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jacob Light, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Jeremiah Liddic, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Benjamin E. Liddic, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

William Miller, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Thomas McConnell, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

C. McGlaughlin, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 2, 1862.

Lewis Myers, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 8, 1862.

John Monroe, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; discharged October 10, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads.

John A. McKnight, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1862; re-enlisted January 28, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

George Matchett, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

James McGlaughlin, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died at Annapolis, Md., October 27, 1862.

Joseph Potter, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Rudolph Preisler, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; wounded May 11, 1864; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Silas Portzling, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died at home, in Snyder County, Pa., November 29, 1863.

Christopher C. Reen, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Second Bull Run; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 30, 1863.

Frederick Reen, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Second Bull Run; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 30, 1863.

Frederick Rinehart, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; wounded with loss of arm; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Israel Ritter, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Elias Rice, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville September 3, 1864, grave 7716.

Jacob Shoemaker, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

David P. Sheibley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Henry H. Shuler, private, mustered in July 18, 1861, three years; wounded; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

James P. Sheibley, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862; mustered out with company June 16, 1864.

Joseph Stevens, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

James Snyder, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

George Smith, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jeremiah J. Stailey, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; captured May 5, 1864; mustered out May 11, 1865.

David Shatto, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 4, 1863.

Richard Tagg, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; discharged November 14, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Robert Temple, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 6, 1863.

William Ulsh, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Wesley Vandling, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.

William Wingard, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded; absent, sick, at muster out.

Elias Welsh, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William Weikell, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

G. W. Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate; date unknown.

Joseph Winters, private, mustered in May 25, 1861, three years; discharged September 5, 1862, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill.

Cyrus Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 3, 1863.

John Wagner, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863; re-enlisted January 28, 1864; missing in action May 5, 1864.

J. W. Williamson, private, mustered in February 5, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Alfred Wolf, private, mustered in February 13, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Isaiah D. Winters, private, mustered in January 28, 1862, three years; missing in action in Wilderness May 5, 1864; discharged, date unknown; veteran.

P. E. Williamson, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; died September 20, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

William Walker, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years.

John Zitch, private, mustered in May 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Forty-second Regiment, otherwise known as the "Bucktails," or the "Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," which, in its formation, was intended to include only companies of skilled marksmen, selected chiefly from the lumbering districts of the State, was recruited in the spring of 1861 (largely through the efforts of Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer), and was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was duly organized under command of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, the lieutenant-colonel being Thomas L. Kane, who was afterwards promoted to brigadier-general.

On the 21st of June the Bucktail regiment left Camp Curtin (in company with the Fifth Reserve, Colonel S. G. Simmons) and proceeded to Hopewell, Pa., whence it marched, by way of Bedford Springs, to "Camp Mason and Dixon," on the Maryland State line, from which, on the 7th of July, it moved to a camp at Cumberland, Md. On the 12th the regiment attacked a body of Confederate cavalry, at Ridgeville, Va., but was obliged to retire to New Creek and Piedmont, which position it held until July 27th, when, in accordance with orders then received, it returned to Harrisburg. On the 1st of August it was ordered thence to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Colonel George H. Thomas' brigade, in the division of General Nathaniel P. Banks. In this command it remained until the 1st of October, when it moved to join the other regiments of the Reserve Division, in the camp at Tenallytown, Md. From that camp it moved with the other regiments of McCall's division, and, crossing the Potomac on the 9th of October, moved to a camp in the vicinity of Langley, Va. From this camp, on the 20th of December, it marched to take part in the battle of Dranesville, in which action its loss was thirty killed and wounded, among the latter being two officers, one of whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who received a painful wound in the face.

In the spring campaign of 1862 the Bucktail regiment marched, with the other Reserves, to Manassas, in the expectation of attacking the Confederate works there, but finding them abandoned and the enemy gone, they returned to a camp at Alexandria. This movement occupied from the 10th to the 20th of March, in the roughest and most inclement weather of the year.

From Alexandria the regiment was moved to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, whence

four companies of scouts, as a part of the brigade of General Reynolds, were moved forward in May, on a reconnoisance toward Hanover Court-House, the expectation of the men and officers being that they were to join the Army of the Potomac, then on the Peninsula. These expectations were not realized, and the battalion, after marching back to the Rappahannock, was ordered to the support of General Fremont, who was confronting Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. In this expedition the Bucktails performed excellent service, but their numbers became reduced to one hundred and four men of the four companies,—C, G, H and I,—which had been detailed for special duty as scouts and skirmishers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who was himself among the wounded. At the same time they inflicted, on the four Confederate regiments who opposed them, a loss of five hundred and fifty-nine in killed and wounded.

Early in June the other six companies, four hundred strong, had embarked on the Rappahannock for the Peninsula, and arrived, on the 9th, at White House, Va., whence it moved forward to Dispatch Station, and along the left bank of the Chickahominy to a point on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, the Reserves holding the line from Gaines' Mill to Beaver Dam Creek. This position was taken on the 18th of June and was held until the 26th, when a heavy Confederate force appeared on their front and opened a most furious assault which continued until after dark, and is known in history as the battle of Mechanicsville. From this bloody field the little battalion of Bucktails retired early in the morning of the 27th, it being the rear-guard of the Reserve Division in the retreat to Gaines' Mill, where, later in the day, the great battle of that name was fought. In the fighting which fell to the lot of the Bucktail companies in the conflict of Mechanicsville, and in their guarding of the rear of the division in the retreat to Gaines' Mill, they suffered a very heavy loss, of which Bates[1] says: "The loss in the morning's engagement and retreat was more than half of its [the Bucktail battalion's] effective force, and upon its arrival at Gaines' Mill, it could muster but six officers and one hundred and twenty-five men." This loss was additional to that of the afternoon of the 26th, in the battle of Mechanicsville. In the action of the 27th, at Gaines' Mill it was hotly engaged for fully four hours, until its ammunition was exhausted, and losing twenty-six killed and wounded, which was a very heavy loss out of the small number with which the battalion entered the fight.

During the night of the 27th the Reserves crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and in the following night (Saturday, June 28th) pushed on, by way of White Oak Swamp, towards Charles City Cross-Roads, where a fierce battle was fought on Monday, the 30th, in which Major-General McCall, the division commander, was wounded and made prisoner, and the Bucktail battalion was almost annihilated, losing ninety-two officers and men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It was not ordered into the battle at Malvern Hill, on the following day, and on the 2d of July it reached a camping-ground at Harrison's Landing, on the James, where it remained for several weeks, during which time it was reinforced by the return of a part of the men who had been taken prisoners in the battle of Mechanicsville.

From the camp at Harrison's Landing the Bucktail battalion was moved, on the 15th of August, and proceeded, by way of Acquia Creek, to Warrenton, Va., where it became, for the time, a part of General Pope's Army of Virginia, and in the campaign which was then in progress it took part in the Second Bull Run battle (August 29th and 30th), in which its loss was twenty-four, killed and wounded.

On the 7th of September the four companies which had been separated from the remainder of the regiment, to act as scouts, rejoined the battalion, and on the same day the Bucktails moved northward to meet the enemy in his invasion of Maryland. On the 14th they reached South Mountain, and immediately became engaged in the fierce battle that raged along its declivity, from base to summit. They charged with great impetuosity, capturing many prison-

[1] "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers."

ers and losing sixty-three killed and wounded. Again, on the 16th and 17th, they fought bravely and well in the great battle of Antietam, losing one hundred and ten officers and men killed and wounded, of whom ninety-five went down on the 16th in a single charge. Among the killed was the commanding officer, Colonel Hugh W. McNeil, and Lieutenant William Allison, of Company B.

From Antietam, after some delay, the regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and was encamped for some time near Warrenton, then moved to the vicinity of Fredericksburg. On the 12th of December they crossed the river below the town, and took position for the great battle of the following day, in which their loss was one hundred and thirty-two killed, wounded and missing. The regiment returned on the 15th to the north side of the Rappahannock, whence, on the 6th of February, it moved with the other Reserves to the Washington defenses, and encamped at Fairfax Court-House, where it became a part of the Twenty-second Corps, and of McCandless' (First) brigade. Here it remained until the 25th of June, 1863, when it rejoined the Fifth Corps, and marched northward to Maryland and Pennsylvania, to meet the invading army of the Confederates. It reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, and late in the afternoon of the same day entered the great battle which was then in progress. From that time until the evening of the 3d it was continually under heavy fire, and made several charges, capturing a large number of prisoners and losing forty-seven officers and men killed and wounded. In the later operations of 1863, in Virginia, the Bucktail regiment was actively and continually engaged until the close of the Mine Run campaign, when it went into winter-quarters at Bristoe Station.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment broke camp April 29th, and marched to Culpeper, where it was armed with Spencer seven shooting rifles. It crossed the Rapidan May 4th, and on the following day became engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, at Parker's Store, charging through the Confederate line with a loss of only fourteen men. Again, on the 6th, it was engaged at different times during the entire day, losing twenty-three men. At Spottsylvania, on the 8th, it took part in three unsuccessful charges of the Reserve Division. On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, on the line of the Po River, the regiment was constantly under fire in front of the Confederate line of works, and on the 13th, for the first time in the campaign, it enjoyed a day of rest. On the 14th, and from that time till the 20th, it was engaged in marching and skirmishing without intermission, reaching Guinea Station on the latter date. On the 22d it marched to Jericho Ford, where it crossed the North Anna River, advancing thence as skirmishers, clearing the woods, and repulsing a determined attack by the enemy. This position was held until the night of the 26th, when the Bucktails, with other regiments, marched towards Bethesda Church, reaching there on the 29th. At that point, on the 30th of May, the regiment fought its last battle—its term of service expiring on that day. In the series of battles of the campaign which, for the Pennsylvania Reserves, was closed by the fight at Bethesda Church, the Bucktails had lost one hundred and forty-six officers and men killed and wounded, and had elicited the warmest and most flattering commendations for bravery and steadiness by the general officers under whom it served. On the 1st of June it was marched to the rear; the veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and the remainder of the men of the original Bucktails were transported to Harrisburg, where, on the 11th of the same month, they were mustered out of service.

Company B, Perry County.—In the Bucktail regiment there were serving a considerable number of men from Mifflin and Juniata Counties, and one of its companies, of which Captain Langhorn Wistar was the original commanding officer, was made up of Perry County men, recruited at Duncannon, in that county. A roll of the company is here given, viz.:

Langhorn Wistar, captain, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to colonel One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 4, 1862.

Thomas B. Lewis, captain, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant December 12, 1861; to captain September 16, 1862; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John A. Culp, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; resigned November 1, 1861.

William Allison, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 16, 1862.

Philip E. Keiser, first lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant December 12, 1861; to first lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joel R. Sparr, second lieutenant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant December 12, 1861; to second lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Frederick A. Perry, first sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant July 5, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Thomas J. Belton, first sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, grave 91.

Charles W. Tierney, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant November 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert B. Bothwell, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from private to sergeant November 20, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

J. W. Muntzebaugh, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Remuel K. Morton, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged May 27, 1864.

John O'Brien, sergeant, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 9, 1864.

Mark Burke, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.

Joseph H. Meck, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Hiram G. Wolf, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

J. H. Muntzebaugh, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order of War Department, 1862.

John W. Parsons, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.

Henry J. Jones, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 1, 1863.

Jacob E. Stuckey, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died November 16, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Samuel Galbraith, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Dranesville December 20, 1861.

John Wilkinson, musician, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged August 2, 1861.

Charles Austin, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded May 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

George L. Arnold, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

Robert H. Branyan, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James A. Branyan, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jeremiah Breckbill, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James E. Burns, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.

James Bolden, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 9, 1862.

Isaac G. Black, private, mustered in December 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 22, 1862.

John Barth, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

George L. Cook, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 28, 1862.

Edward Casswell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 1, 1863.

Joseph Duncan, private, mustered in August 3, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

George L. Dile, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Enoch R. Davis, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 29, 1862.

David Evans, private, mustered in August 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.

George W. Ebright, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died February 28, 1862.

Jacob Etter, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

William A. Fissell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John A. Fissell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Samuel Farnsworth, private, mustered in January 16, 1862; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Erastus R. Foster, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.

Francis A. Foster, private, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; discharged May 1, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Ephraim B. Fleck, private, mustered in June 3, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order November 14, 1862.

Philip Furlong, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 20, 1863.

Patrick Foran, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died at Manassas, Va., April 13, 1862.

Thomas G. Green, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

T. W. Gillespie, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

William A. Holland, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Isaiah Hartzell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11 1864.

John Hood, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1861.

Edward Hayner, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

W. H. H. Irvin, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.

Nicholas Y. Jones, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Jamison, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.

Conrad Jumper, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

William H. Johnson, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; absent in United States Insane Asylum at muster out.

Charles Kugler, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Joshua Lenig, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certficate May 12, 1862.

John B. Lewis, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 10, 1862.

Peter Lehman, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died September 20, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Joseph T. Lawyer, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

Miles A. Mayall, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

George McCallum, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.

John H. Mell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged, date unknown.

Jacob Myers, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 8, 1861.

Samuel M. Mitchell, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 17, 1861.

Solomon Mick, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1862.

John C. Meck, private, mustered in March 6, 1862 three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 19, 1863.

Andrew J. Metz, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order May 9, 1863.

Ambrose B. Magee, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; died March 1, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Jacob McCould, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

William Pressley, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Pemnell, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; discharged April 28, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Theodore A. Parsons, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Thomas C. Roberts, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

David Richard, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 10, 1862.

John Reynolds, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; transferred to Company F, date unknown.

Charles Rennard, private, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 24, 1861.

George Raup, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Dranesville December 20, 1861.

Absalom Sweger, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Thomas J. Shively, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 9, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George W. Shively, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John C. Smith, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John F. Staekle, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; missing in action at Wilderness May 8, 1864.

Oliver Sheaffer, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1861.

William M. Stevenson, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1861.

Levi Seward, private, mustered in January 16, 1862, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864; veteran.

Truman K. Snyder, private, mustered in January 16, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order December 11, 1862.

George W. Shatto, private, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

Alexander Shatto, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers May 31, 1864.

John Sayers, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Samuel Spear, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

George H. Sparr, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died at Chesapeake Hospital February 7, 1863.

Reuben Seiler, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years.

John Seiler, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.

John E. Shatto, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years.

Samuel A. Topley, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.

Robert B. Valentine, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James N. Vanzant, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

James Walker, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George C. Watson, private, mustered in June 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1861.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In Battery E of this regiment—the First Artillery—were at least two men from Union County,—Captain Thomas G. Orwig and First Lieutenant Benjamin M. Orwig.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise known as the First Cavalry, or Fifteenth Reserve Regiment, contained one company (A, Captain John K. Robinson) of men recruited in Juniata County, and one company (C) of Mifflin County men, under command of Captain John P. Taylor.

The organization of the regiment was effected September 1, 1861, under Colonel George D. Bayard (previously of the Fourth United States Cavalry), Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Higgins and Major Owen Jones. The regiment joined McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves at the camp at Tenallytown, Md., in September, and remained there engaged in drill and camp duties until October 10th, when it moved to "Camp Pierpont," Va., where it remained during the succeeding winter, participating, in the mean time, in the battle of Dranesville and in several encounters with the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas, and being constantly engaged in scouting, picket duty and drill.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1862, under General McClellan, the First Cav-

alry moved with army to Manassas and Centreville. It is always difficult to follow in detail of description the movements of a cavalry command, so numerous are the marches, countermarches and changes of position, and such is the case with regard to the history of the marching and fighting of the First Cavalry. During the year 1862, after the advance to Manassas and the transfer of the Army of the Potomac from the front of Washington to the Virginia Peninsula, the regiment might be said to have been continually in the saddle, marching thousands of miles, always on the alert and frequently in action, though, from the nature of the cavalry service, seldom participating in the dangers and glories of a great battle. This regiment was in the early part of May employed in picketing the line of the Rappahannock, attached to the command of General McDowell, and when, on the 25th of that month, he advanced by way of Bowling Green towards Richmond, the First formed part of the cavalry force which preceded the infantry corps in its march (as was then supposed) to reinforce McClellan on the Peninsula.

Reaching the Pamunkey River, and having driven the enemy's cavalry to that stream, it was there recalled, to move to the Shenandoah Valley against Stonewall Jackson. By way of Catlett's Station and Thoroughfare Gap, it marched to Front Royal, thence to Strasburg, where, on the 1st of June, it was heavily engaged with the enemy, driving him in some confusion, and fighting again at Harrisonburg, Va., against a greatly superior force. On the 8th and 9th it fought well at Cross Keys and Port Republic. On the 10th it turned eastward again, passed through Mount Jackson and Front Royal, and came to Manassas on the 23d, after a month of continuous riding, skirmishing and fighting, over a route of nearly four hundred miles. Two weeks it remained at Manassas, then moved with the Army of Virginia, under General Pope. Here the service was the same,—skirmishing, scouting, picketing and duty in saddle constantly, by night and day. At the battle of Cedar Mountain it performed invaluable service, charging, fighting its way back through the enemy's infantry, charging again, saving a battery from capture by the enemy and incurring heavy loss.

When Pope retreated towards Washington, the First Pennsylvania, with the First New Jersey Cavalry, under Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, did more than any other two regiments to protect the rear of the beaten Army of Virginia, routing the enemy, who came on exultantly at the crossing of the Rappahannock, confident of cutting off the retreat of the Union forces. A day later, in conjunction with a division of infantry, it held Thoroughfare Gap turnpike for six hours against the assaults of a heavy force of the enemy under General Longstreet. Finally, the regiment fought a good fight at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; and then, when the campaign was closed, it moved, with only two hundred men (of whom fully half were dismounted), to a camp at Munson's Hill, in front of Washington, and then spread out its feeble force of videttes across the highways and by-ways of the vicinity, guarding against the approach of Confederate foes towards the national capital. In September, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrows resigned, and was succeeded by Captain John P. Taylor, of Mifflin County, commanding officer of Company C. In front of Washington the regiment remained on such duty for nearly six weeks, and was then again moved southward, to guard the front and flanks of the Army of the Potomac, which was moving from Antietam, by way of Berlin and Warrenton, to the Rappahannock at Falmouth, from which point, in the evening of the 12th of December, a part of the regiment was thrown across to the south side of the river, to picket the space between the enemy's position and the pontoon bridges which were then thrown across for the passage of the troops of Franklin's corps in the then contemplated advance. In the great battle of Fredericksburg, which was fought on the 13th, the regiment did some skirmishing, and was for a time under a heavy fire of artillery, but was not called on to take part in the general engagement. After the battle the First went into winter-quarters at Belle Plain. It took part in the great "mud march" of January, 1863, and otherwise was employed during the winter in picketing,

scouting and minor raiding in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. In the spring campaign it was employed in picketing and guarding the fords of the river, but took no part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 28th of May it moved to Warrenton Junction. June 10th it took part in the cavalry fight at Brandy Station under General Pleasanton, losing fourteen killed and wounded. On the 22d it was again engaged at Aldie. On the movement from that point towards Gettysburg it was the rear-guard of the cavalry column. In the great battle of Gettysburg it was not engaged, but acted as a guard to the headquarters of the commanding general. In the pursuit of the enemy after the battle the regiment was first engaged at Shepherdstown on the 16th of July. In this action the companies fought dismounted, and contributed in a great degree to the enemy's repulse. After the fight the regimental camp was made at Bolivar Heights, from which, on the 19th, the First marched eastward, and reached Warrenton on the 27th. Picketing, skirmishing and continual marching succeeded until the 14th of October, when the regiment was fiercely engaged at Auburn, Va. In the Mine Run campaign it fought dismounted at New Hope Church, and captured twenty-eight prisoners. The winter-quarters were made at Stevensburg, and during the entire winter the regiment furnished one-fourth of its effective strength for constant duty on picket and in the saddle.

In the opening of the campaign of 1864 the cavalry moved on the 21st of April. This regiment was engaged in scouting along the Rappahannock for ten or twelve days, and on the 3d of May crossed the Rappahannock, and on the 4th the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. On the 5th it was sharply engaged at Todd's Tavern, and drove the enemy. Again, on the 7th, it was engaged near the same place, charging and taking a considerable number of prisoners. On the 9th it moved with the cavalry column of General Sheridan on his great raid to the defenses of Richmond, and before night was hotly engaged. It fought at Ashland, Hungary Station, Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge, near Richmond; then twice crossing the Chickahominy, reached James River at Haxall's, and after a stay of three days there, returned to the Army of the Potomac, arriving at Chesterfield on the 25th of May. In the advance of the army, the First fought with great determination and with severe loss in the engagement at Hawes' Shop, May 28th, and again at Barker's Mills. From this time the marches and movements of the regiment and its brigade were too continuous and complicated to be followed in detail. It fought in the engagement at Trevillian Station, in Sheridan's second raid, and again at St. Mary's Church, June 24th. Three days later it crossed the James River. On the 12th of July it was engaged at Ream's Station, and on the 27th at Malvern Hill, where it was opposed by the enemy's infantry, and fought dismounted, losing eighteen killed and wounded. On the 30th it fought at Lee's Mills, and soon after at Gravel Hill. It then returned to the south side of the James, and, moving to the Weldon Railroad, fought at Ream's Station, which was the last action in which the First Cavalry was engaged. On the 30th of August, the regiment being then in camp at Jerusalem Plank-Road, the order for its relief from duty was received, its time of service having expired. On the 1st of September the regiment (excepting veterans and recruits) was withdrawn from the front, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out of service September 9, 1864.

A list is given below of officers and enlisted men of Companies A and C of the First Cavalry, the first of which was recruited wholly in Juniata County, and the latter in Mifflin County, it having been organized as early as 1858, at Reedville, as the "Mifflin County Dragoons," and it was the first organized cavalry company to offer its services to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the three months' term of enlistment. The offer being declined, it entered the First Cavalry, as stated, and, having served out the original term of three years, it veteranized and served to the close of the war.

COMPANY A, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

John K. Robinson, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; resigned March 28, 1862.

Thomas J. Frow, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant March 29, 1862; resigned March 16, 1863.

William H. Patterson, captain, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant March 28, 1862; to captain March 16, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James R. Kelley, first lieutenant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 28, 1862; to first lieutenant March 16, 1863; wounded July 17, 1863; prisoner from June 24, 1864, to March, 1865; mustered out April 25, 1865.

David H. Wilson, second lieutenant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 16, 1863; died June 6, 1864, of wounds received in action.

John H. Fertig, first sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant; prisoner from June 21, 1864, to February 28, 1865; mustered out April 5, 1865.

Lemuel R. Beale, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William J. Jackman, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward February 25, 1863.

John Hamilton, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major May 1, 1863.

John W. Forney, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to regiment saddler September 1, 1863; veteran.

Samuel F. Lane, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; transferred to United States Signal Corps March 1, 1864.

Newton A. Lane, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1864.

William A. Patterson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; captured June 21, 1864; mustered out February 1, 1865.

William S. Miller, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; wounded at White House, Va., June 21, 1864; mustered out November 16, 1864.

S. L. Patterson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Samuel S. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Jerome T. Funk, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; wounded June 24, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John T. Sterrett, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Henry H. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Wagoner, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September, 1862.

David Holtzapple, corporal, mustered in January 2, 1862, three years; discharged February, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Amos G. Wolfgang, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.

William H. Smith, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.

Jacob Q. Eby, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured June 21, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1865.

John E. Doty, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded and missing in action June 24, 1864.

William Bortel, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out August 16, 1864, expiration of term.

Silas S. Mairs, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion, September 9, 1864; veteran.

J. M. Burchfield, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion, September 9, 1864,; mustered out by Special Order June 20, 1865, as sergeant Company A battalion; veteran.

Mathew Aber, corporal, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

David Snyder, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Noah Campbell, bugler, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

A. J. Anderson, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

John M. Brasee, private, mustered in July 25, 1861 three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Henry Bortel, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Elijah Barkey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James A. Baird, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William H. Beidler, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William H. Brown, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

I. Burkeyheyser, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William R. Bear, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded at White House June 21, 1864; mustered out August 13, 1864, expiration of term.

Colin R. Bayne, private, mustered in April 11, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

John Best, private, mustered in January 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

James A. Barnett, private, mustered in January 19, 1864, three years; transferrred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Obediah M. Bassart, private, mustered in February 5, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion by General Order September 25, 1865.

William H. Bitter, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

William A. Bair, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; wounded at White House June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Jacob Benson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; died September 21, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.

Alexander R. Brant, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.

Joseph Bond, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; captured; died February 26, 1865; buried at Richmond, Va.

David W. Collier, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John Clair, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1863.

Isaac Clair, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.

B. J. Carpenter, private, mustered in April 12, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion June 7, 1865.

Thomas M. Cleaver, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died March 30, 1864.

James F. Casey, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

George S. De Bray, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 1, 1862.

Thomas W. Dewees, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1862.

William Dunn, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

William O. Donnell, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Westley H. Ernest, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John L. Ernest, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.

James P. Foltz, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James W. Fulton, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Michael Foley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John Fasick, private, mustered in November 10, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

George W. Fink, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded September 15, 1863, and July 28, 1864; mustered out September 17, 1864.

William S. Fulton, private, three years; wounded July 10, 1863; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Gazette, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 1, 1863.

John R. Hershey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Israel Haller, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded October 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John A. Hardy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Daniel J. Horton, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured April 18, 1863; mustered out August 1, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry F. Howard, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action June 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Arthur Henderson, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Innerst, private, mustered in August 1, 1863, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Matthias Johns, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

John A. Jacobs, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; discharged in Company A battalion by General Order August 1, 1865.

A. L. Kinslow, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John Kinslow, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Joseph R. Kinzer, private, mustered in July 25, 1861; three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Joseph B. Kennedy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

Martin H. Kendrich, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; transferred to battalior September 9, 1864.

Isaac Longacre, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; captured at Bull Run August 30, 1862; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Thomas C. Logan, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Alfred M. Louden, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William J. Lang, private, mustered in February 10, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Samuel Linton, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Francis M. Ludwig, private, mustered in January 21, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Joseph Landers, private, mustered in November 18, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Calvin T. Logan, private, mustered in August, 1, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

George W. Maloy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; detailed as orderly to Major-General Meade; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Joseph B. McDonald, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Andrew W. McDonald, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

A. J. McWilliams, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John M. McCoy, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James B. Marley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Alonzo W. Morley, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1862.

Samuel M. Mitchell, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 12, 1862.

George H. McCachron, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 1, 1862.

James McKee, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 18, 1862.

Henry O. McConnell, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to United States Signal Corps March 1, 1864.

Samuel Marshman, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

William Minnich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A battalion, date unknown.

J. W. B. McClintock, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

John T. Mitchell, private, mustered in October 19, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob B. Nicely, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Henry W. Nicely, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

John F. Neiman, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; killed at Culpeper, Va., September 13, 1863.

John O. Nipple, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded June 24, 1864; mustered out August 1, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel B. O'Keson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John Pasich, private, mustered in November 21, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Robert Parsons, private, mustered in August 12, 1864, one year; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Matthew H. Rodgers, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

COLONEL JOHN P. TAYLOR, who is of Scotch-Irish lineage, is the great-grandson of Robert Taylor, who removed from Pine Ford, Swatara Creek, Dauphin County, Pa., to the present Mifflin County, where he secured by warrant a tract embracing several thousand acres, much of which is still held by the family. His five sons were Henry, William, Robert, John and Matthew. Henry settled near Taylor's Mills, in the Kishacoquillas Valley, William on a large tract adjoining him on the east, Robert in the Tuscarora Valley, John on property now owned by Colonel Taylor, and Matthew on land adjoining him on the north, a part of which is in possession of the subject of this biographical sketch. Robert finally sold his estate, and removed to Erie County, Pa., John emigrated to Augusta, Va., while Henry and Matthew died in their old homes. The last-named, and grandfather of Colonel Taylor, married Mrs. Sarah Sample, whose children were Robert, John, Henry, a soldier of the Revolution, and Sample. The birth of John Taylor occurred on the 6th of March, 1775, on the homestead, his life having been spent on a portion of the original tract as a farmer. He married Elizabeth McManigle, a descendant of Neal McManigle, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, and settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are Sarah S. (Mrs. James Watt), Rebecca M. (Mrs. David Brisban), Matthew (married to Jane A. Taylor), Margaret T. (who died in infancy), Margaret I. (Mrs. Oliver P. Smith), John P. and Elizabeth T. (Mrs. Samuel McWilliams). Mr. Taylor, in addition to his farm, carried on an extensive tannery in his native county. His death occurred October 22, 1843, and that of his wife October 30, 1869. Their son, John P., was born on the 6th of June, 1827, on the property still owned by him, which has during his lifetime been his home. After receiving an academic education at the Tuscarora Academy, Tuscarora, Pa., he returned to the cultivation of the paternal acres, and also engaged in stock-dealing. To the congenial pursuits of an agriculturist his attention and time have since been given, with the exception of his period of service in the army. He was, on May 19, 1863, married to Sallie, daughter of Rev. James Nourse, of Milroy, Pa., whose death occurred in 1870, when he was a second time married, on the 1st of June, 1876, to Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Judge John Henry, of Mifflin County, whose death, resulting from an accident, occurred January 17, 1883. Colonel Taylor entered the service during the late war as first lieutenant of Company C, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which company, on its arrival in Harrisburg, previous to starting for active duty, he was elected captain. He remained in the service three years, having, in September, 1862, received promotion unsought to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and to that of colonel January 30, 1863. On the 5th of August, 1864, he held the brevet rank of brigadier-general, having previously been in command of his brigade. He participated, besides innumerable skirmishes, in the following engagements:

Dranesville, Va.
Harrisonburg.
Cross Keys.
Cedar Mountain.
Gainesville.
Bull Run (first day).
Bull Run (second day).
Fredericksburg.
Brandy Station.
Aldie.
Gettysburg.
Shepherds-town, Va.
Culpeper.
Auburn.
New Hope Church.
Todd's Tavern.
Childsburg.
Richmond Heights.
Hawes' Shop.
Cold Harbor.
Barker's Mill.

Trevillian Station.
White House.
St. Mary's Church.
Malvern Hill.
Lee's Mills.
Gravel Hill.
Ream's Station.

The following letter was received by Colonel Taylor from the commander of his division, on the departure of the regiment for home:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, A. O. P.

"Sept. 1st, 1864.

"COL. J. P. TAYLOR, First Penna. Reserve Cavalry:

"My dear Colonel,—

"The order discharging from the United States Service the First Pennsylvania Cavalry has been received at these Headquarters. As you will accompany your regiment to Pennsylvania, there to be discharged with it, I cannot permit your departure without expressing to you how much I feel the separation of yourself and command from the Second Division. For nearly two years the First Pennsylvania Cavalry has been under my command, and now, at the end of its term of service, I can proudly say *its record is without a blemish.* The excellence of your regiment resulted from the proper application of discipline by its officers. In the many engagements of this division, in which your regiment has participated, many officers and enlisted men have fallen. *They met death facing the foe;* let them be properly remembered by those who survive. To you, colonel, my thanks are due for the efficient manner in which you have always performed your duty, whether as a regimental or brigade commander. You return to your home well satisfied that you have failed not in your duty, bearing with you the sincere friendship of myself and all your companions in arms. With the very best wishes for your health, happiness and success in the future,

"I am very truly yours,

"D. MCM. GREGG,

"*Brig.-Gen. Comd'g Second Cav. Div.*"

On his discharge from the service, Colonel Taylor returned to his home in Brown township, and to his accustomed pursuits. He has always been active in affairs connected with the township, and wielded much influence in political circles as a Republican, though invariably declining all official honors. He is a member of Lewistown Post, No. 176, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion, Department of Pennsylvania. He is a supporter and regular worshipper of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which his parents were members, and his grandfather a leading elder.[1]

MAJOR WILLIAM T. MCEWEN, of the First Cavalry, was an efficient officer in the late War of the Rebellion. He participated in many of the actions in which his regiment took part, and was wounded in one of the engagements. He entered the service as second lieutenant, being mustered in August 10, 1861, for three years. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant February 26, 1862, to captain October 1, 1862, and to major February 23, 1863.

LIEUTENANT HIRAM MCCLENAHEN won his rank in the First Cavalry, having been a corporal in January, 1862, and filled subsequently the position of first sergeant. He was promoted to first lieutenant February 13, 1863, and was mustered out with the company September 9, 1864. He was wounded near Shepherdstown July 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. MCNITT enlisted in the State service April 11, 1861, and in that of the United States August 10th of the same year. On June 21, 1864, he was captured, with others of the First Calvary, at White House, Va. He was confined first at Libby and afterwards at Macon, Ga., Savannah, Charleston, S. C., Columbia and finally at Raleigh, from which place he was taken to Wilmington, N. C., and exchanged April 12, 1865. He was in Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated. He served four years in all, and was known as a brave officer. He lives at the east end of the Big Valley, in Mifflin County.

[1] Colonel Taylor declines to give any further facts regarding the military record than those embodied in the foregoing letter.

Jonathan Rheiner, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Levi Richer, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1862.

William M. Robinson, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 1863.

Mattock Reimer, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company A battalion by General Order June 6, 1865.

Joseph M. Reed, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

James Rawbottom, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James S. Reed, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A battalion.

Joseph Rowbottom, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Christ. R. Richard, private, three years.

Joseph Robertson, private, three years; wounded June 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

David L. Smith, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Calvin E. Stewart, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May, 1862.

Joseph G. Simpson, private, mustered in May 2, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March, 1863.

William Sperry, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

James K. P. Sleisher, private, mustered in April 11, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Elias H. Seebold, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

William Smith, private, three years; sent to insane asylum, date unknown.

Jackson Sheppard, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

John A. Toomey, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1862.

John Trump, private, mustered in May 5, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

George W. Tannyhill, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years.

William Taggert, private, mustered in November 2, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

James Van, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Abrm. Wildman, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; wounded June 2, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

George F. Walton, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

A. J. Williamson, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Cornelius Weitzler, private, mustered in April 12, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Newell D. Whitney, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Yocum, private, mustered in July 25, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1862.

COMPANY C, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

John P. Taylor,[1] captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 15, 1862.

William T. McEwen, captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years: wounded in action; promoted from second to first lieutenant February 26, 1862; to captain October 1, 1862; to major February 23, 1863.

Robert J. McNitt,[2] captain, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant February 26, 1862; to first lieutenant October 7, 1862; to captain February 13, 1863.

William Mann, first lieutenant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; resigned February 26, 1862.

Hiram McClenahen, first lieutenant, mustered in May 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers November 1, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to first sergeant March 1, 1862; to first lieutenant February 13, 1863; wounded July

[1] For special sketch of Captain John P. Taylor see page 198 a.

[2] For further mention of Captain Robert J. McNitt see 198 a.

17, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John W. Nelson, second lieutenant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant October 8, 1862; transferred to battalion First Pennsylvania Cavalry September 1, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1864.

Thomas A. Kearns, first sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to sergeant October 1, 1862; to first sergeant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

George W. Seigrist, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant-major September 1, 1861.

Jacob Ruble, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1862; to quartermaster-sergeant July 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Wilson S. Dellett, commissary-sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 1, 1862; to commissary-sergeant July 1, 1861; captured at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Albert Laird, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died September 23, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va.; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

William J. Furst, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 30, 1862.

Chr. Romich, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal; killed at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

J. Harvey Carson, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal July 1, 1862; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Hamilton R. Mitchell, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; to sergeant October 7, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

W. P. Dachenbaugh, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1862; to sergeant March 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Michael Menges, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; wounded May 28, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion, First Pennsylvania Calvary; veterans.

George Way, sergeant, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to sergeant Company A battalion; mustered out August 7, 1865; veteran.

James P. Landis, sergeant, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; chief bugler May 1, 1863; veteran.

Albert Strong, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., December 16, 1861.

Edwin Lock, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.

A. N. McDonald, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died August 14, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

Michael Bottoff, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.

W. V. B. Coplin, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1863.

Edwin Lochey, corporal, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1863.

N. Walker Scott, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died July 2, 1863, in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Brandy Station June 9, 1863.

J. A. Davidsizer, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; wounded May 9, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as sergeant Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

John Hoffman, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

George W. White, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded May 9, 1864; prisoner June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

John M. Mahan, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company A by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

Charles A. Rice, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William Ready, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1863; wounded July 28, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William Baird, corporal, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Anthony Assadalia, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; wounded at Fredericksburg December 12, 1862, and May 28, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Joseph Akley, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Jesse J. Alexander, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged January 8, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Robert W. Betts, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Martin Bottoff, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 9, 1862.

Jacob Bottoff, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 19, 1863.

Robert M. Brillhant, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William Bradford, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

David A. Baker, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died May 16, 1862, of wounds received accidentally.

William Barefoot, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October, 1862.

William B. Cutler, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James H. Crissman, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

John Cherry, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

William Clare, private, mustered in June 15, 1863, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

John Chamberlain, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

John A. Crissman, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

James Castner, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; wounded, date unknown; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

J. H. Chirpman, private, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob F. Derr, private, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Jeremiah Decker, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

John H. Deal, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; killed at Culpeper Court-House, Va., September 13, 1863.

John Dippery, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Joseph M. Deveny, private, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

John H. Ebbs, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years.

George W. Graham, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

George W. Gifford, private, mustered in July 21, 1863, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Joseph K. Gates, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

H. W. Huffnagle, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

J. O. Hildebrand, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out in Company D battalion June 15, 1865.

S. M. Jennings, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

William Kerlin, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.

Jonathan Kring, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; died September 6, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in Alexandria, Va., grave 222.

J. A. Kearns, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

G. W. Kline, private, wounded June 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

L. A. Lynch, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Jos. H. Livingston, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Isaac Lintherst, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

William Link, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died August 22, 1862; buried at Alexandria, grave 165.

George W. Latchford, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; mustered out as corporal Company A battalion by Special Order June 20, 1865; veteran.

G. W. Miller, private, wounded June 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John McCann, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John S. Murray, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

James McBride, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864,

J. H. McClenahan, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 16, 1861.

O. H. McCalister, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 31, 1863.

Andrew J. Murray, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

John T. Murray, private, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 18, 1863.

James L. McDonald, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1862.

Percival Neitz, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; prisoner at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; missing in action May 9, 1864.

Henry H. Nale, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; promoted to corporal Company A; veteran.

Felix Nolan, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years.

Asa Odelia, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Pollard, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1861.

James Postlewaight, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Charles F. Rowe, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Samuel Ross, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

James Robison, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 4, 1862.

James Rager, private, mustered in December 28, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

Alfred Robison, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Paris G. Rollin, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years.

John Ruble, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded July 28, 1864; transferred to battalion; mustered out as corporal Company D June 20, 1865; veteran.

Albert Ramsey, private, mustered in February 4, 1864, three years; died at Philadelphia February 17, 1864.

Palmer Stewart, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

David C. Scott, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Christian Seachrist, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Benjamin F. Stokes, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1861.

Henry Swarm, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 9, 1862.

Samuel Slocum, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; wounded June 21, 1864; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864; veteran.

William Stillinger, private, mustered in November 25, 1863, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

John F. Sutton, private, mustered in April 25, 1862, three years; transferred to Company D battalion September 9, 1864.

James H. Stull, private, mustered in August 7, 1861, three years; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., February 7, 1862.

William Snyder, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

Amos Shank, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died October 24, 1863, of wounds received at Auburn, Va., October 14, 1863; buried at Alexandria, grave 1024.

A. B. Selheimer, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1862.

Marshall J. Stall, private; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., February 17, 1862.

Edmund F. Teats, private, mustered in August 16, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 23, 1861.

Patrick M. Tarl, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John M. Wible, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

David Whiles, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

Thomas Whitmore, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; transferred to battalion September 9, 1864.

Albert P. Wagoner, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company September 9, 1864.

George W. Wilson, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John H. Yeager, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., June 26, 1863.

William Yontz, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; captured July 14, 1864; mustered out February 15, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, of which Colonel Thomas Welch, of Lancaster County, was the first commanding officer, contained a considerable number of men from Juniata and Union Counties and one company of men recruited at Belleville, Mifflin County, called the Belleville Fencibles, and commanded by Captain William G. Bigelow. The regiment was organized on the 21st of October, 1861, and on the 23d it went to Washington. It was assigned to Howard's brigade of Casey's division.

It was engaged in unimportant duty till November 19th, when it embarked at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, whence, on the 6th of December, it sailed for Port Royal, S. C., where it occupied the sea islands, among which it was distributed in detachments. Here it remained, occasionally engaging in skirmishes and minor actions, till the 9th of June, 1862, when it embarked on a steamer and landed on James Island, eight miles from the city of Charleston, where it encountered and engaged a force of the enemy. On the 16th it was again in action, but without loss. It was engaged in picket and fatigue duty till the 18th of July, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe. It remained in that vicinity, engaged in drill, till the 4th of August, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and went to Acquia Creek, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 6th of September, when it moved by water to Washington. Thence it marched to Brookville, Frederick City and Middletown, Md., where it arrived on the 13th, and on the 14th was hotly engaged in the battle of South Mountain, where it suffered a loss of one hundred and forty-five men killed, wounded and missing. On the 17th it was actively engaged at the battle of Antietam, where its loss was thirty killed and wounded.

From the battle-field of Antietam it marched successively to Frederick City, Point of Rocks, Berlin, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, Rectortown, Orleans, Waterloo, Warrenton and Falmouth, and on the 19th of November it encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the battle at that place it was not engaged, but remained in its camp till the 11th of February, 1863, when it removed to Newport News, and encamped on the banks of James River, where it remained during three months. In this time Colonel Welsh was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

On the 22d of May the regiment was ordered to the Mississippi, and arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg on the 19th of June. After the capture of Vicksburg the regiment, with its brigade, made a painful and severe march to Jackson, Miss., where it arrived on the 10th of July, and bore an active and important part in the engagements that took place there. After these actions it returned to Vicksburg, whence it went by water to Cairo, then to Cincinnati, from which place it marched to Blue Springs, Tenn., where, on the 10th of October, it was sharply engaged with the enemy. It then moved with its brigade by rail to Knoxville. Here, on the 16th of November, occurred an engagement with the rebel General Longstreet, in which the Forty-fifth bore a part, and during the siege which followed it was engaged, with other troops, in the defense of the place.

January 1, 1864, four hundred and forty-six of the Forty-fifth re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. On the 19th of March the veteran regiment went to Annapolis, Md., whence it proceeded into Virginia, and in May, 1864, engaged in the Wilderness campaign, and in the action on the 6th it lost one hundred and forty-five killed and wounded. From this time it was almost constantly engaged or under fire, and in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, the aggregate loss

was one hundred and sixty-three, killed and wounded out of three hundred engaged. During the remaining operations of that year, including the Petersburg mine, the Forty-fifth was constantly on duty, and on the 1st of October it numbered only ninety-two men present for duty. During the winter of 1864–65 its ranks were filled up, and it bore its part in the final campaign. It participated in the grand review, and on the 17th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY C, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Following is given a roll of the Mifflin County company (C) of the Forty-fifth:

William G. Biglow, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; resigned November 1, 1862.

John F. Trout, captain, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company H to captain January 15, 1863; to major March 31, 1865.

Benjamin C. McManigal, captain, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant June 1, 1864; to first lieutenant September 2, 1864; to captain May 12, 1865; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Jesse W. Horton, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; resigned July 30, 1862.

Jesse M. Bulick, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant August 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

Samuel B. Little, first lieutenant, mustered in September 25, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; to first lieutenant April 20, 1863; resigned April 20, 1864.

Jas. P. Gibbony, first lieutenant, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; to first lieutenant May 31, 1864; killed on picket at Petersburg July 18, 1864; veteran.

A. A. McDonald, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1865; to second lieutenant February 1, 1865; brevetted first lieutenant April 2, 1865; to first lieutenant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Steely, second lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged June 7, 1863.

John A. Osborn, second lieutenant, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; to second lieutenant July 7, 1863; resigned July 26, 1864.

Michael Hiney, second lieutenant, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; wounded July 30, 1864; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George McMichaels, first sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant July 7, 1863; killed at Blue Springs, Ky., October 10, 1863.

James S. Mitchell, first sergeant, mustered in October 6, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant February 22, 1865; to first sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Josiah McManigal, sergeant, mustered in October 21, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant May 30, 1864; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Harrison Oburn, sergeant, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; promoted to sergeant September 1, 1864; captured September 30, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865; veteran.

John Shaffer, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded in action May 31, 1864; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

A. F. Alexander, sergeant, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John Young, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to March 3, 1865; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1865; veteran.

James H. Musser, sergeant, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant June, 1863; to quartermaster-sergeant January 18, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Zerby, sergeant, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1862.

John A. Pressler, corporal, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Samuel A. Glick, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; absent, on furlough, at muster out; veteran.

Wm. W. Pressler, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; prisoner from September 30 to October 7, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Theoph. C. Thomas, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; captured April 2, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

James H. Bigelow, corporal, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; prisoner from May 6 to December 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John H. Tarner, corporal, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Oburn, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; prisoner from June 9, 1863, to March, 1865; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Peter R. Rupert, corporal, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

John A. Myers, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged June 30, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

John Bice, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds; veteran.

F. A. Hazlett, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

John R. De Arment, corporal, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; died at Andersonville June 3, 1864, grave 1541.

Jacob Hamm, corporal, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; died June 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania June 18, 1864; veteran.

John W. Bailey, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.

William J. Wise, musician, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Peter Smith, musician, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

R. B. Alexander, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; mustered out; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 20, 1862.

John H. Alexander, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

J. B. Alexander, private, mustered in March 2, 1862, three years; discharged December 21, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.

Cy. R. Alexander, private, mustered in March 2, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Christian Andirich, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Baird, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

D. K. Bigelow, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged December 1, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

James T. Black, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 7, 1863.

Seneca H. Bordell, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged January 17, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Harvey Brown, private, mustered in October 12, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864; expiration of term.

Thomas M. Bullock, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged December 19, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

David C. Barr, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

William Barr, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Lebius S. Bigelow, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Jacob Babb, private, mustered in December 23, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Joseph Brannon, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years; transferred to Western army March 8, 1865.

Timothy Breman, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ludwig Bremer, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, one year; substitute; died May 2, 1865, of wounds received in action April 2, 1865.

Charles Brown, private, mustered in August 10, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

John Brown, private, mustered in December 31, 1864, three years; substitute.

Charles Burns, private, mustered in July 21, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 28, 1864.

Henry Byrnes, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; escaped and returned May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

John Bovel, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Michael Brophy, private, mustered in July 28, 1864,

three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Bice, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 9, 1865.

Abraham Brindle, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; drowned in James River, Va., June 15, 1864.

James M. Caldwell, private, mustered in October 18, 1861, three years; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Francis G. Carney, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1863.

Robert Carson, private, mustered in October 13, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 17, 1863.

Daniel Cahill, private, mustered in March 4, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 30, 1862.

Robert S. Cook, private, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years.

Stephen Cumin, private, mustered in October 4, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1864; veteran.

Patrick Carney, private, mustered in November 30, 1864, one year; substitute.

John H. Civits, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged December 28, 1864, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

John Cormish, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

James Cadmore, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

George L. Culp, private, mustered in August 6, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Samuel P. Davis, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; prisoner from July 30, 1864, to February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

William De Arment, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Peter Deihl, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Aaron Deffendoffer, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Alexander Duncan, private, mustered in July 30, 1864, three years' substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Michael Desey, private, mustered in November 26, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Gideon R. Downs, private, mustered in December 16, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Edw. Dougherty, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, three years; substitute.

Franklin F. Ealy, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; captured September 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Christian Emigh, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

William Eaton, private, mustered in November 12, 1864, one year; drafted; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

James Flamney, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; prisoner from September 30, 1864, to February, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Thaddeus S. Fertig, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; discharged June 22, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

John Foster, private, mustered in January 4, 1865, three years; substitute.

John A. Fultz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1865.

James B. Fields, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; died March 19, 1863, of wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 498.

Valentine Feltman, private, mustered in December 1, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

William M. Gabel, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1863.

Charles B. Goodman, private, mustered in September 6, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1864.

Henry Gregg, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

Winfield Gregg, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Gear, private, mustered in July 28, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Andrew Gregg, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; killed at the Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864.

Joseph Growden, private, mustered in July 5, 1864, three years; wounded April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John P. Garrett, private, mustered in January 3, 1865, one year; substitute.

James Hamilton, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; discharged September 29, 1862.

George Hardy, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; died December 17, 1861; buried at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Samuel Hardy, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 1, 1862.

George M. Hobaugh, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; wounded November 7, 1863; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Hay, private, mustered in December 2, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Timothy Heathy, private, mustered in December 28, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Andrew J. Havens, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; died at City Point, Va., November 22, 1864.

Amos Hefman, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Michael Hughes, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Edw. Hoolihan, private, mustered in January 7, 1864, one year; substitute.

James Houston, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; died at Philadelphia July 22, 1864.

Jacob Irvin, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

Charles Ittig, private, mustered in December 21, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Robert Kerr, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 291.

Peter Knapp, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1863.

John Laforte, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Landis, private, mustered in October 9, 1861, three years; died October 19, 1863.

Samuel Lantz, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 1, 1862.

John Long, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

David E. Latchford, private, mustered in September 8, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

David Lowry, private, mustered in September 2, 1864, three years; died at City Point, Va., August 13, 1864.

Levi W. Mills, private, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

John J. Miller, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1862.

William H. Mitchell, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out October 20, 1864, expiration of term.

William F. Morgan, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; died September 27, 1863.

George N. Moyer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died September 3, 1863.

Calvin B. Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 21, 1863.

John Mitchell, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; died October 1, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Mathews, private, mustered in September 15, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by Special Order, date unknown.

Henry Miller, private, mustered in December 16, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 4, 1865.

John Moore, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1865.

John Malloy, private, mustered in January 6, 1865, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Thomas Murray, private, mustered in January 5, 1865, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Barney Murray, private, mustered in December 30, 1864, one year; substitute.

John Murphy, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; substitute; captured September 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 28, 1865.

Maurice Murphy, private, mustered in December 27, 1864, three years; substitute.

John H. Mee, private, mustered in December 2, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

The Forty-sixth left Camp Curtin in the fall of 1861, and moved to join the forces of General Banks on the Upper Potomac. It was assigned to duty in General S. W. Crawford's (First) brigade, in the (Second) division of General A. S. Williams.

No active operations were commenced by the command during the fall and winter, until the latter part of February, 1862, when Banks' force crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where it soon afterwards took part in an engagement with the enemy, under Stonewall Jackson, who was compelled to retire to Woodstock. Soon afterwards Jackson turned on the offensive, and attacked Banks' column of about seven thousand with a force of nearly three times that strength, resulting in the battle of Winchester, in which the Forty-Sixth took a conspicuous part, holding its ground with steadiness for five hours, and suffering considerable loss in killed and wounded.

In the campaigns which followed the appointment of General John Pope to the command of the Army of Virginia the Forty-sixth, with Crawford's brigade, fought bravely in the battle of Cedar Mountain, charging three times across an open wheat-field, each time to be driven back by a greatly superior force. Its loss was thirty killed, thirty-four severely wounded and six taken prisoners. "General Crawford's brigade came out of the fight a mere skeleton." Among the wounded were Major Matthews and Lieutenant Selheimer, of Company A.

In the battle of Antietam the Forty-sixth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Selfridge, fought on the right, under General Hooker, sustaining only a moderate loss. After the battle it crossed into Virginia and marched, by Fairfax and other points, to the Rappahannock, but did not arrive in time to take any part in the storming of Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. After that engagement it formed part of Second Brigade, First Division of the Twelfth Corps, under General Slocum, and made its winter-quarters near Falmouth, Va.

On the opening of the spring campaign the regiment, with its corps, moved on the 27th of April to Kelly's Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock, and thence, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched to Chancellorsville, where, in the engagements of the 2d and 3d of May, it lay under a heavy fire, and took part in successive charges of the Confederate line, but with comparatively light loss in killed and wounded. From Chancellorsville the regiment, with its corps, re-crossed the Rappahannock, and soon afterwards marched northward to confront the Confederate army, which was then moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania. It reached Gettysburg on the evening of July 1st, and was posted on Culp's Hill, where the Forty-sixth held the extreme right of the line, in a sheltered position, which enabled the regiment to pass through the terrific battle which followed without very heavy loss.

Upon the retreat of General Lee from Gettysburg into Virginia, the Forty-sixth joined in the pursuit across the Potomac, and to the line of the Rapidan. There orders were received detaching the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, and ordering them to move, under command of General Joseph Hooker, to the succor of the Army of the Cumberland, then at and in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. On arriving in Tennessee, the troops of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps (in which was the Forty-sixth) were placed on duty, guarding the railway line from Tullahoma to the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, Ala. This duty was performed by the Forty-sixth in a manner which elicited the commendations of its general officers. About the 1st of January, 1864, a large proportion of the soldiers of the regiment having re-enlisted, they received the veteran furlough and visited Pennsylvania, whence, on their return, they were accompanied by a large number of recruits, bringing the strength of the regiment nearly or quite up to the maximum.

In the campaign which was opened by the advance of Sherman's army from the Tennessee, on the 6th of May, 1864, and which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, the Forty-sixth took part in the operations of the Twelfth Corps, fighting successively in the engagements of Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, Culp House, Dallas,

Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek (July 20th) and Atlanta (July 22d). In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Adjutant Luther R. Whitman and Lieutenant David C. Selheimer, both of Mifflin County, received wounds of which they died soon afterwards—Whitman on the 6th of August and Selheimer on the 21st of September following. The loss of the regiment in that battle was thirty-two killed and wounded. In the subsequent action in front of Atlanta its loss was about twenty-five killed and wounded.

The surrender of Atlanta occurred on the 1st of September, and ten days later the victorious army of General Sherman set out on its "march to the sea." Savannah was reached and occupied on the 22d of December, and there a light action, in the capture of Fort McAllister, finished the battle record of the Forty-sixth. Moving north with the army through the Carolinas, it reached Goldsboro about the middle of March, and immediately after the surrender of General Johnston on the 26th of April, it set out with the grand column for Washington, where it duly arrived in May, and on the 16th of July following was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

COMPANY A, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following is the roster of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County:

Joseph A. Matthews, captain, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted to major September 27, 1861.

Henry A. Eisenbise, captain, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; resigned February 11, 1863.

William B. Weber, captain, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant September 27, 1861; to adjutant November 1, 1862; to captain Company A February 11, 1863; resigned February 8, 1865.

John M. Nolte, captain, mustered in August 23, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant November 1, 1862; to captain May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

D. C. Selheimer, first lieutenant, mustered in September 27, 1861, three years; promoted from Company D, Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, to second lieutenant September 27, 1861; to first lieutenant November 1, 1862; died September 21, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Enos Rodgers, first lieutenant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1862; to sergeant April 1, 1863; to first sergeant December 25, 1863; to first lieutenant May 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Jacob E. Mickey, first sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 4, 1863; to first sergeant May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

James P. McClintic, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Robert Powers, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; to sergeant September 5, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Joseph H. Klepper, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant December 29, 1863; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; returned September, 1862; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

J. A. Muthersbough, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; to sergeant May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Eisenbise, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Henry Printz, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

George W. Elberty, sergeant, mustered in August 20, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 29, 1863.

William Hopper, sergeant, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

John C. Ross, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

William H. Langton, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

George W. Wertz, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

George W. Lewis, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal Septem-

ber 22, 1864; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862 ; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

John B. Thompson, corporal, mustered in July 25, 1863, three years; promoted to corporal September 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Lewis H. Ruble, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 22, 1864; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Michael Fox, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal May 22, 1865 ; mustered out with company July 16, 1865 ; veteran.

Philip Lortz, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; captured at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, and at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

John G. Carlin, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Melvin Lamb, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 20, 1863.

John S. Garrett, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George W. Howenstine, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Jackson Lewis, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William T. Shimp, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department June 20, 1865; veteran.

William T. Scott, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 8, 1862.

Thomas A. Nourse, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Charles Bermethum, musician, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B, date unknown.

Hiram De Huff, musician, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Jonathan Ocker, musician, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; promoted to principal musician August 1, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Armstrong, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

David Abbot, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Thomas Arnold, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged by order of War Department May 19, 1865.

William Armstrong, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John Aultsberger, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Battery M, First New York Artillery, January 1, 1864.

William Ashton, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

William A. Ball, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

William H. Bowson, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; captured at Winchester May 25, 1862; returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

William L. Berkheimer, private, mustered in September 21, 1861, three years; captured at Winchester May 25, 1862, returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

L. Buchanan, private, mustered in March 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

John L. Berringer, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Joseph Bish, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

John H. Bunner, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William Burkey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Bush, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by order War Department June 20, 1865.

Ephraim Baker, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.

Samuel R. Bowersox, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

George Bolinger, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Charles Brought, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 27, 1864, grave 11,563.

James M. Briggs, private, mustered in January 14, 1864, three years; killed in action March 14, 1865.

Isaac Bigelow, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

John Black, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

William Budd, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

Joshua Boutwell, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years.

Aquilla Cornelius, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Campbell, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Henry H. Craig, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

George W. Crawford, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

Jackson Chester, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 18, 1865.

Charles M. Caruthers, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; transferred to Company A, Thirty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 20, 1865; veteran.

William Cowden, private, mustered in September 2, 1861; three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.

Emanuel Coleman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Lewistown, Pa., date unknown.

Jeremiah Cossick, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

Samuel H. Coleman, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; died near Broad River, S. C., February 18, 1865.

Benneville De Long, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Phillip Dunn, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; paroled prisoner; absent at muster out.

Jeremiah Delo, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; drafted; discharged July 24, 1865.

George L. Denny, private, mustered in July 16, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 20, 1864.

James F. Duncan, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to commissary-sergeant November 1, 1862.

Robert Forsyth, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 27, 1862.

Joseph Franken, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 10, 1863.

Andrew J. Foy, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Winchester May 25, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

John M. Fichthorn, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

James A. Gould, private, mustered in December 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

John Green, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Francis Glover, private, mustered in March, 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Boston Gardner, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Samuel M. Greer, private, mustered in March 2, 1864, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Conrad Guardlock, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Jacob Gaffney, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, one year; mustered out June 7, 1865, expiration of term.

William Gruver, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

Conrad Holstine, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; captured at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

David Hobaugh, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Alexander Hannold, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Michael Harris, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Samuel Hemphill, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Levi Hartley, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department June 20, 1865.

Harvey Held, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Company C January 1, 1864; veteran.

Henry Hilnis, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.

Hiram S. Hurlbut, private, mustered in March 15, 1862, one year.

George Heart, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Allen M. Kreps, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged, date unknown.

Ephraim F. Knipe, private, mustered in December 31, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Samuel Kauffman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

F. M. Kessler, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

John Kline, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Lawrence Kreps, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Thomas Kincade, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died May 11, 1862, of wounds received accidentally at New Market, Va.; buried in National Cemetery Winchester, lot 1.

T. M. Kemey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862.

David Kennedy, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria September 28, 1862, grave 326.

Butler Kauffman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

William Kelley, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; veteran.

Samuel King, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph M. Limes, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Elias W. Link, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., November 11, 1862.

John Logan, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year.

William Lewis, private, three years; died May 26, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Lewis J. Mallory, private, mustered in January 4, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Lewis F. Mackey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Joseph May, private, mustered in July 13, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Charles Magee, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

William E. Mayes, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William M. Miller, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George Motzer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 28, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

George Miller, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year.

Samuel Myers, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Isaac McCartney, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

John McCullough, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster-out.

R. McCormick, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William McKee, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

George W. Nipple, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Nicholas Nolte, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; captured at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; returned; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Charles Newman, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward November 1, 1862.

Samuel Owens, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 7, 1863.

Albert Printz, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Leonard Porter, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

George C. Peoples, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 15, 1864; veteran.

Bronson Rothrock, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Robert I. Riden, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1864.

William Reed, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1864

James M. Ramsey, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 29, 1862.

James Riddle, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Shafer, private, mustered in September 2. 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Stevens, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Homer M. Sigler, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Spigelmier, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Henry H. Shilling, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

William Stout, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Nicholas Swearer, private, mustered in July 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

James Stillwell, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Jos. H. Sumerton, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Wesley St. John, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Thomas Simpson, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Charles Sheppard, private, mustered in March 8, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Geo. Smith, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob Sizer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 3, 1862.

Geo. Snyder, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 29, 1862.

C. B. Selheimer, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 20, 1862.

James Swisher, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

James Sanford, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.

Fred'k E. Shimp, private, mustered in October 23, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department May 18, 1865.

Joseph S. Sacket, private, mustered in July 14, 1863, three years; discharged by order War Department May 18, 1865.

Henry Spitler, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Mountain; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 6 1863.

Wm. G. Spiece, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

David Seachrist, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; died September 7, 1862; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.

John H. Showalter, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

Fred B. Slagle, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

John Scott, private, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years.

Samuel Tice, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Taylor, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 11, 1862.

James Vawn, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years.

Jerome M. Wise, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Sam'l S. Wagner, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Andrew J. Wise, private, mustered in September 5, 1861, three years; wounded at Winchester May 25, 1862; discharged September 18, 1864.

James Wagner, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged by order War Department June 21, 1865.

George Yeager, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men from Perry County served in Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Wm. H. Bachman, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; wounded in action; veteran.

John A. Albright, mustered in February 24, 1864.

John W. Chisholm, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; wounded Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Francis A. Foster, mustered in August 31, 1861; transferred to Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September, 1861.

John Shelley, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted 13th January, 1864; wounded, with loss of leg, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Joseph S. Smith, mustered in September 2, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9,

1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

Solomon Tromble, mustered in September 2, 1861; re-enlisted 13th January, 1864; veteran.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was recruited in the month of August, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where it was organized, on the 1st of September following, under Colonel Tilghman H. Good, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Alexander and Major William H. Gausler. The companies were mustered into the service at various dates, from August 19th to September 20th, at about which latter date the regiment moved to the front, arriving at Washington September 1st, and was stationed at Kalorama Heights. On the 27th it crossed the Chain Bridge, and occupied Fort Ethan Allen, Va., in the line of the Washington defenses. On the 11th of October it moved with its brigade[1] to Bailey's Cross-Roads, where it took part in the grand review by General McClellan of seventy-two thousand men, composing the Army of the Potomac. In the advance to the battle-ground of Dranesville, December 20th, the regiment participated, but did not reach the field in time to take part in the engagement.

On the 23d of January the Forty-seventh left Washington under orders, and proceeded, as part of the expedition under orders of General Brannan, to Key West, Fla., arriving there February 4th; but not being ordered into any engagement there, was moved, late in June, to Hilton Head, S. C., where it remained until the early part of July, when it was moved to Beaufort, S. C, where it continued on post until the following September. It was then ordered to move with other regiments to Florida to remove obstructions in St. John's River. The operations against St. John's Bluff were opened October 1st, but the enemy evacuated the post without a fight, but leaving large quantities of artillery, ammunition and war material, which were taken by the troops of the expedition and conveyed to Hilton Head. In this movement the Forty-seventh sustained but a slight loss. Late in October it took part in the movement to Pocotaligo, S. C., to break the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, losing one hundred and thirty-four officers and men in killed and wounded.

On the 15th of November the regiment moved to Key West, Fla., where it was posted to garrison Forts Jefferson and Taylor (five companies being placed in each of the works). In this duty it remained until February, 1864, during which time over five hundred men of the command had re-enlisted, and received the veteran furlough. On the 25th of that month it moved from Key West for the command of General Banks, in Louisiana, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of General Emory's division of Franklin's corps, in the army of General Banks. On the 15th of March it set out, with other troops, on the Red River expedition, in which, on the 8th of April, it took gallant part in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, La., losing about sixty men in killed and wounded. It was also engaged at Pleasant Hill, where it took many prisoners and captured several pieces of artillery. From that battle-ground the army retired to Grand Ecore and Alexandria, arriving at the latter place on the 25th. In this expedition the regiment had marched fully eight hundred miles, and had lost two hundred men by battle and sickness.

On the 5th of July the Nineteenth Corps left Louisiana for Washington, and arrived there on the 12th. Soon afterwards it became a part of the Army of the Shenandoah, under command of General P. H. Sheridan. In the Valley the Forty-seventh took part in the battles of Opequan (or Winchester), September 19th; Fisher's Hill, September 21st; and Cedar Creek, October 19th, where its loss was one hundred and seventy-six killed, wounded and missing. It was the regiment's last general engagement, though it was constantly on duty guarding against guerrillas, constructing defensive works and taking part in reconnoissances and skirmishes from its winter-quarters at Camp Russell, near Winchester, and Camp Fairview, near Charlestown, Va. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1865 it moved,

[1] Stevens' (Third), of General "Baldy" Smith's division.

on the 4th of April, with the expectation of taking part in the closing scenes of the war, but the struggle ended on the 9th at Appomattox, and the regiment moved to Washington, where it participated in the grand review of May 23d and 24th. But it was afterwards moved to Charleston, S. C., where it relieved the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, and remained in the South on duty until January 3, 1866, when it embarked for New York, whence, on arrival, it proceeded to Philadelphia where (at Camp Cadwalader) it was mustered out of service on the 9th of January, after nearly four and a half years of duty.

In the ranks of the Forty-seventh were quite a large number of men of Juniata, Union and Snyder Counties, and two companies of Perry county soldiers (one recruited at Bloomfield, and the other at Newport.)

COMPANY C, JUNIATA COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Sunbury, Northumberland County, and the following is a list of members of the company who resided in Juniata County. They were mustered in September 2, 1861, for three years, except where otherwise stated:

William Reese, first lieutenant, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant January 14, 1862; discharged April 14, 1864.

David S. Baidler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.

George W. Bartle, private, died at Washington, D. C., August 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

William Brownon, private.

John W. Firth, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Alex. Given, private, mustered in February 25, 1864; died December, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

Conrad Holman, private, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; prisoner from April 8 to July 22, 1864; mustered out September 18, 1864.

Robt. Howel, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1865.

Robt. C. McNeal, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John W. McNew, private, wounded and prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged July 22, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William McNew, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Samuel McNew, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Francis H. McNeal, private.

Benj. McKillip, private, mustered out December 25, 1865.

Thomas Nipple, private, wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

David Naylor, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1865.

Richard O'Rourke, private, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Jas. R. Rhine, private, mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

H. B. Robinson, private, mustered in November 28, 1863; discharged by order of War Department January 24, 1865.

Frederick Vaun, private, mustered in February 24, 1864; transferred to Company G December 10, 1864; mustered out December 25, 1865.

James Whistler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.

Benj. F. Walls, private, wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out September 18, 1864.

Samuel Whistler, private, mustered out September 18, 1864.

COMPANY D, PERRY COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Bloomfield, Perry County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

Henry D. Woodruff, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to captain August 31, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George Stroop, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant August 31, 1861; to captain November 14, 1864; commissioned major March 30, 1865; not mustered; discharged June 2, 1865.

George Krosier, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant September 22, 1864; to captain June 1, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Samuel S. Auchmutz, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant August 31, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George W. Clay, first lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to second lieutenant January 30, 1865; to first lieutenant June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Jesse Meadeth, second lieutenant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant January 30, 1864; to second lieutenant

July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

James Crownover, first sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to first sergeant July 5, 1865; wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged November 25, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant August 31, 1864; not mustered; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John G. Miller, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged July 22, 1864; promoted sergeant September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John V. Brady, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Baldwin, sergeant, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 20, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Theodore R. Troup, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William R. Fertig, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 6, 1862.

Henry Heikel, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Alexander D. Wilson, sergeant, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Frank M. Holt, sergeant, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., October 28, 1861.

Edw. Harper, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Jacob P. Baltozer, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John E. D. Roth, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Noble Henkle, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William Powell, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Shaffer, corporal, mustered in August, 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 30, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William D. Hays, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal April 15, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

James Downs, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; prisoner from April 9 to July 22, 1864; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

James T. Williamson, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 5, 1862.

Cornelius Stewart, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel A. M. Reed, corporal, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George Rahm, musician, mustered in November 26 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William P. Weaver, musician, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged by order of War Department April 1, 1863.

Francis Brown, musician, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years.

James E. Albert, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John M. Anthony, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Anthony, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Signal Corps 1863.

Joseph Acker, private, mustered in October 6, 1862, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

Amos Bender, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William F. Brady, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Benjamin F. Baltozer, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Atkinson M. Brady, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Leonard W. Beady, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

James C. Baskins, private, mustered in August 31

1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Ephraim Bowing, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, three years; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 26, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Lewis Blain, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William H. Barnes, private, mustered in January 17, 1862, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Uriah Barton, private, mustered in May 15, 1864, three years; transferred from Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry January 26, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Aaron Bullard, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Hamilton Blanchard, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

George Berrier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Biceline, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

George W. Baltozer, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Bullard, private, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; transferred to Company I October 23, 1864.

Albert C. Bryan, private, died at Philadelphia January 27, 1865.

Thomas B. Carpenter, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William H. Clouser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John D. Clouser, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John B. Clay, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Ephraim Clouser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged November 25, 1864; mustered out, date unknown.

Eli B. Charles, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1864.

William Clouse, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Charles, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William Collins, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Coulter, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

David Crook, private, mustered in October 15, 1864, three years; transferred to Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers April 13, 1865.

John F. Donahoe, private, mustered in January 2, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Oliver P. Diller, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Washington Dill, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John Deitzinger, private, died at Philadelphia January 18, 1863.

William H. Ewing, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.

William Earhart, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

John F. Egolf, private, mustered in January 30, 1862, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

Franklin M. Fertig, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Henry Foreman, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Levi Foreman, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

David R. Frank, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William Foltz, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Michael Foltz, private, mustered in March 2, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

George W. Foltz, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Henry W. Foltz, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

George Foley, private; three years; died at Philadelphia April 23, 1864.

Samuel Foose, private, mustered in June 12, 1863, three years.

Samuel Gohn, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George H. Gibson, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William A. Hearshey, private, mustered in January 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Martin Harper, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 28, 1862.

Alexander Humes, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William G. Harper, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

John W. Haas, private, mustered in January 25, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order September 25, 1865.

George S. Isett, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., May 16, 1862.

Anthony Jordan, private, mustered in March 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Anthony Jordan, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1863.

George W. Jury, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Harrison Jones, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

William Kirkpatrick, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William S. Kosier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George Kochendeffer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John Keim, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 14, 1864.

Abraham F. Keim, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out May 23, 1865.

Jesse Kosier, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died October 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 377.

Samuel M. Kern, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died while prisoner at Camp Tyler, Tex., June 12, 1864; veteran.

Jeremiah Leary, private, mustered in December 29, 1863, three years; transferred to United States Marine Corps April 4, 1865.

Simon Lickel, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years.

Timothy McCarty, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James McCuskey, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William A. McKee, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George Mysel, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John C. Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William H. McClure, private, mustered in November 26, 1862, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John McCully, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years; mustered out with company November 4, 1865.

Josiah Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

George W. Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Lemuel Messimer, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Joseph Myers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1864; veteran.

Amon Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 21, 1865; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

William Mays, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at New Orleans, La., March 30, 1864; veteran.

Alexander Musser, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

Andrew Mehaffee, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years.

Reuben H. Newkirk, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Hugh O'Neil, private, mustered in September 11,

1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Frederick Prothro, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Peter Petre, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Aaron Peterson, private, mustered in February 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Andrew Powell, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November, 1862.

Washington A. Power, private, mustered in August 26, 1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Robert Porter, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1865.

Solomon Powell, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; died while a prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., June 7, 1864; veteran.

John Powell, Jr., private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., August 29, 1862.

Daniel Powell, Jr., private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; veteran.

S. Raffensperger, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

William H. Rhoads, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John W. Reynolds, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George H. Rigler, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Robinson, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., April 4, 1862.

Jesse D. Reynolds, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., May 11, 1863.

David Rose, private, mustered in November 26, 1863, three years.

Ellis Shannon, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Cyrus J. Sailor, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Abraham Stall, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Albert G. Smith, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Jesse M. Shaffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William J. Smith, private, mustered in November 28, 1863, three years; prisoner from April 9 to July 22, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George Sowers, private, mustered in March 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William D. Smith, private, mustered in March 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Joseph M. Sellers, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 3, 1862.

James Smith, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.

William Shaffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William D. Stites, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph B. Shaver, private, mustered in August 15, 1862, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865, by General Order.

Emanuel Snyder, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; died at Liverpool, Pa., February 8, 1863.

Jerome Y. Small, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25; veteran.

William Souder, private, mustered in November 27, 1863, three years.

Michael Shaffer, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; transferred from Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 27, 1865.

William J. Stroop, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year.

Daniel Swartz, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; mustered out December 25, 1865.

Richard Tagg, private, mustered in January 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James D. Tagg, private, mustered in September 2, 1861, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.,

October 19, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George W. Topley, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 7, 1862.

Wilson Tagg, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Wesley M. White, private, mustered in February 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Samuel Weimer, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Benjamin Weiand, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; absent, in hospital, at New Orleans, La.

Thomas Wright, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

James Woodrow, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 12 1862.

Washington Work, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July, 1862.

John Wantz, private, mustered in September 11, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Andrew J. Williams, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, one year; mustered out June 1, 1865.

William Wetzel, private, mustered in January 17, 1862, three years; mustered out January 19, 1865, expiration of term.

Andrew Work, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., February 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Jonathan Wantz, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; died at Pleasant Hill, La., June 17, 1864, while a prisoner.

Samuel Wagner, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; lost at sea by foundering of United States steamer "Pocahontas," May, 1864.

Daniel S. Zook, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; discharged May 17, 1865, by General Order.

COMPANY H., PERRY COUNTY.—This company was recruited at Newport, Perry County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

James Kacey, captain, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to captain September 19, 1861; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Reuben S. Gardner, captain, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant October 29, 1864; to captain February 16, 1865; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Wm. W. Geety, first lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to first lieutenant September 19, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; commissioned captain September 19, 1864; not mustered; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

James Hahn, first lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant September 24, 1864; to first lieutenant February 16, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

C. K. Breneman, second lieutenant, mustered in September 24, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant September 24, 1861; mustered out September 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Alfred Billig, second lieutenant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to second lieutenant March 20, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

David H. Smith, first sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; to first sergeant April 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George Reynolds, first sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., November 8, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

John A. Gardner, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John S. Snyder, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John P. Rupley, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded; promoted from corporal to sergeant October 29, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Isaac C. Foy, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant April 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Michael C. Lynch, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1863.

Robert H. Nelson, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 20, 1862; to sergeant November 4, 1862; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

James F. Naylor, sergeant, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Isaiah Billett, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal March 12, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Urich, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel K. Smith, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 18, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel W. Fegley, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 29, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Elkana Sweger, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 29, 1864; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Amos T. Brown, corporal, mustered in September 23, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Henry C. Weise, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 2, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John Clemmens, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 21, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John Kitner, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Wm. M. Wallace, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

George W. Harper, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Daniel Reeder, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded, with loss of arm, at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

P. W. Stocklager, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C.

James J. Kacey, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 29, 1862.

George W. Albert, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1864.

Edw. H. Marchley, corporal, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Charleston, S. C., August 19, 1865; veteran.

John H. K. Boyer, musician, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George Kipp, musician, mustered in January 23, 1865; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Allen McCabe, musician, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John Anderson, private, mustered in December 17, 1863, three years; mustered out by General Order September 26, 1865.

James Albert, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Valentine Andrews, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

Luther Bernheisel, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

George W. Bear, private, mustered in December 17 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Edw. M. Bucher, private, mustered in February 25 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Augustus Bupp, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Abraham Burd, private, mustered in January 6, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1862.

William Brooks, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 21, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry Bollinger, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 19, 1863.

Jerome Briner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 11, 1864.

Charles E. Baldwin, private, mustered in November 22, 1864, one year; mustered out November 22, 1865, expiration of term.

Alexander Bigger, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.

Daniel Bistline, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., November 5, 1861.

William Barry, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

Henry W. Beers, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year.

Oliver H. Campbell, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

John Cooper, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Robert Cunningham, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John D. Clay, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Edw. F. Deily, private, mustered in February 6, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James Duncan, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Milton H. Dunlap, private, mustered in December 11, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James R. Desemer, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John A. Durham, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William Dorman, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861.

Valent Davenport, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1864; burial record, died May 4, 1864.

Augustus Deitz, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Peter Deitrick, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

William F. Dumm, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; veteran.

Harrison Eckard, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John Evans, private, mustered in August 2, 1862, three years; died at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1864.

Emanuel Fink, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Fusselman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Dwight H. Flint, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Robert Fry, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 16, 1861.

Michael Faling, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; discharged by General Order December 8, 1862.

David R. Frank, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Daniel Foose, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., October 20, 1861.

David W. Fisher, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years; died at Harrisburg, Pa., January 1, 1864; veteran.

Simon C. Fink, private, mustered in December 15, 1863, three years.

Daniel Gechenbaugh, private, mustered in October 29, 1862, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

William H. Guster, private, mustered in January 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Henry F. Garris, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Emanuel Guera, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out by General Order June 19, 1865.

Jacob R. Gardner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Camp Griffin, Va., January 8, 1862.

James Galbraith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Washington, D. C., February 1, 1862.

Isaiah Hammaker, private, mustered in December 10, 1863; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Thomas Hammaker, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Jacob C. Hostetter, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out December 25, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Henderson, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Michael Horting, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Thomas J. Haney, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William Hutcheson, private, mustered in September 18, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Adam Hammaker, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Jacob Hammaker, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Ananias Horting, private, mustered in August 10,

1862, three years; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

James Hall, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Thomas Haywood, private, mustered in November 1, 1862, three years; mustered out October 31, 1865, expiration of term.

William Hayes, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Martin Harper, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

John W. Holmes, private, mustered in October 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B, Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 8, 1862.

Samuel Huggins, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., December 16, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

John Hartshorn, private, mustered in December 17, 1863, three years; died at New Orleans, La., August 8, 1864.

Michael Heenan, private, mustered in December 11, 1863, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

George W. Hoffman, private, mustered in February 1, 1865, three years.

Comley Idall, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; died at Hilton Head, S. C., October 30, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

Cyrus Johnson, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 16, 1862.

Edw. Jassum, private, mustered in October 13, 1862, three years; transferred from Company F October 11, 1864; mustered out October 15, 1865, expiration of term.

R. A. Kingsborough, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Kochendefer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; absent at muster out.

William H. Knech, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John M. Keim, private, mustered in September 20, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1862.

R. R. Kingsborough, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.

Charles Klotz, private, mustered in October 29, 1862, three years; mustered out October 28, 1865, expiration of term.

Jacob Liddick, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Liddick, private, mustered in December 18, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John H. Liddick, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Aaron Laub, private, mustered in January 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Henry Leedy, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Adam Louden, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Adam Liddick, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 19, 1865.

John Liddick, private, mustered in August 29, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

William Liddick, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

James Lowe, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; mustered out by General Order June 1, 1865.

John D. Long, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 2, 1865; veteran.

John Liddick, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; died at Baltimore, Md., November 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

Michael Lupfer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 14, 1864.

Sterret Lightmer, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia December 3, 1864.

Lorenzo Labar, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years.

John Lightman, private, three years; died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 1864.

Edw. J. Morton, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

David McCoy, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Peter McLaughlin, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Henry Mowery, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Robert McKibben, private, mustered in February 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Walter C. Miller, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John Morian, private, mustered in January 30, 1865, one year; mustered out July 18, 1865.

John H. Meyers, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Benjamin Messimer, private, mustered in November 2, 1864, three years; died at New Orleans, La., August 7, 1864.

John McIntire, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

Patrick Mullen, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died July 15, 1863.

Jacob Naylor, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Elw. Newman, private, mustered in October 26, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John Nagle, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John Orner, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William H. O'Brien, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out December 6, 1864, expiration of term.

Michael O'Conner, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out by General Order July 6, 1865.

Nicholas I. Orris, private, mustered in September 19 1861, three years; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; veteran.

Dennis Purcell, private, mustered in January 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Michael Reichner, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James Rider, private, mustered in January 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

S. M. Randibaugh, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

John W. Rider, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel A. M. Reed, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

William H. Robinson, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years: transferred to Company D September 20, 1861.

Jason T. Robinson, private, mustered in August 19, 1862, three years; killed at Pocotaligo October 22, 1862.

Jacob Richenbaugh, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year.

John Ridgway, private; died at New Orleans, La., date unknown.

William Shelley, private, mustered in December 16, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Parkison H. Shipley, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

Jeremiah Siders, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Michael Smeigh, private, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865; veteran.

John J. Schofield, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Lewis W. Sailor, private, mustered in January 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

James Simpson, private, mustered in February 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Milton Stamp, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

William Stitler, private, mustered in April 1, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Isaac Schlocter, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 7, 1863.

William J. Simonton, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.

Lewis W. Saylor, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; mustered out October 13, 1864, expiration of term.

William Shull, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; mustered out September 29, 1864, expiration of term.

Francis J. Smedley, mustered in September 29, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 28, 1864.

Thomas Smith, private, mustered in April 4, 1862, three years; mustered out April 5, 1865, expiration of term.

H. Stoutsaberger, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, one year; discharged June 1, 1865, by General Order.

George Sweger, private, mustered in August 30, 1862,

three years; discharged June 1, 1865, by General Order.

Alexander Saylor, private, mustered in September 30, 1861, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 14, 1864.

Charles H. Small, private, mustered in March 1, 1862, three years; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant June 2, 1865.

Jeremiah Smith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1862.

Henry Stambaugh, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

George H. Smith, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864

Joseph Shelley, private, mustered in December 10, 1863, three years; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.

Joseph Smith, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; died at New Orleans, La., September 2, 1864.

Henry Shepley, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 10, 1864; veteran.

Stephen Shaffer, private, mustered in February 10, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1865.

Reuben Shaffer, private, mustered in October 20, 1862, three years; died at Grand Ecore, La., April 22, 1864.

William Schofield, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year.

David Thompson, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Benjamin Thornton, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William R. Thompson, private, mustered in April 1, 1832, three years; mustered out April 20, 1865, expiration of term.

George Turpin, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, one year; discharged May 17, 1865, by General Order.

Charles F. Warner, private, mustered in February 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

Mitchell Watt, private, mustered in September 19 1861, three years; discharged November 28, 1862, by General Order.

Joseph A. Wright, private, mustered in September 29, 1861, three years; mustered out February 17, 1865, expiration of term.

Frederick Watt, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; died at Key West, Fla., February 13, 1862.

Jefferson Waggoner, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862.

John Whealand, private, mustered in January 30, 1865, one year.

John Yohn, Jr., private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Daniel Yohn, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company December 25, 1865.

John Yohn, Sr., private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 5, 1865.

George W. Zinn, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; mustered out September 18, 1864, expiration of term.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-ninth Regiment included in its organization three companies of men raised in Mifflin County (E, H and K), and one company (I) recruited in Juniata County; while at least four other companies contained men of Mifflin, Juniata and Union. The captain of Company E, of Lewistown, was Henry A. Zollinger, of Newport, who had previously been interested in the drilling of the Logan Guards, and in the recruiting of the Burns Infantry, so-called in honor of General James Burns, of Lewistown. Company H, of Mifflin, was raised at Milroy and commanded by Captain Ralph H. Maclay, and had for its first lieutenant William G. Mitchell, previously a member of the Logan Guards, and afterwards promoted to the grade of major, and made aid-de-camp on the staff of General Hancock.[1] The other Mifflin County company (K) was raised at McVeytown, and was commanded by Captain Matthias Neice, with John R. Keim as first lieutenant. The Juniata County company (I) was commanded by Captain Calvin Dewitt, its first lieutenant being William P. Kephart, who was killed in battle at Spottsylvania Court-House,

[1] William G. Mitchell was a Pennsylvanian by birth; he served in the Logan Guards, the Seventh, Twenty-fifth and the Forty-ninth Regiments of Pennsylvania Infantry. He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general in the volunteer service, and was made captain in the Thirty-seventh (Regular) Infantry July 28, 1866. Subsequently he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry; was made major and assistant adjutant-general July 1, 1881, and died at Governor's Island, N. Y., May 30, 1883.

May 10, 1864. In Company D, William Sherwood, previously a member of the Logan Guards, was first lieutenant, and was promoted from that grade to that of captain. The original colonel of the regiment was William H. Irwin, of Lewistown, who had served as a private in the "Logans," and he was followed as colonel and commanding officer by Thomas M. Hulings, a prominent lawyer of Lewistown, who had been first lieutenant of the Logan Guards, and who afterwards gave his life on the battle-field of Spottsylvania at the head of this regiment.

The rendezvous of the Forty-ninth was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized in September, 1861. The regiment left Harrisburg on the 22d, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to Brigadier-General W. S. Hancock's (First) brigade of General "Baldy" Smith's division of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Major-General Erasmus D. Keyes. After being assigned, the regiment was encamped with its brigade at Lewinsville, Va., where, and in which vicinity, it was employed in camp and picket duty till March 10, 1862, when it moved forward with the army toward Manassas, and thence (when that place was found to have been evacuated by the enemy) back to Alexandria, Va., where, on the 24th of March, it embarked and proceeded to Newport News, where it arrived on the 26th. On the 4th of April it moved with the Army of the Potomac up the Peninsula, and on the 5th arrived in front of the enemy's position on the line extending from Yorktown to the James River. It held its position along the left bank of the Warwick River until Sunday, May 4th, when it moved forward with the other troops of the army in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated his Yorktown line and was retreating towards Richmond. The Confederate forces were overtaken that night, they being in a strong position near the town of Williamsburg, where a heavy battle was fought on the following day, the fight being opened by Hooker's division at daylight, in the midst of a drenching rain, which continued through the day. Hancock's brigade occupied the right, the Forty-ninth being on the left centre, with the Sixth Maine on its right, and the Forty-third New York on its left. It was ordered into the fight at about eleven o'clock A.M., and moved forward unflinchingly, encountering the Confederate brigade of General Jubal Early. At the first shock Hancock's men recoiled and retired a short distance, then rallied, charged and drove the enemy back in disorder and with heavy loss, including about three hundred prisoners taken by the brigade of Hancock. Many of the prisoners were of the Fifth North Carolina Regiment, which confronted the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, which fought with unexcelled bravery, and, with the other regiments of Hancock's command, was highly commended by General McClellan for gallant conduct in this engagement.

During the night succeeding the battle the enemy retreated from his strong line at Williamsburg, and, two days later, the Army of the Potomac moved forward in pursuit. The Forty-ninth advanced by way of Old Church and Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy in the vicinity of New Bridge. It remained on the north side of the Chickahominy until the 5th of June, when it crossed that stream by the "Grape-Vine" bridge, and moved to Garnett's Hill. On the 25th it stood in line of battle to take part in the expected movement on Richmond, led by Hooker's division. On the 26th was fought the battle of Mechanicsville by the Pennsylvania Reserves on the extreme right, the Forty-ninth taking no part, being on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. During the day of the battle of Gaines' Mill (June 27th) the regiment was in line waiting orders, and towards evening was briskly attacked by a Confederate force from Richmond under General Magruder, but sustained little loss. In the night of the 27th it moved to Golding's Farm, and on the following day became warmly engaged at Peach Orchard with a force of the enemy, under General Robert Toombs. The loss of the regiment in the actions of the 27th and 28th was thirty-three killed and wounded. On the 29th it repulsed the enemy handsomely in a minor action at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad, and on the same night

took up its line of March for James River, which it reached (at Harrison's Landing) on the 2d of July, not having taken active part in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, on the 30th of June, nor that of Malvern Hill, July 1st.

At Harrison's Landing the regiment (which suffered there very severely from sickness) remained until the 16th of August, when it marched thence down the Peninsula by way of Williamsburg to Fortress Monroe, where it was embarked on the 23d and proceeded up the Chesapeake and the Potomac River to Alexandria. On the 27th it marched from Fairfax Seminary with Franklin's corps to the relief of General Pope, who was then hard pressed by the enemy south of Manassas. It reached Centreville, but did not go beyond that point, and consequently was not present at the Second Bull Run battle. On the night of August 31st it marched from Centreville back to its previous camp at Fairfax Seminary. On the invasion of Maryland by General Lee, it moved from Fairfax (September 5th), crossed the Potomac, and took part in the engagement at Crampton's Gap on the 14th. On the 17th (the day of the great battle of Antietam) the regiment marched from Pleasant Valley, Md., to the scene of action, reached the field and formed line of battle, but was not ordered into the fight, though it lost several men by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

On the 19th the regiment moved from Antietam to the Potomac, which it crossed a few days later, and advanced by successive marches to Warrenton, to Stafford Court-House, to Belle Plain and to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the great battle of that place, on the 13th of December, it crossed the Rappahannock with Franklin's grand division on the extreme left, and was posted in support of batteries, but was not engaged against the enemy's infantry. On the 16th it recrossed the river, and soon after went into winter-quarters. On the 9th of January the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and Major Miles and other supernumerary officers were ordered on recruiting service, by which means the regiment was nearly filled during the winter.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, after General Hooker assumed command of it, the Forty-ninth was assigned to Sedgwick's (Sixth) corps, First Division, Third Brigade, commanded by General Russell. Marching on the campaign of Chancellorsville, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock on the 29th of April, placing the pontoons in position for the passage of Sedgwick's corps, and losing several men in performing that service. From the south bank of the river it moved with its division to the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, where the enemy was found strongly fortified. The regiment remained in front of these works until the 30th, when it moved to the river and remained till May 3d, when it again moved forward and lay under a heavy artillery fire for several hours. On the same day it moved through the town, and became sharply engaged in skirmishing near Salem Church. Again, on the 4th, it was engaged in skirmishing until nightfall, when it sustained a fierce attack by the enemy until forced to retire towards the river. On the 5th it recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, and returned to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church, having experienced but light loss in the campaign of Chancellorsville. Moving northward on the campaign of Gettysburg, the men suffered terribly, marching day after day in excessively hot weather and through clouds of dust raised by the myriad feet and hoofs and wheels of the advancing column. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and advanced to Westminster, Md., whence it marched towards Gettysburg. It arrived on the field at about two o'clock P.M. on the 2nd of July, and was placed in position in support of the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 3d it was placed on the extreme left, but, with its corps, was changed during the day to the right of Round Top, where it stood in line ready to enter the fight, but was not ordered in, suffering only a slight loss from the artillery fire. After the battle it moved (July 5th) in pursuit of the enemy, but did not become engaged except in a skirmish on the 12th.

Crossing the Potomac, into Virginia, the Forty-ninth was employed in various move-

ments and marches during the succeeding summer and fall. In the morning of November 7th it marched with its corps from Warrenton to a point near Rappahannock Station, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched near the river. Late in the day the position was attacked by Russell's brigade (including the Forty-ninth Regiment), and just as the twilight fell the work was carried at the point of the bayonet. The effective force of the charging brigade was but about thirteen hundred men, while the works were well supplied with artillery, and held by fully sixteen hundred Confederates, who were taken prisoners, including one hundred and twenty-eight commissioned officers, of whom two were commanders of brigades; and among the material captured were four pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large quantity of ammunition, eight battle-flags and nineteen hundred stand of small arms. For the carrying of the intrenched line with the bayonet, and the seizing of the enemy's pontoon bridge, the Forty-ninth and other regiments of the assaulting column were warmly complimented in general orders by General Sedgwick, who said they deserved "especial honor" for their steadiness and gallantry. The loss of the Forty-ninth in this engagement was thirty killed and wounded. Afterwards, in the affair at Mine Run, the Forty-ninth lay for some hours under artillery fire, but was not engaged, and, retiring with the other troops, went into winter-quarters at Hazel Run, where about two hundred and sixty men re-enlisted for the war, and where, during the winter, the regiment received large accessions of recruits and drafted men from Pennsylvania. On the 23d of April following Major Miles was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment marched with its division, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 4th of May, and on the following day was engaged in the first of the battles in the Wilderness, losing thirty-four killed and wounded, but repulsing the enemy and holding the field. In the early morning of the 6th the battle was reopened and kept up during the day, the heaviest fighting being in front of the Forty-ninth and its division. During the night it moved to the left, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing through the following day. Still moving by the left, it arrived before noon of the 8th at Laurel Hill, where a brisk action ensued. On the 9th, General Sedgwick, the corps commander, was killed, while selecting a position on the left. He was succeeded in the command by General H. G. Wright. General Russell, of the brigade, now took command of the division, and was succeeded as brigade commander by General Eustis. On the 10th the regiment was continually under fire, and late in the day charged with the division, carrying the enemy's works in its front and taking several pieces of artillery and more than eight hundred prisoners, but afterwards being compelled to abandon the position and the captures, retiring before a heavy reinforcement. In the charge and subsequent retreat across open ground swept by artillery and musketry, the regiment lost sixty-five killed (among whom were Colonel Hulings, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Lieutenant Lytle, of Company H) and two hundred wounded and missing. Among the wounded were Lieutenant F. W. Wombacker, of Company E, and Lieutenant Hilands, adjutant of the regiment. The dead and many of the wounded were necessarily left in the hands of the enemy, and the bodies of Colonel Hulings and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles were not recovered.

On the 12th of May the regiment was again engaged near Spottsylvania Court-House, charging, with other troops, on that part of the Confederate works known as the "Bloody Angle." The fight raged all day, and the slaughter was terrible, but the works were carried and occupied by the Union forces on the following day. Up to this time, in the nine days which had elapsed since the regiment crossed the Rapidan, its losses had been three hundred and ninety-one killed, wounded and missing, reducing its numbers to about one hundred and thirty-five effective men, with which it entered the engagement of June 1st, at Cold Harbor, where it fought for two days; then, with the other troops, left the position, marched to and crossed the James River, and moved to the front of Petersburg, where it remained posted at several different points in

the lines encircling the beleaguered city till the 11th of July, when, with the other commands of the Sixth Corps, it was embarked and transported to Washington City, where it arrived on the 12th, and was at once marched out to meet the Confederate column, which, having entered Maryland across the Upper Potomac, was moving, under command of General Early, to the assault of the works around the national capital by way of Monocacy. The invading force made a precipitate retreat before the advance of the grim and battle-scarred Sixth Corps, which kept up the pursuit until it had crossed the Potomac and reached Berryville, Va. It then returned to the vicinity of Washington, when it was soon learned that Early had commenced vigorous hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley against the forces of General Philip H. Sheridan. The Sixth Corps then marched rapidly to Harper's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac, and, advancing up the valley, joined General Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah.

At Winchester, on the 19th of September, the Forty-ninth took part in the battle by which the enemy's forces were routed and sent "whirling up the valley." In that action the regiment lost forty-nine killed and wounded. "In the heat of the engagement," says Bates, "a shell burst near the top of the color-staff, scattering to the winds the few remaining shreds of the flag." A new State flag was presented to the regiment on the 26th of October.

After the battle at Winchester the Forty-ninth, with its brigade, remained in the town, guarding prisoners and on other duty, until the 29th of October, when the brigade rejoined the division and corps at Cedar Creek. In November, after the army of General Sheridan had expelled the Confederate army from the valley, the Sixth Corps was ordered back to the army in front of Petersburg, and arrived there on the 5th of December, immediately after which time the Forty-ninth went into winter-quarters on the Weldon Railroad. On the opening of the final campaign of the war, in the spring of 1865, the regiment moved on the night of April 1st, and on the morning of the 2d took part in the grand assault which broke the Confederate line and caused the evacuation of Petersburg, the enemy retreating during the succeeding night towards Danville. The Sixth Corps pursued and overtook and fought the flying Confederates at Sailor's Creek, routed them and took seven thousand prisoners, including three general officers. The Forty-ninth lost in that action but slightly,—seven killed and wounded, among whom was Lieutenant G. E. Hackenburg, of Company I. From this field the regiment marched, in charge of prisoners, to Appomattox Court-House, where it arrived on the day of the great surrender (April 9th). After that decisive event it moved to Danville, Va., reaching there on the 27th, and remaining until the 23d of May. The surrender of the Confederate army under General Johnston, in North Carolina, had ended the war, and the Forty-ninth then turned homeward, and, marching through Richmond, arrived on the 2d of June at the Washington defenses, where it remained until the 15th, when its history was closed by muster out of the service.

Between September, 1861, and July 15, 1865, the regiment was in the following battles, viz.: Williamsburg, Garnett's Hill, June 27, 1862; Golding's Farm, June 28th; Savage Station, June 29th; Crampton's Gap, September 14th; Antietam, September 17th; Mud March, Fredericksburg; Fairview, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Church, May 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2d–3d; Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863; Mine Run, November 26th–28th; Germania Plank-Road, May 3, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-house, May 7th to 14th; Cold Harbor, June 1st; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Sailor's Creek, April 3, 1865. Of nearly one thousand men who went out with it, three hundred and eighty were killed or wounded.

At the reunion of this regiment in 1880 the following veterans—a very full representation—were present:

John Arbogast (lieutenant), J. L. Barton, James M. Bryner, D. C. Beck (Buffalo Run), W. H. Bratton (lieutenant), S. B. Bartley, A. A. Boyer, Wm. Beaver (Reedsville), Isaac Bobb, Jacob Barto, D. Bossert (Port Royal), S. Bickel, F. M. Coulter (McVeytown), C. Corbin, H. G. Close, R. W. Campbell (Academia), James Coder (Academia), J. H. Clinger (lieutenant), C. Dale (Bellefonte), C. C. De Witt, R. R. Davison,

D. Delancy, B. M. Davis, George W. Dixon, S. F. Endslow (lieutenant), D. A. Esterline, H. C. Estep, S. Ewing, J. L. Ferguson, W. R. Ferguson, Saml. T. Fraine, Wm. H. Foltz, Charles Foltz, W. H. Glass, A. C. Greenland, Geo. Goss, Adam Grier, J. Galbraith, E. Gearhart, A. Harshberger, J. D. Howell, John Hohn, S. Hunt, D. B. Hoffman, J. L. Harper, J. L. Hill, W. H. Irwin, E. W. H. Kreider, M. H. Kenyon, E. Levingstone, C. B. McClenahen, Abram Milliken, James Milliken, John B. Miller, B. G. McLanahan, H. B. Minnechan, Wm. McAlevy, John G. McCord, John B. Morgan, James McCurdy, G. McCormick, David Machamer, Matthias Neice, T. J. Oves, Wm. Owens, David P. Peck, Saml. Patterson, J. N. Patterson, J. P. Patterson, J. H. Patton, Isaac Precht, O. S. Rumbarger, I. Newton Ritner, D. N. Reynolds, A. Raymond, John C. Ross, James T. Stuart, Benj. H. Sweeney, Wm. Sherwood, Wm. Singer, Charles Smith, Wm. Showers, J. M. Swails, J. A. Shoemaker, S. C. Steiner, W. Spigelmoyer, W. J. Shirk, John Stumpff, Wm. Shoupe, Robert D. Taylor, Henry Taylor, Thomas Toot, C. H. Wilson, Anthony White, A. J. Williamson, S. Wildman, John M. Wimer, R. A. Work, S. B. Weber, G. W. Wills, Calvin T. Walker, T. M. Williamson, G. M. Wakefield.

Thomas Marcus Hulings, colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and a descendant of that Marcus Hulings who settled at the mouth of Juniata River in 1754, was a son of David and Maria (Patton) Hulings, and was born at Lewistown on the 6th of February, 1835. He was educated a lawyer, and admitted to practice in Mifflin County.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and the call of the President for troops to suppress it, he promptly entered the United States service as first lieutenant of the famed Logan Guards, the first company that reached the national capital for its defense, and which served out its three months' term of enlistment at the city, and at Fort Washington, fourteen miles below, on the Potomac.

At the close of the three months' term Lieutenant Hulings returned with the company to Lewistown, and on the 14th of September was appointed major of the Forty-ninth Regiment, then being organized. With that regiment he left Pennsylvania September 22d and took part in the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, in General W. S. Hancock's brigade of General W. F. Smith's division. Major Hulings was first under fire in a heavy skirmish by Smith's division at Young's Mill, Va., in April 1862, and on that occasion exhibited the same bravery and steadiness which distinguished him in his later engagements. In the battle of Williamsburg (May 5, 1862) he, with his regiment, participated in the charge on the right, which was the commencement of Hancock's fame. In the "Seven Days' Fight" Major Hulings took a gallant part in the actions at Golding's Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. Of his conduct in that series of battles, Colonel Irwin said of him that he "displayed throughout those terrible seven days the same cool bravery and resolution which, on all occasions of danger, distinguished him." In August, 1862, he served with his regiment in the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, in the campaign of Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run, and afterwards, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, fought at Crampton's Gap, and in the great battle of Antietam, September 17th, in which last-named engagement his horse was shot under him. In the following month he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. At Fredericksburg, Va., April 29, 1863, his command was ordered to cross the river and storm the line of rifle-pits on the southern shore, and this duty was heroically performed by Colonel Hulings, who was the first man to land from the boats—the enemy's artillery and musketry meanwhile pouring in a most destructive fire. In this crossing and assault Colonel Irwin was severely wounded, and Colonel Hulings then succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he afterwards led gallantly in the great battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d of July following. At Rappahannock Station he led the regiment in a charge, carrying the enemy's works and capturing more prisoners than he had men in his command. In October following, Colonel Irwin was compelled to resign on account of the wound he received at Fredericksburg, and thereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Hulings was promoted to colonel. "He is a brave and faithful officer, and has been twice recommended by myself for brevets, for good conduct in action," said General Hancock.

The campaign of the Wilderness was a final

and fatal one for Colonel Hulings. Crossing the Rapidan with the army on the 4th of May, 1864, he fought with his usual gallantry in the terrible engagements of the 5th and 6th and came out unhurt. On the 10th the brigade to which his regiment was attached was ordered to assault the strong works of the enemy before Spottsylvania, and they rushed forward, under a devastating fire of musketry and artillery, charging the Confederates with desperation, and coming to a hand-to-hand fight with clubbed muskets. The enemy had been driven from his works, and several artillery pieces captured, when Colonel Hulings received orders to withdraw his command to its previous position; but hardly had he begun to execute the movement, when the enemy, perceiving it, advanced in force to recover the works, firing as they rushed forward. At this moment, while Colonel Hulings stood with his hand on one of the captured guns, cool, collected and giving orders to his retiring men, he was struck in the head by a musket-ball, and fell dead inside the fort.

Rev. William Earnshaw, chaplain of the Forty-ninth, was one of the most popular chaplains in the army, was revered by the soldiers of the regiment and widely and well known through Central Pennsylvania. He died July 17, 1885, aged fifty-seven years, seven months, at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, of which he had been chaplain from its establishment. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and at the opening of the war was pastor of the Methodist Church at Shippensburg, in that State. On the 16th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the army as a private, enlisting in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Shortly thereafter he was made chaplain of the regiment, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, and thereafter under General Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was present at nineteen battles, and was thoroughly fearless and devoted to the Union and its soldiers. General Thomas, appreciating the qualities of the chaplain, made him superintendent of the cemeteries at Stone River and Nashville. He was afterward appointed to select and purchase the cemeteries at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Memphis. Into these burying-grounds he gathered the remains of twenty-two thousand soldiers, experiencing in the work many difficulties and dangers. When the Soldiers' Home was established at Dayton, Ohio, there were many applicants for the place, but again his friend, General Thomas, secured his appointment. It is said that of all the applicants Chaplain Earnshaw's was the only one that made no inquiry as to salary or perquisites. A more unselfish man never lived. It was his meat and drink to do good to humanity, and especially to the soldiers. Of distinguished personal appearance, he had more the bearing of a warrior than a minister. Though dignified, he was not reserved, and his cordial manners made him beloved alike by the invalid veterans and the most distinguished men of the nation. It was remarkable how many men of prominence he knew, and intimately. Gallant, graceful and entertaining, he was by common consent the escort of all distinguished visitors to the Home. He was a tireless worker. Toward the latter part of his service he attended upon an average one funeral per day, and went through a round of other solemn and yet happy duties which would have broken down a man of ordinary constitution. His death was brought about from the inhalation of gases arising from an accidental fire, which he was endeavoring to extinguish.

Following are rosters of the Mifflin and Juniata County companies of the Forty-ninth Regiment:

Company A, Perry County.—The following men served in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Ernest S. David, corporal, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred to Company I January 11, 1863; promoted to corporal June 6, 1864; mustered out October 24, 1864, expiration of term.

William Attig, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; died from wounds received in action November 7, 1863.

Samuel McClenehan, private, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company H January 11, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

John P. Patterson, private, mustered in September

16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company I January 11, 1863; wounded in action November 7, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 18, 1864.

Jacob R. Runyan, private, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; residence, Millerstown; transferred from Company I January 11, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

COMPANY E, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—This company was recruited in Lewistown, Mifflin County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

H. A. Zollinger, captain, mustered in July 31, 1861, three years; resigned July 24, 1862.

A. W. Wakefield, captain, mustered in August 6, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain August 12, 1862; transferred to Company A January 11, 1863.

F. W. Wombacker, captain, mustered in September 10, 1861, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company C to captain March 16, 1864; to brevet-major August 1, 1864; to brevet lieutenant-colonel April 6, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benj. H. Downing, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company D to first lieutenant March 16, 1864; mustered out February 28, 1865, expiration of term.

L. H. Pinkerton, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant July 2, 1864; to second lieutenant December 16, 1864; to first lieutenant April 16, 1865; discharged by Special Order June 15, 1865.

Edwin E. Zigler, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; resigned November 26, 1861.

John Hancock, second lieutenant, mustered in November 29, 1861, three years; promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general February 3, 1862.

Erskine D. Smith, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company K to sergeant-major December 21, 1861; to second lieutenant March 10, 1862; to first lieutenant and adjutant April 1, 1862.

James Chambers, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant August 5, 1862; resigned September 30, 1862.

Jas. P. McClelland, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant Company K to second lieutenant December 1, 1863; mustered out September 9, 1864, expiration of term.

Geo. W. McCafferty, first sergeant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted to sergeant May 12, 1864; to first sergeant May 12, 1865; commissioned first lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

John D. Gillespie, first sergeant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant May 12, 1864; to first sergeant December 15, 1864; died May 12, 1865, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Joseph W. Wallace, first sergeant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 3, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant, Company H July 1, 1864.

David A. Johns, sergeant, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; transferred from Company I December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant November 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

James S. Given, sergeant, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 2, 1864; to sergeant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel P. Bright, sergeant, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May, 12, 1864; to sergeant May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Martin Lewis, sergeant, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; to sergeant June 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Thomas McClelland, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; to sergeant September 1, 1862; transferred from Company I December 4, 1863.

Moses R. Starkey, sergeant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant August 30, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Russell Weston, sergeant, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 23, 1865.

Charles S. Whiting, sergeant, mustered in September 26, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 2, 1864; to quartermaster-sergeant November 1, 1864.

John W. Holmes, sergeant, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861.

John H. Kohn, corporal, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal July 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Douse, corporal, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Kephart, corporal, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Richter, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal December 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Alfred Dobson, corporal, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal, January 14, 1865; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865.

Lemuel Evans, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Josiah Friday, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William C. Miller, corporal, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 23, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Andrew J. Naylor, corporal, mustered in August 15 1861; three years; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Francis J. Phelps, corporal, mustered in September 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1862; transferred from Company B December 4, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1865.

Detrick Foltz, corporal, mustered in November 18, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.

Joseph P. Henry, corporal, mustered in November 18, 1863, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1862; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out January 14, 1865, expiration of term.

William A. Haight, corporal, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.

Michael McLaughlin, corporal, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; transferred from Company A December 4, 1863; mustered out September 9, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Aller, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted.

Isaac Burns, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Luther Bennett, private, mustered in September 23 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John G. Blair, private, mustered in October 28, 1863, three years; substitute; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., September 3, 1864, grave 7747.

Frederick Buealman, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 19, 1865.

George Crouse, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Clossin, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel Clossin, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Cartwright, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Bernard Connelly, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Custer, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Philip J. Cornman, private, mustered in July 5, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Cochlin, private, mustered in July 20, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Carbaugh, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry D. Chappell, private, mustered in November 14, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Andrew Chambers, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order July 7, 1865.

Jacob Coleman, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; killed in action September 19, 1864.

Jacob Clinger, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Robert C. Carpenter, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted.

John Chase, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute.

Nathan Cooper, private, mustered in January 4, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order December 14, 1864.

John Carter, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 15, 1864.

David Davis, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order August 9, 1865.

Tobias Darr, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 19, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Michael Dougherty, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; died April 8, 1865, of wounds received in action.

Elias Dengler, private, mustered in June 9, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1864.

G. W. Eichelberger, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Thomas B. Elfrey, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; transferred as sergeant from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel C. Ebright, private, mustered in June 9, 1864, three years; drafted; died November 25, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 9.

Henry Fauste, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Fonner, private, mustered in November 13, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jacob G. Fink, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Fay, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Robert C. Fuller, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; substitute.

Harrison Frazier, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted.

John Frick, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.

Elisha D. Fisher, private, mustered in October 9, 1863, three years; drafted.

Jesse J. Flaherty, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute.

Wesley Flaherty, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute.

Samuel J. Gibson, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years: drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Daniel M. Griffith, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Gallagher, private, mustered in September 15, 1861, three years; died February 25, 1862.

James Gillard, private, mustered in September 15, 1861, three years.

Henry Harber, private, mustered in October 1, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel P. Hartman, private, mustered in November 5, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Hege, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel Hornbaker, private, mustered in August 28, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

George P. Hortman, private, mustered in June 5, 1864, three years; drafted; died December 30, 1864.

Levi Heiniback, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Louis Haller, private, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged on surgeon's, certificate, date unknown.

John Hester, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; drafted; died September 30, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 18.

Joseph Harris, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; substitute; died June 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.

John Hackenberry, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 10, 1862.

James M. Herlacher, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1862.

Joseph Hutchinson, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 16, 1861.

Charles Johnson, private, mustered in June 21, 1864, three years; substitute.

Henry Jones, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; transferred to United States navy April 8, 1864.

Michael Kifer, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Alfred A. Kline, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

James Kasey, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 24, 1864.

John Kelly, private, mustered in July 15, 1864, three years; substitute; died May 6, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

David Lows, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Leidick, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Lyberger, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benjamin Low, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Peter Low, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Lewis, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Langham, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

Andrew Lee, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; absent at muster out.

James Leech, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 23, 1864, grave 6636.

Raphael Lodgsdon, private, mustered in November 2, 1863, three years; substitute.

David H. Matthias, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George C. Mellis, private, mustered in August 3, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James D. Miller, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James Mountain, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

James Miller, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Gideon Myers, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

William Millhouse, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

John Mull, private, mustered in November 9, 1863, three years; substitute; died December 5, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Nathan Millhoff, private, mustered in November 9, 1863, three years; substitute; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1864.

Francis Marvin, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; substitute.

William Mooney, private, mustered in September 19, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 17, 1862.

William McColm, private, mustered in June 15, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George C. McConnell, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Patrick McIntosh, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; killed in action September 19, 1864.

Thomas J. McDermott, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 8, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Thomas F. McKee, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

James McNamany, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 21, 1862.

Isaac Noy, private, mustered in June 5, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James H. Nipple, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

Hugh O'Connor, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 11, 1864, grave 3861.

August Prunk, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John C. Peiffer, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert F. Ramsey, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George Ritzler, private, mustered in July 18, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Augustus Rhine, private, mustered in December 1, 1863, three years; substitute; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George A. Rudy, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.

Alexander Ray, private, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order February 27, 1864.

Gideon Rhodermal, private, mustered in October 23, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by Special Order January 20, 1865.

Peter S. Rhine, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 8, 1865.

John A. Ross, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; died March 16, 1862.

William F. Shiffer, private, mustered in October 18, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles T. Sweeny, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F December 4, 1863; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel W. Salkeld, private, mustered in June 4 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert S. Stradley, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John Swearer, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Isaac Strope, private, mustered in September 23, 1863, three years; drafted; absent at muster out.

John Steffin, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; died May 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Jacob Stanling, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; died July 4, 1864.

Earnest L. Starkloff, private, mustered in November 6, 1863, three years; substitute; transferred to United States navy April 8, 1864.

John E. Thompson, private, mustered in November 16, 1863, three years; drafted.

Franklin Thomas, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted.

Benjamin Whitfield, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Ephraim Whitfield, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Rudolph Willmore, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jonathan Wetzel, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Frederick J. Wilt, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; drafted; died September 8, 1864.

William Wolford, private, mustered in July 19, 1864, three years; drafted; died October 27, 1864.

Jonathan Weiser, private, mustered in November 4, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Conrad Wolford, private, mustered in June 12, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.

Theodore Waream, private, mustered in September, 1861, three years; died February 17, 1862.

Thomas A. Wilson, private, mustered in September 1, 1861, three years.

John Yohn, private, mustered in August 20, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John W. Yocum, private, mustered in November 30, 1863, three years; substitute.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY. — This company was recruited at Milroy, Mifflin County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

Ralph L. Maclay, captain, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; resigned July 12, 1862.

John Cox, captain, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted from second lieutenant to captain July 12, 1862; discharged Nov. 19, 1863.

Edward T. Swain, captain, mustered in August 19, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant December 23, 1861; to second lieutenant August 7, 1862; to first lieutenant September 6, 1862; transferred from Company K and promoted to captain February 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.

O. S. Rumberger, captain, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 28, 1864; to first sergeant June 16, 1864; to second lieutenant July 25, 1864; to first lieutenant April 16, 1865; to captain April 19, 1865; discharged by Special Order June 14. 1865; veteran.

William G. Mitchell, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; promoted to major June 25, 1863, and appointed aid-de-camp on staff of General Hancock.

Decatur H. Lytle, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant Company C to first lieutenant March 4, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Joseph W. Wallace, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 3, 1862; transferred to Company E December 4, 1863; transferred from Company E and promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1864; killed in action September 19, 1864; veteran.

Josiah L. Barton, first lieutenant, mustered in September 9, 1861, three years; transferred from Company F; commissioned captain November 1, 1864; not mustered out; discharged by Special Order March 12, 1865.

Stephen Transue, first lieutenant, mustered in August 21, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant-major to first lieutenant April 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Abraham T. Hilands, second lieutenant, mustered in August 1, 1861, three years; transferred to Company A January 11, 1863.

Samuel Diven, first sergeant, mustered in February 28, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant September 19, 1864; to first sergeant November 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel T. Rhoads, first sergeant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal to first sergeant; transferred to Company E February 28, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Company I June 16, 1864.

Martin S. Wetzel, first sergeant, mustered in September 13, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal September 9, 1861; to sergeant September 8, 1862; transferred from Company I February 28, 1864; promoted to first sergeant July 23, 1864; mustered out October 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Edward King, sergeant, mustered in August 23, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant October 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Plummer Williams, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 1, 1864; to sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Simon Davor, sergeant, mustered in August 28, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George A. Taylor, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; to sergeant June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John J. Strausser, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1861, three years; transferred from Company E February 29, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.

John P. Gillespie, sergeant, mustered in August 15, 1861, three years; transferred from Company B February 28, 1864; mustered out October 23, 1864, expiration of term.

William M. Sharer, sergeant, mustered in August 23, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal October 23, 1864; to sergeant December 12, 1864; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.

Henry Barger, sergeant, mustered in August 29, 1861, three years; died June 17, 1862.

Daniel M. Kreider, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel A. Johns, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Fetterolf, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out with company December 15, 1865.

Samuel Smith, corporal, mustered in August 2, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865

Samuel Miller, corporal, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William R. Jackson, corporal, mustered in June 18, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Simon H. Gunter, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; transferred from Company K to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 28, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Criner, corporal, mustered in June 17, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; killed at Petersburg April 6, 1865.

Lewis Carter, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; transferred from Company K to Company B January 11, 1863; transferred from Company B and promoted to corporal February 18, 1864; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.

George W. Sourbeer, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June, 1864; discharged by General Order May 17, 1865.

David Shickey, corporal, mustered in November 5, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal August 1, 1864; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

Peter A. Bolin, corporal, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; promoted to corporal June 18, 1864; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

M. McFarland, corporal, mustered in September 16, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal June 6, 1862; transferred from Company I February 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1864, expiration of term.

Thomas Avery, private, mustered in November 1, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1864.

Abram Ashbridge, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 12, 1862.

Daniel B. Beaver, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Abraham M. Bird, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865.

John Brown, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

Andrew D. Brouse, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; died November 19, 1864, of wounds received in action September 19, 1864;

buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 17; veteran.

Patrick Ball, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 30, 1864, grave 7347.

John Ball, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1865.

Dominick Brown, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 17, 1865.

William H. Biddle, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 17, 1865.

Calvin Corbin, private, mustered in February 8, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Carroll, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Creed, private, mustered in March 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

William Carter, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 5, 1865.

John Culbertson, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 5, 1862.

R. Deffendiffer, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; drafted; died September 21, 1864.

Joseph Dupont, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.

James Ewing, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 16, 1865.

Jacob Erb, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

Emanuel Fetrow, private, mustered in January 12, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Faladen, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Adam Fertig, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

William M. Gross, private; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 7, 1862.

Henry Hook, private, mustered in Mar h 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Francis Hoover, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Aaron Hider, private, mustered August 21, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Henry Heisey, private, mustered in December 12, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

John Hook, private, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Bryson Hooper, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Sandy Hook, Md., August 22, 1864.

Patrick Hennessey, private, mustered in March 24, 1864, three years; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 12, 1864, grave 10,804.

Charles Hagan, private, mustered in June 26, 1864, three years; substitute.

Samuel Huller, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; substitute.

Emanuel Hughes, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; transferred from Company E February 28, 1864; mustered out October 24, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Harpster, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

John Jordon, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Peter Johns, private, mustered in August 29, 1863 three years; drafted.

Daniel Kinsman, private, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1864.

Henry Kemerer, private, mustered in December 19, 1863, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster-out.

Isaac Keffer, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John Kilhood, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

M. W. Kremer, private, mustered in June 17, 1864, three years; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., October 13, 1864.

Samuel King, private, mustered in August 10, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.

J. D. Kauffman, private, mustered in February 9, 1864, three years; transferred to One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, date unknown.

William Kriner, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, three years; drafted.

Edward Leonard, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Lenhart, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Landis, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Thomas E. Logue, private, mustered in August 16, 1863, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

William Millhoff, private, mustered in June 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Oliver Mull, private, mustered in June 30, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Peter Mitchell, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

David Meghan, private, mustered in August 31, 1861, three years; transferred from Company D February 28, 1864; mustered out April 15, 1865, expiration of term.

Levi Miller, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1865.

Samuel Mills, private, three years; killed in action June 27, 1862.

J. A. McAninch, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; died October 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 17.

John McDonald, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.

William Nall, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Andrew Nickerson, private, mustered in December 7, 1863, three years; drafted.

Joseph Noel, private, mustered in August 25, 1863, three years; drafted.

Thomas O'Donald, private, mustered in March 21, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Parson, private, mustered in March 20, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Geo. W. Rolland, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel C. Rhine, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Geo. W. Rutherford, private, mustered in March 18, 1864, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 4, 1864.

John Reigherd, private, mustered in December 7, 1863, three years; drafted.

Sam'l P. Scerber, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James A. Shields, private, mustered in February 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John H. Saxton, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Sipe, private, mustered in May 31, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

V. W. Spiegleman, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

John Shank, private, mustered in March 25, 1864, three years; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Henry Strough, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Peter Shoeman, private, mustered in September 26, 1863, three years; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Jonathan Sowers, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; died, date unknown, of wounds received in action September 19, 1864.

Daniel Snyder, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; captured; died at Richmond, Va., June 10, 1864.

John Shafer, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.

Porter Stake, private, mustered in March 30, 1864, three years; drafted.

Ira M. Shaver, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted.

Ethan A. Scott, private, mustered in October 11, 1863, three years; drafted.

Nathaniel Stuter, private, three years; missing in action July 1, 1862.

William Taylor, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Orange L. Thomas, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel Thompson, private, mustered in September 25, 1863, three years; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., September 15, 1864.

James W. Ulrich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Vaughn, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Andrew Wheeling, private, mustered in May 30, 1864, three years; drafted; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Joseph H. Wagner, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; died at Sandy Hook, Md., August 19, 1864.

Michael Welsh, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1864.

Walle R. Wiggins, private, mustered in June 22, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1865.

George W. Wallace, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order May 24, 1865.

Jacob Wians, private, mustered in August 30, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

William B. Young, private, mustered in August 15, 1863, three years; drafted.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY. — This company was recruited in Juniata County. The following is a list of its officers and men:

Calvin De Witt, captain, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years; resigned January 18, 1863.

William P. Kephart, captain, mustered in September 14, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company G to captain March 3, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

William H. Byers, captain, mustered in March 4, 1864, three years; promoted from first lieutenant to captain June 16, 1864; to brevet-major April 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

R. M. McClelland, first lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged March 18, 1862.

John M. Thompson, first lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant October 24, 1862; to first lieutenant November 19, 1862; to captain Company A September 1, 1864.

G. E. Hackenberg, first lieutenant, mustered in March 10, 1864, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant June 16, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.

David A. Stahl, first lieutenant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to first sergeant September 19, 1864; to second lieutenant March 10, 1865; to first lieutenant May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David B. Spanogle, second lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; resigned March 4, 1862.

John Stewart, second lieutenant, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 21, 1862; resigned October 22, 1862.

Campbell Tucker, second lieutenant, mustered in October 26, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company D and transferred to staff of General William F. Smith December 16, 1863.

Daniel T. Rhoads, second lieutenant, mustered in September 7, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company H to second lieutenant June 18, 1864; mustered out February 1, 1865, expiration of term.

William P. Courtney, first sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant March 10, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant July 14, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

John P. Grimer, first sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.

Henry Weipert, first sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9; veteran.

William Harman, sergeant, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant June 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jairus Roush, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant November 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Pontius, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant March 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

George Townsend, sergeant, mustered in March 2, 1864, three years; absent at muster out; veteran.

Isaac B. Moyer, sergeant, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 30, 1864; veteran.

Jos. W. McKinney, corporal, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Abram W. Cochran, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal September 19, 1864; mustered out with company, July 15, 1865; veteran.

Phean. Helfrich, corporal, mustered in February 26 1864, three years; promoted to corporal December 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Albert Smith, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Amos Bickel, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal April 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William Bollinger, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal May 26, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Isaac Fall, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles W. Roads, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9.

John C. Arnold, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal March 10, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865.

Thomas Burns, corporal, mustered in January 19, 1865, three years; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Samuel Bolig, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1864; veteran.

Levi Miller, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 25, 1865.

George G. Fess, corporal, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 25, 1865.

William Fry, corporal, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 9, 1862.

James Enslow, corporal, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; died January 3, 1862.

James Aurand, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1865.

Albert A. Bobb, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Reuben Bolig, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Frederick B. Bolig, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

John Bailey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Boyer, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Elick Bishop, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Paul Booney, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Samuel Breninger, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benjamin Brocious, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

William J. Baughman, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order July 8, 1865.

William Bingman, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.

William Bottorf, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died September 22, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 9; veteran.

William Bruner, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died at York, Pa., September 19, 1864.

Abraham A. Boyer, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1862.

Frank Cooper, private, mustered in February 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jacob Carl, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Robert Coxey, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 13, 1865.

Henry Duke, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865, veteran.

Wilson Duck, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864, veteran.

Jeremiah Derr, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Jas. R. Deemer, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

P. Drackenmiller, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; died July 1, 1864.

David P. Devinney, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years.

Fran. H. Eckelman, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Benj. Eshelman, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Engel, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died July 8, 1864.

Calvin L. Fall, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Isaac Fetterolf, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Robt. Fetterolf, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in action.

John Feaster, private, mustered in February 26, 1864,

three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1864.

Isaac H. Feirick, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1865.

James Fall, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.

Saml. Flukinger, private, mustered in September 3 1861, three years; died May 4, 1862.

Nathan Goodman, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Goodman, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Theodore Greiner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jonathan Gamby, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Joseph Galbraith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Wm. M. Gardner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Jacob B. Gingrich, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; died May 12, 1865, of wounds received in action.

George W. Grimes, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.

Alexander Houser, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James N. Houser, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Elias S. Herrold, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Hackenberg, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Michael Hackenberg, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Danl. Hunnuer, private, mustered in February 12, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John F. Hofnagel, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; absent at muster out.

Isaac Hock, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

William H. Herrold, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House.

Aaron L. Houser, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.

Henry Hime, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; veteran.

William K. Hummel, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years.

Abraham Hetrick, private, mustered in February 6, 1865, one year.

Jefferson Hartman, private, mustered in February 15, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 26, 1864.

Mark Hofnagel, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.

John K. Hackinberg, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.

Lewis Keller, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jacob C. Keller, private, mustered in February 26, 1864; absent at muster out.

Daniel Knights, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 27, 1864.

Joseph H. Kline, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 21, 1865.

Jonas Lesher, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Uriah H. Mill, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

James Middleswarth, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Franklin Minnich, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Michael Mininch, private, mustered in January 31, 1865, one year; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Michael, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

George McConnell, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1862.

Phillip C. Neitz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel J. Ott, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John F. Quade, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Daniel Reigle, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

George W. Rauch, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Peter Rubenthal, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Levi Reed, private, mustered in February 23, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Isaac Reigle, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years: killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John S. Stahl, private, mustered in February 25, 1864 three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David Snyder, private, mustered in February 19, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Joel G. Stahl, private, mustered in February 25, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Adam Specht, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Robert M. Smith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

David G. Stahl, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Finley Stitzer, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Charles A. Smith, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; absent at muster-out.

James Swartz, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Edwin H. Shrauder, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Jacob Seffen, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 26, 1865.

John F. Sortman, private, mustered in September 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 17, 1865.

George Swigart, private, mustered in January 3, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.

John M. Swales, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 9, 1862.

John Walborn, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

John Weiand, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 15, 1865.

Jacob Wagner, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

John H. Williams, private, mustered in September 3, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, 1862.

Elias Yeager, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years.

COMPANY K,[1] MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following men belonging to this company were recruited at McVeytown, Mifflin County:

Mathias Neice, captain, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; resigned September 6, 1862.

John R. Keim, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1861, three years; resigned January 8, 1862.

Thomas F. Neice, second lieutenant, mustered in August 8, 1861, three years; resigned July 31, 1862.

Humph. Chilcothe, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died April 11, 1862.

George Cann, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died January 22, 1862.

Henry Keener, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died January 5, 1862.

Henry D. Peartchy, private, mustered in September 12, 1861, three years; died December 30, 1861.

With the exception of the men here given, Company K recruited at Pittsburgh.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first Regiment was a military body rarely excelled for qualities essential to good soldiers. With the exception of a few enlistments, Companies E, H and K of this regiment were recruited in Union and Snyder Counties, G in Centre, B in Northampton and the other five in Montgomery County. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and the regiment was organized by the selection of the following officers: John F. Hartranft, colonel; Thomas S. Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major,

[1] On January 11, 1863, Company K was consolidated with other companies, forming Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment, in which the names of the other officers and men appear.

On the morning of the 18th of November the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded by rail to Annapolis, Md., where, beneath the venerable elms of Saint John's College, it was for the first time formed in line, its details made and its arms stacked. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina was now being fitted out, and the best drilled and most reliable of the volunteer regiments were selected for that service. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania was early designated as one. Upon its arrival at Annapolis it was at first quartered in the buildings of the college, and subsequently went into camp on the old French burying-ground. On the 1st of December the camp was moved two miles beyond the city, and for six weeks it was subjected to continuous and laborious drill, during which its efficiency and discipline were rapidly improved, and a foundation laid for its future renown. In the final organization of the corps it was assigned to Reno's brigade.[1]

On the 6th of January, 1862, the regiment embarked, and on the 9th the fleet, in three squadrons, set sail from Annapolis, and with sealed orders passed out to sea. No sooner had it reached the open ocean than it was overtaken by a succession of violent storms. It seemed as though a tempest had been lurking in the waste of waters ready to burst upon it the moment it should appear. For nearly two weeks, staggering beneath the giant waves, it was swept about at the mercy of the elements. Braving successfully the tempest, it finally passed Hatteras Inlet, and came to anchor in Pamlico Sound. On the morning of the 5th of February the flag-ship "Philadelphia" was anxiously watched as it moved, followed by the fleet, and it soon became evident that Roanoke Island was the destination. At early dawn on the 7th a landing was effected and the movement commenced. The enemy was found strongly posted in earthworks on the northwestern corner of the island, nearly surrounded by an impenetrable swamp, approached in front by a single causeway, which was swept by the guns of the fort. Upon arriving at the edge of the swamp, Reno's brigade was sent to the left to cut off the enemy's retreat south, while Foster was directed to penetrate the swamp to the right of the road, and attack the enemy upon that flank. Hartranft soon found his way completely blocked, and returned upon the track of Foster, leaving two companies of the Fifty-first, which had the advance, still groping in the mire before he had reached the lines, but Foster had already opened upon the enemy with infantry and artillery, and as the regiment came into position on the right of the line, Foster ordered a final charge, and the enemy was driven from his works, and fled in confusion. The demonstration upon the left seemed to heighten the confusion, as he anticipated that his way of retreat was effectually broken. A hot pursuit was immediately made, and the entire force, with numerous heavy guns and small-arms, was captured.

On the 3d of March the regiment embarked for the expedition to Newbern, and on the 4th changed its muskets for Enfield rifles. The fleet sailed on the 11th, and entered the Neuse River on the 12th, anchoring off Slocum's Creek, fifteen miles from Newbern, where, on the following day, the regiment debarked. A portion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, was detailed to assist in moving the artillery. The rain was descending in torrents, and the roads were soon trodden into a stiff mud, which rendered the movement of the pieces next to impossible. Many of the men lost their shoes and went into battle on the following day barefoot. But without faltering or pausing by the way, they toiled on over the weary miles and brought up the pieces in time for the attack. For this important service General Burnside personally thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Bell. In the mean time Colonel Hartranft, with the remaining companies, pushed on with the advance column. Upon its arrival in front of the enemy's earth-works dispositions for attack were made, Foster occupying the right, Reno the left and Parke in

[1] Organization of the Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Jesse L. Reno, of Burnside's corps).—Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John F. Hartranft; Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Robert B. Potter; Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert C. Maggi; Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Allen.

support upon the centre. The enemy's line upon the left was masked by timber, and in the thick fog which prevailed the extent of his works was undiscovered. They proved to be of great strength, consisting of "thirteen finished redans" bristling with cannon, protected in front "by an almost impassable morass filled with fallen timber,"[1] and stretching away far beyond the railroad, where his right was supposed to rest. Foster attacked upon his left; but the enemy, concentrating his strength, proved too much for him.

As soon as he could gain his position on the left Reno attacked, and the battle soon became general, raging with great fury for three and a half hours. The Fifty-first had been held in support, and, though exposed to a severe fire, had not been allowed to return a single shot. General Reno, becoming impatient at the delay and at the losses he was sustaining, ordered up Colonel Hartranft for the decisive charge. Forming within a short distance of the confederate intrenchments, the regiment was led forward through the ranks of the Fifty-first New York, which cheered the column as it passed to a little hill beyond. General Reno in person, his face beaming with an expression seen only in battle, ordered the charge. With determined valor the regiment rushed down a ravine choked with felled timber, up the opposite bank and, without a falter, carried the redan in front, planting the old flag upon the ramparts. "All this," says General Reno, in his official report, "was gallantly executed, and the enemy fled precipitately from all their intrenchments. Some fifty prisoners were captured in these works, many severely wounded. Upon reaching the rebel intrenchments I was rejoiced to see our flag waving along the entire line of the enemy's works." After setting fire to the railroad bridge and a number of factories, the Confederates abandoned Newbern.

Detachments were frequently sent out by General Burnside to reconnoitre and hold important points upon the coast. One was intrusted to Colonel Hartranft, who moved with his regiment into the interior and acquired valuable information. On the 16th of April a force was sent out consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York, Sixth New Hampshire and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which proceeded by transports to a point four miles below Elizabeth City, where it landed. Pushing inland about twenty miles, the weary troops came upon the enemy strongly posted. Two companies of the Fifty-first, A and F, Captains Boulton and Hart, were considerably in advance of the main column, and when they had arrived within an eighth of a mile of the confederate line they were suddenly opened upon from the enemy's guns. They were ordered to shelter themselves as best they could and to hold their position. General Reno now led the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania through the woods to the right, bringing them into position upon the enemy's left flank, where they immediately opened fire. In the mean time the Ninth New York had taken position on the enemy's left centre, and had prematurely charged upon his guns. The ground was open, and, being fearfully exposed, the Ninth was repulsed with considerable loss. The Sixth New Hampshire advanced upon the left, and, with the two companies of the Fifty-first holding the road, kept the enemy well employed upon that part of the line. The Fifty-first had now turned his left flank and was pouring in most deadly volleys. "In the mean time," says General Reno, "the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who had now withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to withdraw in good order. The Sixth New Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within about two hundred yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them. The men rested under arms until about ten o'clock P.M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside expedition was marching upon Nor-

[1] General Reno's official report.

folk." The loss in the regiment was three killed and twenty-one wounded.

On the 30th of June the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, but was detained until the 5th of July, when it set sail with the rest of the command, and arrived on the 8th. Here General Burnside commenced organizing the Ninth Corps, destined to win an enviable place in the national armies, and the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, composed of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, commanded by General Edward Ferrero.

On the 12th of August, Burnside hastened with his command to the support of General Pope, and landed at Fredericksburg, whence he pushed forward two divisions to Cedar Mountain, where they formed a junction with General McDowell. The enemy had already made his appearance on the Rapidan, and Ferrero's brigade, under Colonel Hartranft, was sent to guard the fords from Mitchell's Station to Raccoon Ford. Lee's columns soon after arrived in force on the opposite bank, and began to press heavily to gain a crossing, when the brigade was withdrawn, and returning through Stevensburg, recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. Four companies of the Fifty-first were detailed for the rear-guard, and held the enemy at bay until so far separated from the main body as to excite serious apprehension for their safety; but they succeeded in bringing in the gun with which they were entrusted and crossed the river in safety, losing only a few stragglers. General Pope's army, manœuvring for several days, finally formed in line on the old Bull Run battle-ground. Kearney held the right, with Reno on his left. Several batteries were posted on a commanding ridge, and away to the right was a wood in which the enemy was concentrated in heavy force. The Fifty-first supported these batteries. On the afternoon of the first day of the battle (the 29th) Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, with a portion of the regiment, was detailed to advance to the picket line in Kearny's front, and remained in this position until the morning of the second day, when it rejoined the regiment, which had been withdrawn during the night. Towards evening our forces, having been driven back, began to move from the field. The line of retreat was along the Centreville road to the right of the position held by Graham's battery. This road was soon completely blocked with the artillery and trains, and much confusion prevailed.

It was a critical moment. The enemy, exulting in his successes, was pushing on to break in upon the column while impeded by its trains, and to crush it in its crippled condition by a single blow. Graham's pieces were admirably posted for its protection, and were already dealing their death-laden volleys upon the advancing foe; but should his supports fail him, his guns would be lost, and our whole left flank exposed. Ferrero saw the necessity of holding these guns at all hazards and of keeping them in full play. Undaunted by the masses of the foe hurled against him, he clung to the ground, and poured in double-shotted canister and rapid rounds of musketry until the enemy's lines were broken and driven in confusion. Again and again they returned to the contest with fresh troops and with renewed zeal; but no valor could withstand the shock of Ferrero's column, and the enemy finally retired, leaving the Union lines intact and the trains safe. Ferrero, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts, now moved off, and had become separated from the rest of his brigade. The command of the two remaining regiments devolved on Colonel Hartranft.

Retiring across Bull Run, the two regiments filed into the fields to the right of the pike, and bivouacked for the night. In the morning they moved on to Centreville, and rejoined the army. It was soon after discovered that the Confederates were in motion to strike the Union column by a movement upon its right and cut off its retreat. Reno's corps was immediately put in motion, with the cavalry in advance, and was soon joined by Stevens and Kearny. Hartranft had the rear of the column, and was moving with two batteries, though under no orders to support them, when he suddenly found himself confronting the enemy. The two armies were moving on divergent roads, and the lines were here first struck. Seeing that these batteries were in peril, he instantly ordered them into a commanding position on the left of the road,

and drove back the foe. It was nightfall, and a terrible thunder-storm prevailed; but Kearny and Stevens and Reno, three impetuous leaders, immediately forming, moved upon the foe, and fought in the darkness. They knew nothing of his strength and little of the ground, and contended to a great disadvantage; but the enemy was beaten back, which was the principal point, though Kearny and Stevens both yielded up their lives.

At his own request, Pope was now relieved of the command of the army, and McClellan was restored. On the 3rd of September the Ninth Corps moved through Washington, and on the 11th reached New Market, on the Maryland campaign. The passage of the Monocacy was not disputed. On the 12th the command entered Frederick, and had a brisk skirmish with the cavalry, which was covering the withdrawal of the Confederate army, now concentrating in the passes of the South Mountain, which it was determined to hold. Before reaching the mountain Ferrero's brigade moved by a country road leading up to the summit on the left of the Sharpsburg pike. Upon encountering the enemy's lines the Seventeenth Michigan, a new regiment, full of enthusiasm, but little schooled in those cardinal virtues of the soldier imparted by veteran discipline, made a most gallant charge diagonally across the road from left to right, in the face of the murderous fire, which swept the ranks at every step, and soon disappeared in the woods beyond. General Reno coming up soon after, and supposing that his regiment had established a line in the woods and was holding the ground it had so gallantly won, ordered Colonel Hartranft to lead his regiment across the open field in the rear of the supposed line, and close up to the edge of the woods. While the regiment was thus moving, and was stretched out upon the march unsuspicious of danger, the enemy suddenly opened upon it from the wood a most withering fire. The Seventeenth Michigan had advanced and driven the enemy, but had neglected to hold its advantage, and the confederates returning, had awaited until the Fifty-first was upon their bayonet-ends, when they deliberately opened fire. The column was instantly drawn under cover of the wall that flanks the road, and soon after was deployed to the left of the road, under a fence that stretches at right angles to it. Fire was immediately opened upon the enemy, which was kept up until the ammunition was spent, when it was relieved by the Fifty-first New York, Colonel Potter, lying in close supporting distance. Returning again to the contest, fire was continued until the enemy, finding himself hard pressed on all sides and his position rendered insecure, fled under cover of darkness, and in the morning the columns advanced without opposition. General Reno was killed early in the contest.

The battle of Antietam opened on the afternoon of the 16th of September, General Hooker crossing Antietam Creek and attacking the enemy's left with great impetuosity and the most triumphant success, and was followed up on the morning of the 17th with even greater impetuosity by the commands of Mansfield and Sumner. In the mean time the left and centre of the Union line, stretching away towards the Potomac on the left bank of the creek, remained quiet spectators of the desperate encounter on the right. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when the struggle upon the right had been four hours in progress, General Cox, in command of the Ninth Army Corps since the fall of Reno, was ordered to advance and carry the stone bridge on the extreme left of the line, firmly held by the enemy. "The bridge itself is a stone structure of three arches, with stone parapet above, this parapet to some extent flanking the approach to the bridge at either end. The valley in which the stream runs is quite narrow, the steep slope on the right bank approaching to the water's edge. In this slope the road-way is scarped, running both ways from the bridge and passing to the higher land above by ascending through ravines above and below, the upper ravine being some six hundred yards above the bridge, the town about half that distance below. On the hill-side immediately above the bridge was a strong stone fence running parallel to the stream; the turns of the road-way were covered by rifle-pits and breast-works made of rails and stone, all of which defenses, as well as the woods

which covered the slope, were filled with the enemy's infantry and sharpshooters. Besides the infantry defenses, batteries were placed to enfilade the bridge and all its approaches."[1] Against this position, strong by nature, rendered doubly strong by art, the Eleventh Connecticut and Crook's brigade, supported by Sturgis' division, were ordered to the assault. As this force advanced up the open valley by the road which leads along the river-bank to the bridge, it was exposed to so warm a fire from the opposite heights, alive with the enemy, that it was forced to halt and reply. Sturgis' troops reached the head of the bridge, and the Second Maryland and the Sixth New Hampshire charged at double-quick with fixed bayonets; but the concentrated fire of the enemy upon it forced them to fall back. After repeated efforts these regiments were withdrawn. Burnside, nettled at the failure of this attempt and the consequent delay of his columns, and knowing full well in whom he could trust, ordered forward the Fifty-first. General Ferrero, dashing up to the regiment, said, "General Burnside orders the Fifty-first Pennsylvania to storm the bridge." Hartranft, avoiding the road by the river-bank, led his men in rear of the heights overlooking the river until he arrived opposite the bridge, when he moved boldly down the slope for the crossing. The instant his men came into the open ground in the valley they received a withering fire from the enemy's well-posted infantry, and many fell. A fence skirting the road proved a serious impediment, and in crossing it the men were particularly exposed. Unheeding the enemy's bullets or the obstruction by the way, the column moved forward with a determined front, and made straight for the bridge. As they entered, a storm of missiles swept it, but no danger could stay that tide of living valor. Hartranft, who led the way, paused in the midst, and was hastening on the rear of his column when he was joined by Colonel Potter, with the gallant Fifty-first New York. With a shout that rang out above the noise of the battle the two columns rushed forward, and were soon firmly established on the right bank. The bridge was carried!

A regiment was quickly advanced, and took position on the heights commanding the bridge and its approaches, driving out the enemy and rendering the crossing for infantry secure. The whole corps now advanced rapidly, took position on the heights above the bridge, and immediately advanced to the attack. The Fifty-first was posted on the second range of hills overlooking the creek, some distance below the bridge. Here it was soon hotly engaged with the enemy under cover of a stone wall and in a cornfield on its left. Its ammunition was soon exhausted, and a fresh supply failing to arrive as ordered, the men held their position with the bayonet until relief came. But all this struggle and costly sacrifice was vain. The enemy, relieved by the slackening of the battle on the left and the arrival of a fresh corps from Harper's Ferry, was enabled to concentrate an overwhelming force upon this single corps, and it was forced to yield. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and twenty-five. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, a most vigilant officer and most estimable man, and Lieutenant Jacob G. Beaver, of Company H. Of the wounded were Adjutant Shorkly and Lieutenant Lynch, also of Company H. Upon the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Major Schall was promoted to fill the vacancy, and Captain William J. Bolton, of Company A, was promoted to major.

Moving leisurely from the field of Antietam, the army crossed and again proceeded to the Rappahannock. General Burnside, now in chief command, determined to cross the river at Fredericksburg and seek the foe beyond. Much delay was experienced in bringing up the pontoons, and when they were at length at hand, the enemy had concentrated in his immediate front, and stood ready to dispute the passage and contest the ground on the impregnable heights beyond. General Wilcox was now in command of the Ninth Corps, and on the afternoon of the 13th of December, the day on which the troops under Franklin had attacked on the left, it crossed the river upon the pontoons in front of the town, and advanced by

[1] General Cox's Official Report, Moore's "Rebellion Record," Docs. vol. v. p. 454–455.

the road leading to the left towards the heights. At a point intermediate between the heights and the town the brigade, consisting of five regiments, under command of General Ferrero, was deployed to right and left under partial cover. Upon emerging from the town the troops were at once met by the enemy's fire. A steady fire was returned, but with little effect, his lines lying close and securely behind his entrenchments. A lime-kiln marks the position where the brigade was deployed, whence it advanced gallantly, in face of a murderous fire, to a position on the left of the line occupied by the Second Corps. On the evening of the 14th, Sunday, one regiment, the Eleventh New Hampshire, was ordered forward on picket, and was hardly in position when Colonel Hartranft received orders to proceed with the remaining four regiments and relieve a division upon the skirmish line. On passing the neighborhood of a hospital some entrenching tools were discovered scattered about, and the men were ordered to take them forward. Arriving upon the line, they were directed to throw up a breast-work for their protection. This they at first refused to do, digging not having at this time become fashionable. The command was renewed and the men fell to work, and when they began to see the fruits of their labor, they prosecuted it with a will, and by morning of Monday had a good line of works formed. This was the first experience of digging by the Fifty-first. Here the line was under a fierce infantry and artillery fire, and the men were obliged to hug closely their cover. But the enemy manifested no disposition to attack, and after remaining in position until the morning of Tuesday the brigade was withdrawn, and recrossed the river upon the pontoons, which were soon after taken up. The advantages in this engagement were all on the side of the enemy, the attacks in front of the town proving futile; but nevertheless the history of the war furnishes few instances where the mettle of the troops was more severely tested than in the blows aimed at the fastnesses of those frowning heights. The loss to the regiment was twelve killed and seventy-four wounded.

On the 25th of March, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it joined the brigade, now consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York, Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Eleventh New Hampshire, and thence proceeded with two divisions of the Ninth Corps to Kentucky. At Cincinnati General Burnside met the troops, welcoming them to his new department and encouraging them to deeds of patriotic devotion. The regiment moved by rail to Paris, and was posted successively at Winchester, Lancaster, Crab Orchard and Stanford, principally engaged in holding the interior of the State against the invasions of the raiders Wheeler, Morgan and Pegram.

From Kentucky the corps, under the command of General Parke, was ordered to the support of General Grant at Vicksburg. The Fifty-first broke camp on the 4th of June, and arrived in the rear of the great stronghold of the Mississippi on the 14th. Its camp was established in Mill Dale, where little of interest occurred until the 23d, when it was detailed to dig rifle-pits and cut away the woods for the protection of the rear against a Confederate army under Johnston, now assuming a threatening attitude. Working-parties were relieved every two hours, and the duty was diligently prosecuted until miles of pits and field-works were constructed and whole forests slashed away. On the morning of the 29th the division was ordered to Oak Bridge, where it relieved a portion of McPherson's corps, and was again employed in fortifying. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July came intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg, and with it twenty-one bags of mail matter for the division, of not less interest, for the moment, than the surrender.

The regiment accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Jackson, and on the 11th arrived upon the enemy's front. It was immediately placed in position on the left of the line in support of the Second Michigan, Colonel Humphrey. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th a heavy cannonade was opened on both sides which was kept up during the entire day, the regiment suffering considerable loss. During the night the men were busy digging rifle-

pits, at many points within a few yards of the Confederate sentries. On the morning of the 14th, after three days and two nights of constant skirmishing and fatigue duty, the regiment was relieved and withdrawn to the rear of the Insane Asylum. On the 15th detachments from several regiments, embracing two companies (F and H) of the Fifty-first, all under the command of Major Wright, of the Fifty-first New York, were sent to reconnoitre the left as far as the Pearl River, and ascertain if a crossing could be effected. By accident the command struck the river opposite to the point where the enemy's trains and reserved artillery were parked. The appearance of our troops in this quarter was reported to Johnston, who, supposing it to be a demonstration in force, and fearing for the safety of his army, at once commenced a retreat.[1] The city was occupied on the 18th, the regiment stacking arms in front of the State-House. Remaining two or three days to complete the work of destruction, Sherman marched back to Vicksburg.

The Ninth Corps now returned to Burnside's command and went into camp in Kentucky, the Fifty-first leaving the railroad at Nicholasville and taking post at Camp Nelson. Here it rested and refitted. The service in Mississippi had been very severe. Digging, felling forests and making forced marches under the burning suns of the South had broken down the health of many a strong man, and had induced fevers peculiar to that region. Colonel Hartranft fell a victim to their influence and was for a long time prostrated. From Camp Nelson the regiment moved to Crab Orchard, where it received recruits, and thence marched across the mountains, *via* Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville.

[1] "All night Sherman heard the sound of wagons, but nothing that indicated evacuation, for the picks and shovels were at work till midnight; but at the dawn of day it became evident that the enemy had withdrawn across the Pearl River. The rebels had burned all the bridges in retreating and placed loaded shells and torpedoes on the roads leading out from the river. All the materials of war had been removed, in advance of the retreat, by means of the railroad running east."—"*Military History of U. S. Grant*," *Badeau, vol. i. p.* 396.

Soon after its arrival it was ordered down the valley to Loudon, where preparations had been made for going into winter-quarters; but scarcely had it arrived when it was ordered back to Lenoir, where it remained several days. Here Colonel Hartranft, who had so far recovered as to take the field, rejoined the regiment and immediately assumed command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps. His arrival was opportune. Longstreet, cutting loose from Bragg at Chattanooga, was threatening Burnside with a force thrice his number, and had already arrived in the neighborhood of Loudon. Perceiving his advantage, the Confederate chief pushed across the Tennessee and put his columns in motion for Campbell's Station, a point where several important roads centre, with the design of reaching it in advance of Burnside's forces, and thus cutting off and capturing his whole command. In this he had the advantage of the shortest and most direct road. Burnside discovered his danger just in time to avert it. The Fifty-first was charged with moving Benjamin's heavy battery. The mud was very deep, and the roads, badly cut up by the trains, were next to impassable. All night long the regiment toiled through the mire to bring up the guns. The station was reached in advance of the enemy, and, immediately proceeding out upon the Kingston road, Colonel Hartranft deployed his division across it, with his left thrown forward to cover the Loudon road, along which our army and trains were moving. Before these dispositions had fairly been made the head of the Confederate column appeared. Held back for awhile by a few mounted infantry, Longstreet soon brought up heavy columns and opened a furious attack. This was met by a destructive and continuous fire from Hartranft's lines, which caused the enemy to recoil in confusion. Steadfastly holding his ground until the remainder of the army and all the trains had safely passed the threatened point, Hartranft withdrew his troops, regiment by regiment, and took position on the left of the new line of battle, which had been formed on a low range of hills beyond the station. In the mean time Benjamin's battery, which had been

brought safely in, took position and did most effective service, engaging and driving the enemy's artillery wherever it made its appearance. So much were the Union forces outnumbered that the contest was waged with no hope of victory, but only to save the army and its material. Accordingly, successive lines of battle were taken up in advantageous positions, and each was held until forced from it, when the troops retired behind fresh troops that had occupied the next. In this way the enemy was held at bay until dark, when he rested, and Burnside's columns, under cover of darkness, were all brought off safely into Knoxville.

Here the troops were immediately put to fortifying. Ferrero, with the First Division, held the left of the line, with the river upon his flank, and Fort Sanders, an earth-work mounted with Benjamin's guns, in the centre. Hartranft held the right, his line crossing the principal road leading from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. Upon his right was a mill fed by a small stream. Across this a heavy dam was built, which flooded the ground for a considerable distance around. Upon this lake the right of the line rested securely. For many days the work of fortifying was prosecuted without cessation. Fortunately, Longstreet delayed his attack until the work were completed and the army was secure. But the troops were exposed to a danger more imperious and fatal than hostile bullets. It was hunger. During all the hardships of the siege the men had been compelled to subsist on meagre rations of a quality hardly capable of sustaining life. The days were counted when even these would fail. Fortunately, before they were numbered General Grant, having relieved the army at Chattanooga from its toils, sent a powerful force under Sherman to the support of Burnside, and the siege was raised.

Trains soon after arrived with provisions, and pursuit of the enemy was at once commenced. In this the Fifty-first joined, and came up with the Confederate rear-guard at Rutledge, in the valley of the Holsten, where skirmishing ensued. Here the pursuit was stayed, and the regiment retired to the neighborhood of Blaine's Cross-Roads, where it went into winter-quarters. Still only meagre supplies of food and clothing were received, and the troops suffered much. On the 5th of January the regiment re-enlisted for an additional term of three years, and received orders to commence the homeward march. Poorly clad and short of rations, the men braved the perils of a wintry march across the mountains of East Tennessee, and after enduring untold sufferings and hardships by the way, finally arrived at Camp Nelson, where abundant supplies of food and clothing were received. Pausing a few days at Cincinnati for the preparation of the company rolls, the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, where it received a veteran furlough.

So popular was the regiment at home that it was soon recruited to more than the maximum strength, and upon the expiration of the veteran furlough rendezvoused at Annapolis, Md., where the Ninth Corps was assembling. It was here assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division, consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Ninth New York and the Second, Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Hartranft in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall leading the regiment.

Upon the opening of the spring campaign under General Grant the Ninth Corps broke camp, and moving through Washington, where it was reviewed by the President, joined the army, and on the 5th of May crossed the Rapidan. It immediately moved to the front and took position between Hancock and Warren. Hartranft's brigade was upon the centre of the line, and it was with considerable difficulty that it could be got into position. Captain Hart, who was now serving upon the staff of the colonel, was ordered to go forward until he found the enemy's skirmishers. Pushing through the thick growth of pines, the first intimation he received of an enemy's presence was a rebel bullet whistling by his ears. The brigade was now led in by regiments, the men creeping through the dense undergrowth as best they could. "The advance was made," says Colonel Hartranft in his official report, "with great difficulty, on account of the woods and underbrush, which were on fire. I formed my line, making nearly a right angle facing

south and east. The enemy was in force in front of my left. While in this position I received orders from Major-General Burnside to advance and carry the enemy's works. I ordered the advance at ten A.M., holding the Second Michigan in reserve and directing the Seventeenth Michigan to watch well the right flank. The lines moved forward, and I carried the enemy's works and held them for a moment, until a panic seized the left, which brought the whole line back in confusion. I immediately advanced skirmishers from the Second and Seventeenth Michigan, also moved the Seventeenth more to the left, and on these regiments re-formed my line. In this charge many prisoners were taken from the enemy, but lost perhaps an equal number." In the afternoon the brigade again advanced, but encountered stern resistance, and lost many in killed and wounded. On the 7th the line was again moved forward, breast-works were thrown up and considerable skirmishing ensued.

On the morning of the 9th the brigade was withdrawn and moved to the Ny River, where the enemy was soon found. A crossing was effected on the 12th, and the Confederates, after a stern resistance, were driven back. In this engagement six companies of the Fifty-first were deployed as skirmishers, supported by the remaining four, and gallantly carried the wooded heights in their front, compelling the enemy to burn a house in which he had taken shelter, and retire. To date from this battle, Colonel Hartranft was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall to colonel, Major Bolton to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Hart to major. From the 12th to the 18th the line of the brigade remained substantially unchanged, the enemy hugging closely their works, ready at any moment to repel an attack. Upon the withdrawal of the brigade from the position occupied on the 27th a few men belonging to the Fifty-first, engaged upon the picket line, could not be brought in, and fell into the hands of the enemy. A succession of movements by the left flank brought the brigade to Cold Harbor on the 1st of June. At six o'clock on the morning of the 3d the brigade advanced with orders to retake the line from which the enemy had driven our troops on the previous day. Potter's division advanced at the same time on the right. In the face of a terrific fire of infantry and artillery, the lines rushed forward, routed the enemy, and were soon well established within two hundred yards of his main line, where, in a re-entrant angle of his own works, he had four guns. These proved of little value to him, as they were so closely watched by our sharp-shooters that it was impossible for the gunners to work them. In this charge, at the head of his column, Colonel Schall was killed, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton. The loss here, as in the preceding battles of the campaign, was very heavy, but for want of data cannot be given.

Crossing the Chickahominy and the James, the Ninth Corps arrived in front of Petersburg on the 17th, and at once engaged the enemy. General Hartranft's brigade made a most gallant charge in face of a galling fire of artillery, suffering heavy loss.

On the following day it was again engaged upon the railroad cut in front of the locality afterwards selected for the mine, and gained a position in close proximity to the enemy's works, which was held and fortified. So close to the Confederate line was this position that it required unceasing vigilance to hold it, and for seventeen successive days and nights a continuous fire of musketry was kept up, one-third of the men being constantly employed. After a few days' respite it was again returned to the vicinity of its old position, where it remained until the explosion of the mine. On the day previous it was relieved and ordered to form part of the storming column. When the explosion took place it advanced, and two companies had reached the brink, when General Hartranft, who was in the crater, finding that more troops were already in than could be used, ordered it back. In this perilous advance Colonel Bolton was severely wounded, and the command devolved on Major Hart. The brigade was again put upon the line fronting the crater, where it remained for a few days, when it was relieved and passed to the rear out of harm's way. Here it remained in camp until the 19th of August, when it was ordered to the support of Warren,

on the Weldon Railroad. Crawford's division formed the connecting link between Hancock and Warren, a distance of a half-mile. Upon this the enemy fell in heavy force and captured the greater portion of it, making a dangerous gap, and exposing Warren to imminent peril. Hartranft, who was lying in supporting distance, and judging by the sound of battle that our forces had been dispersed, though not under orders, magnanimously moved to the rescue, and by interposing his brigade and by stubbornly holding his ground, saved the day. A permanent lodgment was thereby made upon the Weldon road, which had been one of the enemy's chief lines of supply.

In the subsequent operations of the brigade the Fifty-first, under command of Colonel Bolton, participated, engaging the enemy at Poplar Spring Church, at Ream's Station, at Hatcher's Run, and in the final attack on the 2d of April, which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th of July, after four years of arduous service, extending over the whole line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, it was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

Below are the battles in which the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers participated from its first entrance on the field to its retirement from camp-life,—

Roanoke Island, February 7 and 8, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 13 and 14, 1862; Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; Bull Run, Va., August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17 and 18, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12, 13 and 14, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., June 16 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 8 to July 18, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12 to 14, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31 to June 8, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 to August 18, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., August 19, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28 and 29, 1864; Petersburg, November 29, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

Skirmishes.—Kelly's Ford, 1862; Rappahannock, 1862; Warrenton, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Va., November 16, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1862; Upperville, Va., 1862; Fairfax Court-House, 1862; Big Black, Miss., July 6, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Lenoir, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Rutledge, Tenn., December 16, 1863; Blaine's Cross-Roads, December 18, 1863; Poplar Grove Church, 1864; Bethesda Church, 1864; Peeble's Farm, 1864; Ream's Station, 1864; Weldon Railroad, 1864; besides a large number of minor importance, of which there are no memoranda.

Below is a perfectly reliable statement of the distances traversed by the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, by marches, transports and railway, as taken from a diary,—

From Bridgeport to Harrisburg, 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, 15 miles; from Bealton to Culpeper Court-House, Va., 15 miles; from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, 15 miles; from Baltimore, Md., to Paris, Ky., 778 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., 508 miles; from Cairo, Ill., to Nicholasville, Ky., 508 miles; from Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., 28 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Bridgeport, Pa., 789 miles; from Bridgeport, Pa., to Harrisburg, Pa., 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, 124 miles; from Harrisburg to Bridgeport, 95 miles; total by rail, 3311 miles. By transports from Annapolis to Fortress Monroe, thence to Roanoke Island, to Newbern, to landing at Albemarle Sound, back to Newbern, to Hatteras Inlet, back to Newbern, to Newport News, to Acquia Creek, to Baltimore, from Cairo to Vicksburg and back to Cairo, from City Point to Washington, from Washington to Alexandria; total, 5390 miles. By marches, total, 1738 miles; by water, total, 5390 miles; by railway, total, 3311 miles,—aggregate, 10,439 miles.

Following is a list of officers and men of the three Union and Snyder County companies of the Fifty-first:

COMPANY E, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men comprising Company E, Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captains.

G. H. Hassenplug. William R. Forster.

First Lieutenants.

John A. Morris. Francis R. Frey.

Second Lieutenants.

Martin L. Schoch. James L. Seebold.
George C. Gutelius.

Sergeants.

John M. Wierman.
Thomas D. Reed.
Elbridge G. Maize,
Charles Mills.
Cornelius Edelman.
George Diehl, discharged July 11, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Lewis G. Titus, died January 7, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporals.

John H. Sortman.
Cyrus A. Eaton.
Peter Strubble.
Isaac Treat.
Daniel High.
Ebert Sprowles.
William Kleckner.
Isaac G. Magee.
Adam Gluse.
Thomas F. Search.
John C. Youngman.
George W. Foote.
Levi H. Ammon.
Thomas S. Mauck, died June 20, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
George M. Aurand, killed at Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864.
James Luker,
Charles D. Kline, Jr.

Musician.

Joseph A. Logan.

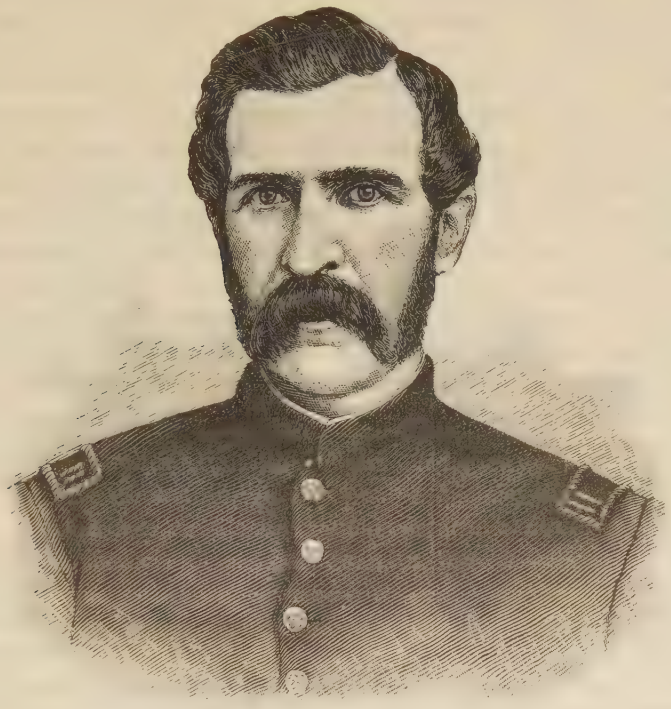
Privates.

Jeremiah Aikey, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga.
Ralston Baker.
George E. Barklow, died at Brownsville, Miss., July 21, 1863.
Albert E. Barnes.
David H. Beers.
William H. Bell.
Abraham Benfer.
Asher Benner.
Lewis J. Benner.
James Black.
Simon S. Blair.
John Bomgardner.
Jacob Boop.
George Bowers.
Benjamin H. Brouse, killed at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.
George P. Burk.
Adolph Burkhart.
Samuel Burris.
Ezra Chappel.
James M. Chambers.
M. B. Chambers.
Thomas H. Clapham, died March 13, 1864.
Luther G. Cole.
James F. Cornelius.
George W. Cornelius.
Daniel Curfman.
Jeremiah F. Curtis.
John D. Derkes.
Henry Dersham.
Alexander Dewire.
Henry C. Diehl.
Abraham Dingman.
Isaac Dolby.
Abraham Dolby.
Thomas Donachy.
Aaron Donnison.
James M. Dunkle, killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Henry Eidem.
Solomon Engle.
John Fetter.
Justice J. Fletcher.
Henry D. Fox.
Jacob Frederick.
George W. Galloway.
William Geniger.
Jacob Gordon.
David Hansell.
David Hanselman.
Adam Hanselman.
Berryhill B. Harris.
John T. Hassenplug.
Timothy Hauley.
William R. Heckman.
Elias Heinbach.
Isaiah Heitsman.
Jacob Heitsman.
Henry Heitsman.
William Henderson.
Christ. Hendershot.
John Hendricks.
Robert Hickernell, died of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Ammon Hilbish.
William R. Hoffman, killed at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.
Edward J. Hoffman.
John Hummel.
Henry Hutchinson.
Robert H. Irwin.
James T. Kelly.
Barton Kennedy.
Francis Kidson.
Joel Kline.
Reuben Kline.
Daniel Kline.
Charles Kline.
Andrew T. Kline.
Jacob L. Kline, died May 6, 1864; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
John Klingler.
Samuel Kunkel.
Jonathan Kunkel.
Samuel H. Laird.
William Laudenslager.
William F. N. Leinbach.
John Lenhart.
David Lenhart, killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Charles Lloyd.
John Lloyd.
Jacob Long.
Galen N. Lotz.
Charles Lytle.
Samuel McGregor.
Jackson McFadden.
Charles H. Marsh.
Ed. J. Masterson.
Alfred Meckley, killed at Weldon Railroad August 19, 1864.
Jacob K. Mertz.
John T. Middaugh.
Jacob Miller.
Henry Miller.
James Miller.
John Millhouse.
Joseph A. Moll.
Arther Mullen.
Daniel Myers.
Henry M. Norton.
William P. Orwig.
John W. Orwig.
Peter G. Paul.
Victor E. Post.
Jeremiah Radenbaugh.
John Rahback.
Martin G. Reed.
Levi Renner.
Jonathan Reese.
Joel Rote.
Samuel Rote.
John V. Rule.
Emanuel Sassman.
Noah W. Sassman.
Sebastian Searles.
George A. Seebold.
Castor Seebold, died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1864.
Frank S. Schaffle.
George Schnure.
William Schnure.
Anthony Shaffer.
John W. Sheckler.
Samuel F. Sheary.
Joseph Shreffler.
Josiah Shriner.
William S. Sholley.
Thomas Simmons.
Albert E. Smith.
Henry Snyder.
Jonathan Snyder.
Daniel Speese.
John T. Stitzer.
Robert Toland.
Charles H. Trainer.
Samuel Tucker.
William S. Watson.
John D. Weaver.
William Webb.
Charles Wilson.
Andrew G. Wirt.
George W. Wirt, died at Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1863.
Joseph Wolfinger.
C. W. Woodward.
Melanc'n Zechman.
William Zimmerman.

CAPT. GEORGE H. HASSENPLUG.[1]—When, in 1861, the War of the Rebellion had become a certainty, and President Lincoln had made his call for seventy-five thousand three months' men, Captain George H. Hassenplug, the subject of this sketch, was one of the first to offer his services in defense of his country. He was born in Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., October 25, 1832. His youth was spent like most boys of those days, assisting his father

[1] Since writing the foregoing we learn of the death of Captain Hassenplug, at Hampton, Va., February 5th, 1886. His remains were interred at Mifflinsburg, Pa.—[EDITORS.]

in business or on the farm, and attending school during the winter season. In March, 1850, in company with his brothers Jesse and Charles and a Mr. Boop, he started for California, going by boat to Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Fort Independence. At the latter place they procured teams, and, in company with many others, crossed the plains and arrived at their destination without any adventure of moment. George and Jesse at once entered the mines, and were moderately successful; but after a few months they decided that Pennsylvania was about as good a place to live in as the mines of California, and they came home, returning by the way of the Isthmus, reaching New York about a year after leaving home, and with no more money than they took away with them. After his return from California, George went to Danville, Pa., and clerked in the general store of his brother William. While in Danville he commenced his military career by joining the Columbia Guards, of that place, and was elected one of its sergeants. On the second day of November, 1854, he was commissioned by Governor Bigler second lieutenant, and on the 19th day of June, 1859, was commissioned by Governor Packer quartermaster with the rank of major. In 1857 he returned to Mifflinburg, and soon after built the store now owned by Hayes Brothers, in which he carried on a general store on his own account. In 1860 he sold his store and its contents to his brother Charles. While in business in Mifflinburg he organized a company of militia called the Cameron Guards, and was commissioned captain by Governor Packer on the 23d day of September, 1859. He was among the first to offer his services to the country, and, in company with three others, was the first to enlist from Mifflinburg. The captain loved military life,



G. W. Wassenpflug

and had been in the militia service for years as sergeant, second lieutenant, quartermaster and major, and as captain of the Cameron Guards. He was then twenty-seven years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, and every inch a soldier. He enlisted in the Lewisburgh Infantry, and on the organization of the company was elected and commissioned first lieutenant. His commission was given by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and bears date April 20, 1861. The company was mustered as Company G, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment, being in command of Colonel (now General) Hartranft, was sent to Annapolis, Md., and assisted in opening the railroad from that place to Washington, it having been damaged and rendered unserviceable by rebel sympathizers. From Annapolis they were sent to Washington, and from thence to Alexandria, Va., where they did picket duty until the first Bull Run battle. They marched with the army to the scene of conflict, but saw no service, as their term of service had expired. After the battle they did duty some time at Fort Ellsworth, then were sent to Harrisburg and mustered out of service. During this time Lieutenant Hassenplug was with his company, and proved himself an efficient and capable officer. He at once, on his return home to Mifflinburg, commenced recruiting, and in a few days raised a company, which was mustered as Company E, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Hartranft. While recruiting his company, no halt was ordered for Sunday, but the drum and fife were kept going,—a fact which was severely criticised by some of the Mifflinburg pastors, all of whom in time forgave the captain for his Sunday patriotism. His company was composed of the best young men in and around Mifflinburg, and was considered one of the best companies of the regiment. Early in the fall of 1861 the regiment was sent to Annapolis, Md., assigned to the Burnside expedition, and participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, at which time the regiment made a charge through a swamp and cut off a portion of the enemy's forces. In this charge the captain led his company, and again at Newbern, N. C., where he received a severe wound.

In the spring of 1862 he came home on furlough on account of his wound remaining until fall, when he rejoined his company, then stationed at Falmouth, Va. At the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded his company in a gallant manner, and led them in the charge on Marye's Heights. It is told of him by one of his men that while under the enemy's works he lighted his pipe, and smoked as coolly as though bullets, shells and cannon-balls were not flying around. After the Fredericksburg campaign the regiment, as part of the Ninth Corps, took an active part in the capture of Vicksburg, and in all the skirmishing, marching and fighting incident thereto Captain Hassenplug was ever with his men, enduring with them the hardships and dangers of the campaign. After the surrender of Vicksburg he, with his regiment, took part in the battles and skirmishes around Jackson, Miss., which resulted in driving General Johnston across Pearl River. In August, 1863, the captain was, by reason of wounds and other disabilities, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and placed in command of the post at Nicholasville, Ky., where his abilities as an executive officer were displayed by enforcing regular army discipline.

On the 13th day of June, 1864, after more than three years' service, Captain Hassenplug was mustered out of the United States service, and came home broken in health, and only a shadow of the man he was when he enlisted.

In 1867 he entered into partnership with John Reichert and Dr. David Miller in the mercantile business in Mifflinburg, and so remained one year, when he sold out to his partners. He then went to Troxelville, Pa., where he remained five years engaged in the mercantile business, when he sold out and returned to Mifflinburg, and, with several others, engaged in an enterprise called the "Trout Fishery," which fished more money out of the captain's pocket than it put in. We next find him running a store at Spring Mills, where he remained until prostrated by intense suffering caused by hard service in the army. Since then he has resided in his present home in Mifflinburg, surrounded by warm and true friends, min-

istered to by a loving and affectionate wife, whose watchful care over him through long months of suffering has proved her to be, in all that the words imply, a helpmeet.

The captain is an ardent Republican, and there is never any question as to how he stands politically. He took an active interest in elections, and especially so in the election of his old commander, General Hartranft, as Governor of the Keystone State. He received the news of his first election while on his way from Troxelville to Mifflinburg, and rode into the latter place hatless, having demolished his head-gear in his enthusiasm.

For his first wife he married Miss Sue Kleckner on the 21st day of October, 1858. She was born January 28, 1839, and died December 30, 1859, leaving one son, who died in infancy. On the 25th day of April, 1867, he was again married, his choice being Miss Esther Slough, of Freeport, Ill., daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Smith) Slough. She was born in Lycoming County, Pa., and is of Revolutionary stock and of a soldier family. Both of her great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, her father in the War of 1812, and two brothers in the Civil War of 1861, and in the Union army.

John Henry Hassenplug, the captain's grandfather, came from Holsborg, Germany, where he was born January 20, 1756. He married Miss Maria Eve Seebold, of Lebanon County, who bore him nine sons and five daughters. He died in West Buffalo township November 30, 1829. His wife was born July 19, 1769, and died August 11, 1852. Of his sons, William, the captain's father, was born December 13, 1795, and married, on the 20th day of May, 1818, Miss Susannah Holtzman, who was born September 17, 1798. Their children are as follows: Charles, William H., Thomas, John Jesse, Jacob H., Charles H., George H., Catherine E., Elizabeth, Susanna and John M., who was killed while fighting for his country in the War of the Rebellion.

COMPANY H, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company H, Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captains.

J. Merrill Linn. George Shorkley.

First Lieutenants.

J. G. Beaver, killed, Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Hugh McClure.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Smith. Jacob H. Santo.
David C. Brewer.

First Sergeant.

Jacob Nyhart.

Sergeants.

Matthew Vandine, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
George Breon.
Seth J. Housel.
Harrison Hause.
Frederick Erwine.
George W. Brown.
John Aldenderfer.
James Kincaid.
Daniel M. Wetzell.
William Allison, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporals.

H. J. Lingerman.
John Grambling.
Alfred Durst.
George H. Kauff.
Henry Fogleman.
Michael Lepley.
Andrew Knepp.
R A. M. Harner.
H. C. McCormick.
Henry B. Wetzell.
Reuben Baker.
Peter Koser.
Nicholas Nichols.
Robert Henry.
H. Co'y McCormick.
John Q. Adams.
Charles Merrill.
James L. Schooly.
Deitrich Beckman.
J. Bachenhamer.
Henry J. Warner.

Musicians.

Jacob Moore. Charles P. McFadden.
Andrew Bernade.

Privates.

Peter Allshouse.
Jonas Angstadt.
Mabury Angstadt.
William Armpriester.
William Auchenbaugh.
James Ayers.
Eleazer Baldwin.
Peter Bastian.
Abraham Bastian.
Edward Bear, killed at Antietam.
Henry Beeber.
Henry A. Beehn.
Isaac Beck, killed at Antietam.
Lewis J. Benner.
Miles Bennett.
Daniel Berkeville.
James Blunt.
David Bobst.
Daniel Boon.
Harrison Bower.
Daniel Bomgardner.
Daniel C. Bordmel.
John Boyer.
William Boyer.
Levi Brensinger.
Simon Britton.
Asa Brown.
John Brownfield.
Jacob Buskirk.
George W. Carey.
Northell Casseck.
William F. Chriesher.
James Christy.
David Clark.
John Corl.
John L. Dawson.
John S. Debilzon.
Reuben Dehaven.
Mahl'n Dillsplains.
Peter J. Dopp.
John Dougherty.
James Dougherty.
Matthew Doyle.
James Doyle.

William H. Douty, killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863.
Abner Dumheller.
Mathias Dysher.
Richard Dye.
John W. Eardly, killed at North Anna May 27, 1864.
Samuel Eglof.
Frederick Ervine.
David Espenship.
Andrew F. Everly.
William Everett.
Samuel Farley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 19, 1863.
George Fewring.
Henry Fies.
John Fike.
John W. Foote.
William H. R. Fox.
Ebenezer Frederick.
George H. Frynte.
William Gallagher.
William Gardner.
David H. Getty.
Simon Goss.
Thomas G. Grier, died at Moorehead City, N. C., October 6, 1864.
William Haas.
Henry Hain.
John Hain.
Jarret S. Harding.
Joseph Harris.
Daniel Hartline.
David Hartline.
Jonathan Hefner.
George Hefflefinger.
Adam Henry.
Emanuel Hertzog.
Isaiah Heitsman.
Thomas Hoffman.
Thomas Holen.
George F. Holslander.
John Humphrey.
Hillman Ingerson.
Thomas Jones.
Henry J. Keffer.
James S. Kelly.
James A. Kelly,
Simon Kneph.
Albion G. Knode.
Joseph Kyseraski.
William J. Lattimer.
John E. Leamon.
Calvin L. Leinbach.
Jacob Lenig.
William Lepley.
John W. Lott.
Conrad Lyon.
Isaac McMurtrie.
Samuel S. McEwen.
Levi Marks.
Thomas P. Marr.
George Mease.
John Miller.
Samuel S. Miller.
Daniel I. Miller.
Jeremiah Miller.
William A. Miller.
Henry Miller.
John H. Mocherman.
Joseph A. Moll.
John Moore.
Daniel B. Moyer.
Daniel Moyer.
John Murphy.
Joseph Murphy.
William H. Myers.
John A. Nainan.
William L. Oaks.
Joseph Pareby.
Robert W. Passell.
Jacob Phleger.
Abraham F. C. Phillips.
George Purcell.
Jacob Ream.
Henry E. Rexford.
Jacob Rhoades.
Thomas F. Search.
Edwin Seales (N. B.)
Joseph Serwatznes.
Lewis I. Shaffer.
Dwier Shappee.
William Shalley.
William H. Shriner.
John V. Shreck.
Daniel Slottman.
John F. Smith.
John D. Smith.
David Smith.
John H. Smith.
Jacob Smith.
Isaiah Smith.
Frederick Smith.
Peter Smith, captured August 21, 1864; absent at muster out.
Nathaniel Snyder.
Samuel Snyder.
William Steltz.
Charles R. Steward.
Patrick Sullivan.
William Swab.
Adam Swaverly.
Samuel Taylor.
James Turner.
George Wagore.
Benjamin Watkins.
Anthony Weisenbach.
Leo Weisenbach.
William J. Wellings.
Jacob Wentzel.
William Wien.
Aaron Williamson.
James Williamson.
William Williams.
Isaac Wittes, killed at Antietam.
Aaron A. Wood.
Christian Uhl.
John C. Umstead.
Lewis Updegraph.
George Van Gezer.
David Yoder.
David I. Young.
John C. Youngman.
Charles Zechnow.

COMPANY K, UNION AND SNYDER COUNTIES.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers :

Captain.

George P. Carman.

First Lieutenants.

Josiah Kelly. John B. Linn.

Second Lieutenants.

Franklin Beale.
Frank P. Sterner, promoted captain April 16, 1864, and killed in action May 12, 1864.

Sergeants.

L. J. Crossgrove.
Thomas C. Pierce, killed in action front of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
James Gibson, killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.
John Vanlew.

Corporals.

William Buoy, died of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va.
Henry G. Dentler, died at Andersonville, Ga., May 17, 1864; grave 1161.
Edward Held.
Thomas J. Arbuckle, died in captivity.
Nathan M. Hann.

Musician.

Montgomery S. Adams.

Privates.

Lewis Aikey.
Zechariah Aikey.
Benjamin Allen.
George W. Bastian.
Joseph Babcock.
Absalom Baldwin, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 24, 1864.
James Barnhart.
Franklin Bently.
Richard Berryman.
John Betzer.
David Benfer.
William D. Bower.
Philip H. Bratton.
Christopher E. Cole.
John F. Cox.
Kremer Crites.
Samuel Crossgrove.
Thomas Depo.
Alexander Doebler, taken prisoner May 27, 1864.
Franklin F. Duck, died in captivity.
George Dull, died at Alexandria, Va., September 19, 1864; grave 2683.
John Fangboner.
Thomas Foster, killed at Weldon Railroad August 19, 1864.
John Geddes.
Jonathan J. Gift.

James Garrett, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August 19, 1864; grave 6140.
Peter Hanselman.
John Harris, killed June 17, 1864.
Isaiah Henry.
Daniel Hoover, died June 27, 1864.
Charles Hoover, died at New York City November, 12, 1864.
Henry Houtz.
John Huffman.
Jared Ludwig.
Paul M. McBridge.
John Macpherson.
Philip J. Mann.
James Marr.
William S. Meylert.
David Mills.
Joseph G. Moore.
David G. Ocker.
Joseph G. Poeth.
Benjamin Rank, wounded at Cold Harbor.
Samuel Rank.
John Rank, died of wounds received in battle at Spottsylvania.
John Reese.
David Reichly.
Solomon Reish, captured at Weldon Railroad.
Edward Richards, died September 10, 1864, of wounds.
Nicholas Reinhart.
Benjamin Rider.
William Rieſsnyder.
Samuel Royer.
Benjamin Roush.
Samuel Royer.
Joseph Sarvis.
Ephraim Souders.
William Search.
Thomas Shaffer.
George H. Sherry.
Michael Shiers.
Alfred Shilling, wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
David Shingle, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Henry C. Showers.
David C. Stees.
William M. Stuttsman.
Oliver Summers.
George W. Terry.
Henry Treaster.
William M. Truitt.
Lyman B. Turner.
John Watts.
John Weidell, died October 26, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Robert Wertz.
John Winegardner, wounded in action June 6, 1864.
Tobias Yearick.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Fifty-second Regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, under the President's call, issued in July of that year. It was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and there organized under Colonel John C. Dodge, Jr., of Lycoming County, as commanding officer. In Company C of this regiment were a considerable number of Union and Mifflin County men, while Company D, commanded by Captain James Chamberlain, was recruited in Union, and composed entirely of men of that and Snyder Counties.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on the 8th of November, 1861, and proceeded to Washington, where it occupied a camp on Meridian Hill, which became its winter quarters.

In the spring campaign of 1862 the regiment was assigned to General Henry M. Naglee's (First) brigade of Casey's (Third) division, Keyes' (Fourth) corps, Army of the Potomac, and on March 28th it moved to Alexandria, there embarking on the steamer "Constitution," and being transported to Newport News, Va., whence it marched to the front of Yorktown and took position at Lee's Mills, nearly on the centre of the army line. Here the army remained four weeks, and on the morning of Sunday, May 4th, moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated his works in the previous night, and retreated to Williamsburg. At that place, on the following day, was fought the battle known by that name, in which the Fifty-second did not become engaged until late in the day, and sustained but light loss of men.

Moving up from Williamsburg, the regiment, with its corps, reached the Chickahominy on the 20th of May, and defensive works were soon afterwards thrown up on the south side of the stream. On the 24th the regiment, with others of the command, marched on a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Richmond, penetrating to within less than five miles of the city, though opposed by a heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under command of General J. E. B. Stuart. The movement continued until the 27th, when the Union line was established from the vicinity of Fair Oaks, by way of Dr. Garnett's plantation, to the Chickahominy. "The regiment went into camp on the right of the Nine-Mile road, a half-mile beyond Fair Oaks, as a support to the pickets along Garnett's field. No other regiment encamped so near Richmond, and during the campaign the picket-line extending from White Oak Swamp to the Chickahominy was never advanced beyond the ground won by Captain Davis and his sharpshooters [of the Fifty-second]."

In the battle of Fair Oaks (sometimes known as that of Seven Pines), which was fought on the 31st of May and 1st of June, the Fifty-second Regiment was engaged in the thickest of the fight during the whole of the first day's conflict, going into battle with two hundred and

forty-nine officers and men, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were killed or wounded in the engagement. Among the wounded were the three commissioned officers of Company D,—Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenants Samuel Cuskaden and J. P. S. Weidensaul.

In the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill (June 26th and 27th) the Fifty-second did not take active part. On the 30th the regiment was under a heavy fire in the enemy's attempts to cross White Oak Swamp, but was not heavily engaged during the day. At night it marched for the James River, and arrived at Haxall's Landing at 6 A. M., on the 1st of July. On the following day it reached Harrison's Landing, on the James, where it remained about six weeks, and, evacuating that position with the other commands of the army, marched down the Peninsula and arrived on the 20th of August at Yorktown, where it remained for many weeks, garrisoning the entrenchments, on which, during their stay, they mounted more than one hundred pieces of artillery of the heaviest calibre.

In December, 1862, the regiment was transported to the command of General Foster in North Carolina, and in that State and in South Carolina (under the commands of several different general officers) it remained during the remainder of its term of service. It was stationed for a time at Beaufort, N. C., whence it moved to Port Royal, S. C., and became part of the force of General Hunter. It took part, early in April, 1863, in the movement up North Edisto River for the attack on Charleston. The plan failed and the regiment returned to Beaufort, where it remained till July following, when, as a part of the forces of General Gilmore, it moved to Folly Island, and on the night of the 9th moved by steamer up Stono River and landed on James' Island to assist in the attack on the Morris Island batteries. This work continued until the 5th of September, when the works on the island were abandoned by their Confederate garrisons.

In December a large part of the regiment veteranized and received the furlough. Recruits brought its strength up to a thousand, and it was armed with improved Springfield muskets. It remained through the winter at Hilton Head and in the vicinity, making frequent expeditions among the Sea Islands of South Carolina, but seeing little of heavy fighting. In the following summer (being then a part of the command of General Foster) it took part in an attempt to capture Charleston, moving by boats from Morris Island, on the night of July 3d, to the assault of Fort Johnson. The attempt was made in gallant style, but failed; for the assaulters, instead of surprising the garrison, were discovered by them before reaching the work, and the other troops who were to support them failed even to land from their boats. The result was that the entire attacking party were made prisoners of war. The loss of the Fifty-second was twenty-three killed and wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant George W. Scott, of Company D, mortally. "Of the men captured, more than fifty perished amid the horrors of Andersonville and Columbia. The officers were confined at Macon a while, and afterwards in Charleston, and placed under the fire of the batteries on Morris Island."

During the remainder of the summer and all the fall of 1864 the regiment remained on Morris Island, garrisoning the strong works at that place, and having in charge the heavy guns with they were mounted. In the following winter the Fifty-second was on duty among the island as "boat infantry," picketing the channels and the harbor,—a hard and disagreeable duty. On the 18th of February, 1865, Major Hennessey, of the regiment, discovered that the enemy had left Fort Sumter, whereupon he took a party of men, proceeded to the battered work, which had defied the Union army and navy for nearly four years, and in a few moments the Stars and Stripes again floated above the crumbling ramparts. From Sumter the men of the Fifty-second rowed to Castle Pinckney, where they likewise took possession, and then crossed the narrow harbor to the city of Charleston, which the enemy were then leaving, and which they at once yielded on the summons of Major Hennessey to surrender. This was the last of the fighting experience of the Fifty-second. It joined the column of General Sherman on its march northward through the Caro-

linas (remaining, however, a few weeks at Salisbury, N. C.), and arriving at Washington, was transported thence to Harrisburg, where, on the 12th of July, it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY—The following is a roll of the Union County company of the Fifty-second, viz.:

Captains.

James Chamberlin, resigned May 11, 1863.
Samuel Cuskaden.

First Lieutenant.

J. P. S. Weidensaul.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Stoughton. William Phillips.

Sergeants.

George W. Scott, died from wounds received at James Island, S. C., July 3, 1864.
Edward Zechman.
Lot Trate.
Jacob Fetter.
William J. Evans.
Jacob Getter.
Joseph H. Pardoe.
Michael Flaherty.
Samuel Chalfant.
William Richardson.
William Connelly.
Joseph R. Housel.
B. F. Machamer.
John McPherson.
William A. Sober.
James McBride, died at Washington, D. C.

Corporals.

Joseph McCracken.
Thomas Mackey.
Enoch Rice.
Martin Young.
John Tambler.
James Campbell.
John Leidabeck.
Elias K. Foust.
Patrick Kearney.
Peter Sheddel.
Araham Kauffman.
Alexander J. Sober.
Samuel Herman.
Samuel Dolby.
I. Dunkleberger, died June 4, 1862, of wounds.
Charles A. Penny, died at Craney Island, Va., September 25, 1862.
Gotlieb Smaltzried, died at Morris Island, S. C., September 6, 1863.

Musicians.

Henry Gallagher, died at White House, Va., June 15, 1862.
Charles McGregor.

Privates.

John Able, died at Annapolis, Md., December 21, 1864.
Peter Baker.
Henry Barker.
John Balliett.
William H. Bennett.
Isaac Berkhiser.
Christopher Blake.
James Blake.
Wilson M. Bower.
James Bowers.
Gideon Brocius.
Frederick Buck.
Henry H. Burris.
Michael Callahan, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 27, 1864—9886.
Archibald Carey, died at Florence, S. C., November 26, 1864.
Samuel Chalfant.
Ira Chappell.
Geo. Chappell.
John Cogin.
John R. Cornelison.
Jackson Cornelius.
George Collins.
P. W. Courtwright, died at Hilton Head, S. C., June 13, 1864.
Samuel Danner.
William Danney, died at Florence, S. C., December 10, 1864.
John Dailey.
John Donachy.
John Doyle.
Thomas Doyle.
Daniel Duck, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
James Duryea.
Philip Emerick.
Richard Evans.
James Fadden.
James Fenstermacher.
John Fertig.
Peter Fisher.
Richard Foulds.
Charles Gahring, died at Florence, S. C., October 18, 1864.
Lewis Geiger.
George Gordon.
Jacob Greiger.
William Grey.
Joseph Gross, died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1862.
Jeremiah Gunn.
Geo. Gooden.
Henry Hall.
John Hankey.
Frank Hankey.
John Heaton.
Benjamin F. Heimbach.
Jeremiah Heller.
Andrew Helwick.
Lot Hensyl.
Austin S. Houtz.
Lewis Hufford.
John Hunter.
Abram A. Irving.
Henry Jameson.
Franklin Jarrett.
Daniel Jones.
John Kinney.
Maurice Kiuter.
Frederick Kirsch.
Jacob Krider.
Daniel Krider.
Ab. Kauffman.
Patrick Kearney.
O. H. Lemereaux.
Henry Lenhart.
James Lennard.
Abraham Livengood.
Samuel Loch.
Zephaniah Long.
Charles Long.
John F. Long.
Isaac Long.
Jeremiah Lupold, killed at Fort Henry, Tenn., April 2, 1862.
Edward McGannel, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.
William Martin.
David Martin.
Jeremiah Messersmith.
William Miller.
Amzi W. Miller, died at Andersonville, Ga., October 1, 1864.
Samuel Minnier.
Patrick Moran.
Michael Morrison.
Benjamin F. Moyer, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.
John Mussleman, died at Yorktown, Va., November 27, 1862.
John Musser.
Samuel Nagle.
Henry Neifert.
Dominick O'Gara.
William L. Olby.
Samuel Ott.
John H. Owens.
Benjamin Pell, died at Florence, S. C., October 21, 1864.
Henry C. Poeth.
Josiah Poole, died September 23, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Gilbert Poole, captured, died in Florence, S. C., August 22, 1864.
William Price.
Elias F. Pifer.
William Phillips.
Joseph H. Pardoe.
Charles Rahmer.
Thomas D. Ransom.
Samuel Reed, died July, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, S. C.
Charles Richard.

James B. Renney, died at Yorktown, Va., December 17, 1862.
Frederick Richley.
Henry Rorabach.
Moritz C. Rutloss.
Samuel Saunders.
Joseph Sheibelhood.
William H. Smith.
Michael Specht, died at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Joseph Springer.
Salathiel Sober, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.
Aaron Sober.
Nelson Staples, captured; died at Florence, S. C., October 20, 1864.
Franklin Stapleton.
Charles Stetler.
Henry J. Souder, died at Florence, S. C., October 20, 1864.
David Trutt.
Geo. W. Vertz.
Josiah Wagner.
Gideon Warner, died at Florence, South Carolina; October 1, 1864.
Thomas Wertz.
John Wheat.
Walter Wheeler.
Philip Williams.
David Willis, died at Morris Island, S. C., August 31, 1864.
John Wilson.
J. Womelsdorf.
G. W. Woodward.
Franklin Wright.
Charles Wright.
John Zellers, died at Florence, S. C., October 1, 1864.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment had in its organization one company (I, commanded by Captain Henry S. Dimm) of men recruited at Perryville, Juniata County, and one company ("E," Captain Thomas Church) composed largely of Union county soldiers; while men of Union, Snyder and Mifflin were found serving in Companies C, D and H. During the period of its organization the regiment occupied Camp Curtin, and while here did provost guard duty in Harrisburg. The following field officers were selected: John R. Brooke, colonel; Richard McMichael, of Reading, lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas Yeager, of Allentown, major. Charles P. Hatch, of Philadelphia, was appointed adjutant.

On the 7th of November it moved to Washington and encamped north of the Capitol. On the 27th it crossed the Potomac, went into camp near Alexandria, and was assigned to a brigade commanded by General William H. French. It remained here during the winter of 1861–62, and was constantly drilled and disciplined in the routine of a soldier's duty. It participated in the general advance of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, arriving at Manassas Junction, which had been evacuated by the Confederates on the 12th.

On the 21st it was marched to Warrenton Junction to support a reconnoisance of Howard's brigade, which was being pushed toward the Rappahannock. The object having been accomplished, on the 23d it returned to Manassas and from thence to Alexandria. Upon the reorganization of the army the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade,[1] First Division, Second Corps. On the 3d of April it was transferred with McClellan's army to the Peninsula, and formed part of the reserve division during the siege of Yorktown.

The enemy having retreated, on the 4th of May the regiment marched to Yorktown, and late on the afternoon of the same day moved through a pelting storm of rain towards Williamsburg. It was ordered back on the 6th and remained until the 12th, when it was transported to West Point, at the head of York River. Later in the month it assisted to build the Grape-Vine bridge across the Chickahominy. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Fair Oaks, where, though surprised and thrown into temporary confusion, it rallied and in a short time forced the enemy from his line. Its conduct on this occasion was such as to elicit the commendation of the generals commanding. It suffered a severe loss in the death of Major Yeager, who was killed in the early part of the action while gallantly leading his men. The regiment lost ninety-six men in killed, wounded and missing.

It bivouacked upon the battle-ground and supported a battery in position on the York River Railroad. On the 27th it moved to the right, where a deadly conflict was raging, and was thrown forward to the assistance of Porter's

[1] Organization of the Third Brigade (Brigadier-General William H. French), First Division (Major-General Israel B. Richardson), Second Corps (Major-General E. V. Sumner).—Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John R. Brooke; Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Frank Paul; Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Samuel K. Zook; Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel James C. Pinckney; Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers, Colonel Henry W. Wharton; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Rufus D. Pettit.

troops. It crossed the Chickahominy and came under fire of the enemy at Gaines' Mill. Forming in line of battle, the command covered the withdrawal of the troops, and at midnight silently recrossed the Chickahominy. Here began the memorable "change of base," in which it was the arduous duty of Sumner's corps to cover the rear of the retreating army. The post of honor and of danger—the rear of the rear-guard—was assigned to the Third Brigade. At Peach Orchard, on the 29th, it participated in a fierce engagement, in which a number of casualities occurred, but none were killed. Immediately after the close of the action General Sumner rode up and complimented the regiment for its bravery, saying, "You have done nobly, but I knew you would do so." Moving to Savage Station, Sumner made another stand to check the enemy. The regiment occupied a position in a wood, parallel to the railroad, and was fortunately favored by the high-ranged shot and shell of the Confederate artillery. After a short but desperate encounter the enemy withdrew, and at midnight the line of retreat was silently resumed.

The march now began to test the endurance of the troops, and the situation became one fraught with peril. One small brigade, standing fearlessly alone in midnight darkness, was holding in check, almost at the point of the bayonet, one-half the Confederate army, while friends from whom no succor could be expected were swiftly moving to the rear. Silently the command plunged into the deep shadows of White Oak Swamp. At daylight the regiment reached White Oak Creek, beyond which was its corps in bivouac. Crossing the creek, it immediately began destroying the bridge. The advance of the enemy soon made its appearance, and commenced skirmishing, but was prevented from crossing the stream. Several of his batteries having been placed in position, opened fire and were very annoying. Although not actively engaged, the regiment had several killed and wounded.

Withdrawing at midnight, the Fifty-third arrived at Malvern Hill on the morning of July 1st, and was almost constantly under fire, although it did not participate in the engagement. The duty assigned to it, in the retreat from the Chickahominy to the James, was of such an important nature as to merit and receive the thanks of the commanding general, as well as of the intermediate commanders, and Colonel Brooke was highly complimented for the skillful and soldierly qualities displayed in conducting his command successfully through so many perils. Arriving at Harrison's Landing, the regiment remained until the 16th of August. Here the Sixty-fourth New York was temporarily attached to the Fifty-third for the purposes of drill, discipline and camp duty, all under command of Major Octavius S. Bull, who had been promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Yeager, Colonel Brooke being in command of the brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael absent on account of sickness.

Moving *via* Yorktown to Newport News, it embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 28th, and encamped on the following day at Lee's Farm, near the Aqueduct Bridge. The cannonade of the contending forces at Bull Run was distinctly heard, and the men were eager to again meet the foe. At 2 A.M. of the 30th, in light marching order, the command moved toward Centreville. But the battle had been fought, and Pope's army was retreating to the defenses of Washington. Reaching Centreville on the 31st, it was promptly deployed in line of battle, protecting the exposed flanks of the Union army. Here again Sumner's corps was interposed between the enemy and our retreating troops. Near Vienna the regiment and one section of a battery were thrown forward on the Leesburg turnpike to guard the flank of the column against any sudden attack of the enemy. A force of rebel cavalry made a dash upon the Union troops between the pike and Chain Bridge, entirely separating the regiment from the main column. Colonel Brooke, seeing the danger and the difficulty of cutting his way through, moved his command at double-quick down the pike and thereby insured its safety before the enemy discovered the manœuvre. On the 3d of September it rejoined the army at Tenallytown. On the 11th, General French, who had endeared himself to the troops

of his brigade, was assigned to the command of a division, and was succeeded by Colonel Brooke.

The enemy was now marching into Maryland, and the Third Brigade moved rapidly through Washington to Frederick, and thence to South Mountain, where it was held in reserve during the battle. On the 15th it moved in pursuit, skirmishing during the morning with the enemy's cavalry, drove him through Boonesborough and Keedysville, and encountered his army in strong force on the highlands beyond Antietam Creek. The following day was occupied chiefly in manœuvring for position, the regiment being under artillery fire and suffering some casualties. At 4 A.M. of the 17th the regiment left its position on the Keedysville road, and moving a mile to the right, crossed Antietam Creek at a ford. It occupied the extreme right of the division. In front was the "sunken road" occupied by the enemy's first line. His second line was protected by a stone wall on the hill beyond. To the right and rear was an orchard, immediately in front of which was the cornfield where, subsequently, the battle raged with great fury. It was important to drive the enemy from this position, and the Fifty-third was chosen for the charge. Changing front to the rear, and advancing at double-quick, in a short but desperate contest it drove him from his well-chosen ground. The regiment was subsequently engaged in the hottest of the fight and shared the varying fortunes of the day. The position gained was of great importance, and was held with tenacity until the regiment was ordered to the support of a battery. The loss in killed and wounded was twenty-eight.

On the 22d it forded the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the following day on Bolivar Heights. Here the wasted energies of the troops were recruited, and full rations and clothing, which had been much needed, were furnished. On the 16th of October it participated, under command of Major Bull, in a reconnoisance to Charlestown, skirmishing with and driving the enemy and occupying the town. Captain Mintzer, of Company A, was appointed provost-marshal of the place, who at once instituted a search, and captured a number of prisoners. The object of the reconnoisance having been accomplished, the command returned to camp. Moving from Bolivar Heights on the 30th of October, it crossed the Shenandoah River, and proceeded down the Loudon Valley, participating in a skirmish with the enemy on the 4th at Snicker's Gap, driving him out and occupying it until the column had passed. It arrived at Warrenton on the 9th, when General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and projected the movement upon Fredericksburg. The regiment proceeded to Falmouth, where it arrived on the 19th, and performed provost guard duty until the 11th of December, when it left quarters and took position nearly opposite Fredericksburg in support of the batteries that were engaged in bombarding the town. Early on the 12th it crossed the river, and, forming a skirmish line, drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of the city, with the loss of one mortally wounded, when it was relieved, and rested for the night on the river-bank. Early on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, under a dense fog, the regiment marched into the city and halted for half an hour under fire of confederate artillery. The fight was opened at the front, near Marye's Heights, by French's division, which was repulsed. Soon after the Third Brigade, led by the Fifty-second, moved, amidst a shower of deadly missiles, by the right flank, up St. Charles Street, and formed in line of battle along the edge of the town. The Confederate infantry, but a few hundred yards in front, was protected by a stone wall along a sunken road, while, immediately above, the hill-tops were bristling with cannon. At the word of command, Colonel Brooke, at the head of his regiment, led the charge, under a storm of shot and shell that swept the ranks with terrible effect. But, undismayed, they closed up and pressed steadily on till they reached a position within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's lines, which was held, despite every effort to dislodge them, even after their ammunition was spent. At evening, when the battle was over and the day was lost, what remained of the regiment retired silently from its position and returned to the

city. It went into battle with two hundred and eighty-three effective men. Of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were either killed or wounded.

The regiment now returned to its old position as provost guard to Falmouth. On the following week it formed part of a detachment, under command of Colonel Brooke, that crossed the river, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. During the two days occupied in this work nine hundred and thirteen were interred and six were dispatched to their friends. The Confederate soldiers had stripped the bodies of the dead in a most heartless manner. In many cases fingers were cut off to get possession of rings. The Fifty-third remained at Falmouth until February 1, 1863. While here three companies, under command of Major Bull, were detailed as provost guard at division headquarters. The major was assigned to the staff of General Couch, and remained successively with Generals Couch, Hancock, Hays, Warren, and again with Hancock in the Wilderness campaign until the 18th of May, 1864.

On the 28th of April the regiment moved on the Chancellorsville campaign, and, crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, for three days was actively engaged, suffering considerable loss. Upon the withdrawal of the army it returned to its old camping-ground near Falmouth. On the 14th of June the Fifty-third, which was now attached to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps, left camp and marched to Banks' Ford to watch the movements of the enemy, who was about entering on his Pennsylvania campaign. Withdrawing from the ford when it was found that the rebel columns had passed, the command moved forward with the army, and on the 20th made a forced march to Thoroughfare Gap, where it remained in position until the 25th, when the enemy attacked, driving in the pickets, and, as our column had now passed, the command was withdrawn. Marching rapidly towards Gettysburg, it arrived upon the field at eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July and took position in rear of the line of the Third Corps, then forming. Later in the day it moved to the left, near Little Round Top, and at three o'clock P.M. became hotly engaged. A Confederate battery, posted upon an eminence beyond a wheat-field, had become very annoying to our troops. Colonel Brooke led a charge, in the face of its destructive fire, to capture it or drive it away. At the word of command the men dashed forward and, with loud shouts, drove the enemy, scattering his ranks, and gained the position. The lines upon his right and left had failed to advance as far, and, discovering that the enemy was taking prompt advantage of his fearfully exposed flanks, the colonel reluctantly ordered his men to retire to his first position, which was executed, but not without serious loss. On the 3d the regiment was under a heavy artillery fire, but was not actively engaged. In this battle the command was much reduced in number, three companies being still on detached duty, and the remainder having but one hundred and twenty-four men. Of this number, only forty-five escaped uninjured. Six were killed, seventy-three wounded and missing. Of the latter were Captains Dimm and Hatfield and Lieutenants Pifer, Shields, Root, Smith, Whitaker and Mann and Sergeant-Major Rutter.

Remaining upon the battle-field until noon of the 5th, the regiment marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and arrived on the 11th at Jones' Cross-Roads, near which the Confederate army was in position In the evening it advanced in line, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and during the following night threw up breast-works. On the 14th it was deployed in line at right angles to the Williamsport road, and advanced cautiously, only to discover that the Confederates had vacated their works and fled. After remaining for a few days in Pleasant Valley, it crossed the Potomac, and, marching down the Loudon Valley, made descents upon Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, passed White Plains, New Baltimore and Warrenton, and arrived on the 1st of August at Morrisville, where it went into camp. In the toilsome campaigns which followed, ending at Mine Run, the regiment participated, encountering the enemy at Rappahannock Station and at Bristow, and losing some men. It went into

winter-quarters at Stevensburg, where the men re-enlisted, and on the 27th of December proceeded to Harrisburg, where they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. Upon their return to the army they again encamped near Stevensburg, in their old quarters, where they remained until the opening of the spring campaign.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp, and crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, marched to Chancellorsville. On the following day it moved forward and confronted the enemy in his earth-works, and again on the 6th was engaged, but without serious loss. At evening of the 9th it moved forward to the Po River, which it crossed, and at once met the enemy, the contest being continued with spirit for several hours, resulting in considerable loss to the command, but, owing to the woods and undergrowth taking fire from the explosion of the shells, without any decided advantage. Late on the evening of the 11th, withdrawing from its position on the Po, it proceeded about six miles towards Spottsylvania.

There, on the following morning, it stood in column in readiness to join in the grand charge of the veteran Second Corps upon the strongly-fortified position of the enemy. Advancing silently until within a short distance of his works, the well-formed lines rushed forward with wild hurrahs, and, in face of the desperate defense offered, carried the position, capturing an entire division. No more brilliant or decisive charge was made during the campaign than this. Captain Whitney and Lieutenant Foster were among the killed. Colonel Brooke was promoted to brigadier-general soon after this engagement, Major Bull to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Dimm to major; subsequently, upon the muster out of service of the latter, Captain William M. Mintzer was made major.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, throwing up earth-works at different points and almost constantly under fire, until the 25th of May, when it crossed the Pamunkey, thence to Tolopotomoy Creek, and on the 2d of June arrived at Cold Harbor. It was pushed close up to the enemy's entrenched line and immediately threw up breast-works. At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d a furious but futile effort was made to drive the enemy from his position. Two other gallant charges were made, wherein men never marched to death with stouter hearts; but all in vain. In these charges the Fifty-third suffered severely. General Brooke, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded by a canister-shot in the hand and thigh. Captain Dimm and Lieutenant Pifer were also severely wounded.

On the night of June 12th the regiment marched, and, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, arrived on the evening of the 16th in front of Petersburg. In the afternoon a charge was ordered upon the enemy's strong works, which was gallantly executed, but was repulsed, the Fifty-third losing in this desperate struggle nearly seventy men. On the 22d an attempt was made to establish a new line, which proved alike unsuccessful. For several weeks digging and the construction of defensive works constituted the principal occupation of the troops.

On the 26th of June the regiment moved with the brigade to the right of the line, beyond the James River, and for two weeks was engaged in promiscuous skirmishing along the hostile works, after which it returned to the neighborhood of Petersburg. On the 12th of August the command again returned to the left bank of the James, where it skirmished heavily with the enemy until the 21st, when it recrossed the James and the Appomattox, and, passing in rear of the army to the extreme left of the line, commenced demolishing the Weldon Railroad, near Ream's Station. Five miles had already been destroyed when the enemy appeared in force, and a line of battle was hastily formed to repel his advance and protect the working-parties. His first charge was gallantly repulsed. But reforming and massing his troops in heavy columns, he again struck with overpowering force upon the Union lines, and was partially successful in breaking them. But his advantage was gained at a fearful cost, and he was finally forced to abandon the contest, and the Union forces retired to their lines in front of Petersburg. During the autumn and winter months

the regiment was engaged in severe duty in the front lines before the besieged city. On the 18th of September, Colonel McMichael having been discharged upon the expiration of his term of service, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull was promoted colonel, Major Mintzer lieutenant-colonel and Captain Philip H. Shreyer major. In November, upon the muster out of service of the colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Mintzer was made colonel, Captain George C. Anderson lieutenant-colonel, and Captain George D. Pifer major.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the regiment moved on its last campaign, proceeding directly to the Boydton Plank-Road, where, on the 31st, it was briskly engaged. The Fifth Corps was now actively employed in pushing the enemy from his foot-hold about Petersburg, and in this the Second Corps was called to its aid. In the operations at Five Forks the regiment joined, charging the enemy's lines, driving him in confusion, and taking possession of a portion of the South Side Railroad. In this engagement Major Pifer led the Fifty-third, Colonel Mintzer having been placed temporarily in command of a detachment skillfully deployed to deceive a division of the enemy and prevent him from changing his position. For the success attained in this service Colonel Mintzer was promoted brevet brigadier-general. Following up the retreating enemy, the regiment participated in the capture of his wagon-trains at Deep Creek, on the 6th of April, and was at the front on the day of the surrender of the Confederate army. Encamping for a short time near Burkesville, it proceeded from thence, through Richmond and Fredericksburg, to Alexandria, participated in the grand review of the armies at Washington, on the 23d of May, and was finally mustered out of service on the 30th of June, 1865.

Below are given rolls of the Juniata, Union and Snyder County companies of the regiment.

COMPANY E, UNION COUNTY.—The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company E, Fifty-third Regiment:

Captains.

Thomas Church. Beach C. Ammons.
Daniel Artman.

First Lieutenant.

Henry F. Menges.

Second Lieutenant.

Albert H. Hess.

First Sergeant.

John R. Smith.

Sergeants.

William Ulrich. David Davis.
Joseph Hartly. John Milsom.

Corporals.

William Parry. William Byrne.
James Harvey. Ezekiel Gilham.
Archibald McPherson. John McCollum.
William Tovy.

Musicians.

Jacob Bingaman. Daniel Bingaman.

Teamster.

David Kohlen.

Privates.

Daniel J. Bingaman.
James Bingaman, died at Annapolis, Md, December 20, 1864.
Sylvester Buoy.
John Cushion.
Thomas Davis.
Job Davis.
Samuel Dickison.
William Drum.
George Getz.
Richard Hancock.
William Hancock.
James Hayden.
George Heinback.
Isaac Hess.
Francis Hess.
Jefferson Kaler.
William McCollum.
John McPherson.
Charles P. Marsh.
John Oldfield.
John Price.
Oliver P. Rearick.
William Sergeant.
Russel Slayman.
Samuel Snyder.
William Stevens.
William H. Thomas.
Daniel Tovy.
Eisle Ulrich.
Henry C. Walters.
David M. L. Wiehr.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment, which was recruited at Perryville, Juniata County:

Henry S. Dimm, captain, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; commissioned major May 17, 1864; not mustered; discharged September 14, 1864, for wounds received in action.

George D. Pifer, captain, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant December 13, 1862; to captain September 14, 1864; to major December 13, 1864.

William Van Ormer, captain, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 17, 1864; to first lieutenant November 2, 1864; to captain December 14, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Isaac T. Cross, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

John Whitaker, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted from private to second lieutenant January 1, 1863; to first lieutenant September 22, 1864; mustered out October 8, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry Speice, first lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant September 28, 1864; to second lieutenant November 2, 1864; to first lieutenant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Coldron, second lieutenant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant November 2, 1864; to second lieutenant December 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Stroup, first sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; to first sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

George Meredith, sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Enoch Hastings, sergeant, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; promoted from corporal to sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Crimmell, sergeant, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant November 2, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

William Heim, sergeant, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865; veteran.

William Harris, sergeant, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to sergeant; died August 15, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va.; veteran.

Philip Keeley, sergeant, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died August 15, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom.

Israel A. Kline, sergeant, mustered in October 12, 1861, three years; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865; veteran.

William A. Zeiders, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal December 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Henry Landis, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal August 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Coldron, corporal, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal August 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

James Skinner, corporal, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal October 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Harrison Foltz, corporal, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

L. A. Masterson, corporal, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Hibb. D. Entriken, corporal, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; promoted to corporal; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865; veteran.

Jeremiah Latta, corporal, mustered in August 27, 1863; three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865; veteran.

William Patton, corporal, mustered in February 27, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 16, 1865.

Jesse Stover, corporal, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.

Moses B. Slough, corporal, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.

Nathan Crimmell, corporal, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died May 20, 1865, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Frank Hart, corporal, mustered in September 6, 1864, one year; substitute; died March 29, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

William Rogers, corporal, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; discharged May 30, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Jacob Laub, musician, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Daniel S. Rice, musician, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Samuel Aurant, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

John W. Ashton, private, mustered in October 22, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Charles Allen, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lucien Auman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out October 30, 1864, expiration of term.

B. F. Armstrong, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Auman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Bowman, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Robert Brooks, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years, substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Henry Barrett, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Franklin Brown, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

William B. Brisian, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Austin Brown, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Steward Buckton, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Thomas Burk, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

John J. Baily, mustered in December 30, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

James Browman, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Richard Burns, private, mustered in August 27, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Joseph Brenner, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Alfred Bates, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Charles Baker, private, mustered in December 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Robert Bostwick, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died at Yorktown, Va., January 29, 1862.

John P. Batton, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Bostwick, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Benford, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John S. Boell, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

J. Scott Bryant, private, mustered in April 2, 1862, three years; died August 8, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

James S. Cox, private, mustered in February 24, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

James Calahan, private, mustered in December 22, 1863, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Crawford, private, mustered in August 23, 1863, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

George W. Clair, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

G. W. Carpenter, Jr., private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Allen Cameron, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 12, 1862.

William Campbell, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin F. Clement, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

G. N. Carpenter, Sr., private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John W. Cross, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

J. T. Carpenter, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Deickley, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

John Doyle, private, mustered in August 22, 1863, three years; prisoner from October 14, 1863, to March 15, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Alexander Droukey, private, mustered in February 28, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

George Dye, private, mustered in March 27, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Peter David, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Doughton, private, mustered in July 29, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Henry Dingman, private, mustered in April 4, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

Theoph. T. Davis, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; promoted to commissary-sergeant December 24, 1863.

William Everett, private, mustered in September 8, 1863, three years; wounded in action October 29, 1864; absent at muster out.

William E. English, private, mustered in April 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Geo. W. Edwards, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years.

James Flemons, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Ford, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

John H. Foltz, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward November 16, 1864; veteran.

Isaac Fry, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died November 7, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 466.

James Galbraith, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, three years; absent, sick at muster out.

George N. George, private, mustered in February 18, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

John Graham, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Nelson Gross, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

David E. Haggry, private, mustered in October 29, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

David Heizer, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; missing at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Stephen Hadfield, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

William Herny, private, mustered in October 26, 1863, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Michael Homes, private, mustered in January 26, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Josiah Haldeman, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

William W. Hall, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; missing at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Jonathan Hartman, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Henry A. Heiser, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

George Husfield, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Thomas Hash, private, mustered in August 24, 1863, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

J. M. Humphrey, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Wm. A. Howzell, private, mustered in January 3, 1864, three years; died September 4, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

John Heiser, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died August 29, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.

Oliver M. Hanna, private, mustered in November 23, 1864, three years.

Philip Harris, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; veteran.

Isaac Heim, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Philip Heiser, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph P. Holman, private, mustered in August 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Harris, private, mustered in October 10, 1861; three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas H. Irwin, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Edwin G. Justin, private, mustered in August 20, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Frazier G. Johnston, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Henry E. Jeffries, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; died March 3, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot E, grave 496; burial record February 28, 1863.

Hiram Jackson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Kope, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Michael Kilhulley, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; wounded in action May 3, 1864; absent at muster out.

Jacob C. Keyser, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Francis Keirst, private, mustered in July 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Frederick Klutz, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order July 10, 1865.

Hugh Kohoran, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Jacob Krinner, private, mustered in August 27, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Joseph Kline, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

William Knight, private, mustered in December 26, 1863, three years; substitute; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Jonathan Keeley, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; died June 3, 1864, of wounds re-

ceived at Cold Harbor; buried in National Cemetery, Cold Harbor, Section B.

Samuel A. Kaufman, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; died June 3, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

Milton Kurtz, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; captured; died at Richmond, Va., December 16, 1864; veteran.

Abraham Kaley, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Kleckner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob H. Kleckner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Edw. Killelley, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Amos T. Lauer, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

John Lucas, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

John G. Lytle, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

John Lester, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Victor Linkey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Jacob Lowman, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Jeremiah Lilly, private, mustered in August 17, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order May 3, 1865.

Robert Long, private, mustered in November 8, 1861, three years; captured; discharged by General Order June 16, 1865; veteran.

George Lowery, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; killed at Hatcher's Run March 31, 1865.

Conrad Linzel, private, mustered in October 3, 1864, one year; drafted; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864.

William Long, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Mumford, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; wounded at Wilderness May 8, 1865; absent at muster out.

Jacob Mishler, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Paul Martin, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years, absent, sick, at muster out.

Frederick Masters, private, mustered in September 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Elias C. Minuim, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1864.

Alonzo Miller, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

William M. Markley, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

George A. Mowry, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

John A. Moore, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Henry Markle, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Martin, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John McDaniels, private, mustered in November 1, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Dennis McSorley, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Michael McGahon, private, mustered in September 4, 1862, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

William McGee, private, mustered in August 21, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

John S. McDonald, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

T. A. McAllister, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Nailor, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Levi Neights, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Neil O'Donal, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

James O'Harra, private, mustered in June 27, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Williams Oakley, private, mustered in June 4, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Timothy O'Rourke, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 10, 1864.

Joseph Penn, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by Genera Order May 31, 1865.

William Pisel, private, mustered in August 31, 1863,

three years; drafted; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

William Patterson, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

John Ramp, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Reese, private, mustered in October 10 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

James Reed, private, mustered in January 30, 1864, three years; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Joseph Rohrer, private, mustered in August 27, 1864. three years; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. H. Rhodes, private, mustered in January 15, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob Rhone, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 9, 1865.

Jacob Rice, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, 1864; veteran.

Henry Reese, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 7, 1864; veteran.

Webster Remally, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Isaac Robinson, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Isaac Reesler, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

P. Richanbaugh, private, mustered in February 2, 1864, three years; died September 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Henry Rowlan, private, mustered in August 24, 1864. one year; drafted; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.

Levi E. Rapp, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Roush, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Sheldon, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Joseph Swagger, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Samuel C. Seavoll, private, mustered in August 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Alonzo Smith, private, mustered in February 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Isaac Strait, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Frederick Slagel, private, mustered in August 31, 1863, three years; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob W. Sundy, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Jeremiah Smith, private, mustered in October 19, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Steward, private, mustered in July 17, 1863, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

R. Stutzenbury, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

R. Stineberger, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Peter K. Saylor, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Aaron Smith, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

John H. Supplee, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

John Smith, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute.

Job Skinner, private, mustered in October 10, 1861 three years; not on muster-out roll.

Adam Shope, private, mustered in November 4, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry K. Shaffer, private, mustered in November 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Tyson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Jackson Tuttle, private, mustered in August 22, 1862, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Michael Toy, private, mustered in September 14, 1863, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

John Try, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 10, 1864.

John Thomas, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 25, 1865.

John Webster, private, mustered in October 14, 1861, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

William Wesler, private, mustered in August 25, 1864, one year; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

William H. Wartz, private, mustered in March 14,

1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

George W. Walker, private, mustered in March 14, 1864, three years; wounded in action March 31, 1865; absent at muster out.

George Williams, private, mustered in August 8, 1863, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Robert Whitton, private, mustered in September 18, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Caswell B. Ward, private, mustered in March 14, 1864, three years; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Joseph Wilson, private, mustered in September 21, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ebenezer F. Woodward, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Everard O. Westfall, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

David C. Wilkinson, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Adam Yeager, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James Youngs, private, mustered in September 17, 1863, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

A. C. Youngman, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob R. Zahnser, private, mustered in February 17, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Matthias Zahnser, private, mustered in February 22, 1864, three years; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

James K. Zeiders, private, mustered in October 10, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment—originally numbered the Thirty-fifth of the Pennsylvania line—was raised in the summer of 1861, was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 14th of September in the year named. It was placed under command of Colonel Alexander Von Schimmelfennig, of Philadelphia, who had known service in the Prussian army.

In the latter part of September the regiment left Camp Wilkins and proceeded, by way of Philadelphia, to Washington, D. C., where it was armed, uniformed and equipped, and whence it soon afterwards moved to Virginia, and went into winter-quarters at Hunter's Chapel. It remained there in quarters until March 10, 1862, when it broke camp to move forward with the army, expecting to assault the enemy at Manassas; but finding that he had abandoned that stronghold, it received orders (at Centreville) to proceed to West Virginia, to join the command of General Fremont. It remained in that department nearly five months, being first stationed at Winchester (where the men received new clothing, shoes and blankets), then at Franklin, where it was engaged in picketing and throwing up fortifications, and later at Strasburg, whence it marched in pursuit of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, who was overtaken at Cross Keys, where, on the 8th of June, a severe battle was fought, in which the Seventy-fourth lost nineteen killed and wounded. After the battle the regiment moved to Middletown, and thence to Sperryville, arriving July 7th and remaining one month. On the 8th of August it was ordered to move by forced marches to join the army of General Pope, on the Rapidan. It set out under these orders at ten o'clock the same night, and marched without camping for sixty hours, but did not reach its destination in time to take part in the disastrous battle of Cedar Mountain which had then just been fought. Soon afterwards it had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Freeman's Ford, losing forty-nine killed and wounded, three drowned and sixteen missing. The Seventy-fourth was at that time a part of the division commanded by General Carl Schurz.

In the battle of Second Bull Run the regiment was engaged on the 29th and 30th of August, losing seventeen killed and wounded. It then moved to the Washington fortifications, and later in the season went into winter-quarters at Stafford Court-House. It did not reach Fredericksburg in time to take part in the battle of December 13, 1862, but was in the thickest of the fight at Chancellorsville, losing sixty-one killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg it arrived on the 1st of July, and was almost immediately in the conflict. "Of the fourteen officers and one hundred and twenty men who advanced to the ground of the first day's battle, one officer and six men were killed, four officers and forty men wounded, and fifty-two missing,—a total of one hundred and twelve, leaving but four officers and eighteen men to

bear and defend the flag.[1] Upon its arrival in the new position it was posted in front of the batteries in the Cemetery. Here it was joined by the men who had been sent on picket on the previous night, and to this position it clung through the terrible storm of battle of the two succeeding days, losing one officer and eight men killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded,—a total loss, in the entire battle, of one hundred and thirty-six."

After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment crossed the river into Virginia, but early in August it was sent to South Carolina, where it remained on duty in various places among the islands until August, 1864, when it was ordered back to the Washington defenses, and not long afterwards moved to Grafton, W. V., where a considerable number of recruits and drafted men joined the regiment, in place of the numbers who had been mustered out at the expiration of their terms of service. In March, 1865, seven new companies were assigned to the Seventy-fourth, and from that time the regiment was posted at various places, including Green Spring, Beverly, Clarksburg and Parkersburg; but the time of fighting was over, and it performed only picket and railroad guard duty for nearly four months of the last part of its service. On the 29th of August it was mustered out at Clarksburg and returned thence to Pittsburgh, where it was disbanded and ceased to exist as an organization.

COMPANY D, SNYDER AND UNION COUNTIES.—Among those who were enlisted into the Seventy-fourth in 1865 were a considerable number of Union and Snyder County men in Companies C and E, while those who enlisted at the same time, forming Company D, were all recruited in Union and Snyder. A roll of that company is here given, viz.:

Lewis Miller, captain, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John H. Lewis, first lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to adjutant May 24, 1865.

Aaron K. Gift, first lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from second to first lieutenant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Alexander G. Rohbach, second lieutenant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

I. R. Hottenstein, first sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James D. Rake, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Abraham Wagner, sergeant, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Peter E. Bowen, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John F. Long, sergeant, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted from corporal to sergeant July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Benjamin F. Smith, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ed. L. Buffington, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James H. Maubeck, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Smith, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal April 2, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George E. Seebold, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

R. C. Bowersox, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Samuel Smith, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 5, 1865; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ner Middleswarth, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

Aaron I. Fees, corporal, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; died at Cumberland, Md., April 2, 1865.

Abraham Sheary, musician, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Hiram Schwenck, musician, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

[1] Bates.

James Buffington, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John K. Bingaman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Bolender, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Bickel, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Bickel, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year.

Daniel W. Crouse, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; promoted to hospital steward July 5, 1865.

George Diehl, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Robert Eisenhower, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Ernest, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Englehart, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Eliert, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Ellis, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Edward Freed, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John F. Good, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Isaac Gill, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William Gemberling, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ephraim Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Ellis C. Hartman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Daniel Heiser, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

A. L. Hackenberg, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jackson Howell, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Helfrick, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

David Hixson, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

John Howell, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 9, 1865.

Ephraim Hummel, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

James A. Jarrett, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Hiram P. Jarrett, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James F. Keller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George F. Keller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John M. Kreider, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Franklin Kreider, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Knepp, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Emanuel Katherman, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Benjamin Long, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by G. O. July 9, 1865.

D. W. Laudenslager, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

E. Laudenslager, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; discharged by G. O. July 9, 1865.

Solomon Long, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Samuel Miller, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Manbeck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Leonard J. Manbeck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

—— Middleswarth, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John Musselman, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

William J. Moyer, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Benjamin McClellan, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John C. McFall, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 14, 1865.

Levi Pick, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Aaron Renninger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

John B. Romig, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Stuck, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Levi Spiglemyer, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Philip Spade, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Levi Swanger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Robert Spade, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

George Spangler, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob K. Smith, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Joseph Shannon, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Frederick Seechrist, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Joseph Springer, private, mustered in March 4, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

Hiram P. Smith, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 9, 1865.

Isaac Swanger, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Henry M. Ulsh, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Jacob Witzel, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Wagner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

James Williams, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year.

Reuben Zechman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Henry Zechman, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 1, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment contained no company made up entirely of men recruited within the territory to which this history especially refers, but it had in it a large detachment of Juniata County men (chiefly in Company C) and a number of men from Perry County in the regimental band, while a considerable number of soldiers recruited in these five counties were found serving in the several companies, particularly in Companies A, D, F and G.

The Seventy-seventh was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, where it was organized, under command of Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh, in October, 1861. On the 18th of that month it was embarked on transport steamers, and proceeded down the Ohio to Louisville, Ky., in company with the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of the Pennsylvania line, these three regiments forming a brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh. From Louisville the brigade marched south along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and remained encamped for a considerable time at a camp called "Camp Negley," in honor of the brigade commander. While here the Seventy-seventh was detached from the brigade and assigned to the Fifth Brigade of the division commanded by General Alexander McD. McCook, the other regiments of the brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas J. Wood) being the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana and the Thirty-fourth Illinois. This

brigade, with the army of General Buell, marched southward into Tennessee, and arrived at Nashville on the 2d of March, 1862. Soon afterwards the Seventy-seventh, with the other forces of General Buell, continued the southward march, moving towards a point on the Tennessee River, where the forces of General Grant and the Confederate army under General Albert Sidney Johnston were approaching each other, and where, on Sunday, the 6th of April, they joined in the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing. On the evening of the 5th (the same time when the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, arrived in front of Yorktown) the advance of General Buell's corps reached Savannah (nine miles below Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee), and bivouacked there for the night. On the following morning Buell heard the roar of the distant battle, and hurried his troops forward with all possible speed. The division of General William Nelson led the advance, and pushed on without halt until late in the afternoon, when it reached the right bank of the Tennessee, opposite the place where General Grant's hard-pressed battalions were engaged in the desperate fight, contesting every inch of ground, yet slowing retiring towards the river. When the succoring division came up opposite the scene of conflict, its brave yet rough old commander sent an aide across to report to General Grant, with this message: "Tell him," said he, "that General Nelson is here with ten thousand *fighting* men and no d—d cowards!" this last remark being caused by the sight of a large number of fugitives from the fight skulking behind the bluff bank of the river. "Tell General Nelson," said General Grant to the aide, "that our men seem to be doing pretty well; but we shall be glad to see him over here." The division was promptly crossed and placed in position, enabling the Union forces to hold their ground firmly against the last desperate assaults of the Confederates. During the night the gunboats in the river kept up an incessant cannonade, throwing their huge shells over the heads of the men of Grant's army and into the Confederate lines beyond. In the morning of the 7th the battle was renewed, and the Confederate forces were driven back at all points, though they held their ground most stubbornly and fought for hours with the greatest desperation. Other troops of Buell's command had arrived in the mean time, and among them the brigade in which was the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, which came up by steamboat from Savannah. At about nine o'clock in the morning it marched upon the field, and was immediately under fire. For six hours after its arrival the battle raged with the greatest fury. The regiment repelled a desperate assault of cavalry, and was in the front line in the final charge which drove the enemy from the field and ended the conflict.

For about a week after the battle the regiment remained on the field near Pittsburgh Landing, then moved several miles to a new camp. About four weeks later it moved with the army towards the enemy's strong position at Corinth, Miss., in the expectation of a general attack upon the works at that place; but they were occupied without resistance, the Confederates having evacuated. Upon the fall of Corinth, General Buell's army marched back to Nashville; the Seventy seventh, with its brigade, passing the entire summer on the route, which was from Corinth up the valley of the Tennessee to Bridgeport, Ala., thence northward, by way of Stevenson, Cowan, Decherd, Manchester and Murfreesborough, to the capital. Here it had little rest, being ordered northward on the rapid march with Buell's forces to intercept the Confederate General Bragg, who was marching on Louisville, Ky. Buell's forces arrived on the 26th of September, and on the following day the Seventy-seventh encamped in the suburbs of the city.

On the arrival of General Buell's army at Louisville, General Bragg faced his forces southward, and marched back towards Tennessee. Buell followed with his army, leaving Louisville on the 1st of October. The Seventy-seventh, moving with the left wing, passed through Stanford and Nicholsville, Ky., skirmishing with the enemy at Claysville, Lawrenceburg and other places, but not being present at the general engagement near Perryville, October 8th. It reached Nashville, Tenn., in

the last part of October, and remained there and in that vicinity for two months, taking part in a minor engagement at Lavergne on the 27th of November. On the 26th of December it moved with the army towards Murfreesborough, near which town the great battle of Stone River was fought on the 31st of December and 1st and 2d of January. The Seventy-seventh was on the left of the division of General R. W. Johnson, which occupied the extreme right of the army, the position of the regiment being partly in a cedar thicket and partly in a cotton-field, with the enemy near and directly in front. In this position it lay during the night of Tuesday, December 30th. The battle was opened by Hardee's (left) corps of the Confederate army, which made a furious assault soon after daylight on the 31st, while the battery horses of Johnson's division were being taken to water. In a few minutes twenty-seven guns out of Johnson's five batteries were in the hands of the Confederates, and the three divisions of Johnson, Davis and Sheridan (comprising McCook's army corps) were in retreat in some disorder across the cotton-field towards the shelter of a cedar wood in the rear. The Seventy-seventh, with some other troops, rallied, made a counter-charge and recaptured the guns of Edgerton's battery, which, however, were soon after again taken by the enemy, and the regiment, compelled to relinquish its temporary advantage, was finally driven across the field, and through the woods to the vicinity of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where the troops were rallied and a new line established by the commanding general, Rosecrans. This line, strengthened by slight breast-works, was held through the day against repeated attacks by the enemy. Several attacks were also made on Thursday, January 1st, and the artillery fire was incessant during that day; but no very decided advantage was gained on either side. The forenoon of Friday passed in comparative quiet; but about the middle of the afternoon the Confederates attacked with great fury on the left of Rosecrans' line, gaining an advantage at first, charging across Stone River, and causing the Union troops to recoil at that point; but they rallied at once and drove the enemy back across the stream. From that time the conflict raged until after dark, resulting in the complete rout of the Confederates, who retreated through the town of Murfreesborough and along the turnpike road towards Shelbyville.

Through the entire battle of Stone River the Seventy-seventh behaved with great gallantry and steadiness, for which it was highly complimented by General Rosecrans. Soon after the battle it encamped near Murfreesborough, where it remained until the general advance of the Army of the Cumberland, June 24, 1863. In the advance a Confederate division (Cleburne's) was found in a strong position at Liberty Gap, where a heavy fight resulted on the 24th and 25th, ending in the retreat of the enemy. The Seventy-seventh was one of the charging regiments, and sustained severe loss in the engagement.

The enemy retired to a strongly-intrenched line at Tullahoma, but evacuated it on the approach of the Union army, and retreated to Bridgeport, Ala., and thence into Northern Georgia. The Union army followed in pursuit, the Seventy-seventh with its division arriving at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River, on the 31st of August. Crossing the river, it moved to Trenton, Ga., thence up Lookout Valley to Valley Head, then across the mountain to Broomtown Valley, on the road to Rome, Ga.; but before reaching the latter place the progress of the column was arrested by the intelligence that the enemy was menacing the left of General Rosecrans' army, with the evident intention of giving battle to that part of the line (which was separated from the extreme right and more than thirty miles from it) and of making a desperate attempt to re-occupy Chattanooga; and, finally, that Longstreet's corps, having been detached from the Army of Northern Virginia, was already on the south side of the Savannah River, and moving by rail, with all possible speed, to join Bragg's army at Lafayette, Ga. Upon receipt of this intelligence the Seventy-seventh, with its division and the other commands of the Union army, moved rapidly back over the mountain and down the valley by the same route over

which the advance had been made, and again crossing the mountain lower down towards the Tennessee, entered the valley known as McLemore's Cove on the 17th of September. After some fighting at that place, the Seventy-seventh, with its division, moved by way of Dug Gap, Pond Spring and Gordon's Mills, and arrived on the field of Chickamauga on Saturday, the 19th of September, and soon afterwards became hotly engaged in the great battle which was fought there on that and the following day by the Union army under General Rosecrans and the Confederate forces under Bragg, reinforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia.

Near the close of the first day's fight at Chickamauga the regiment charged, with its brigade (Willich's), and gallantly drove the enemy in its front, but in the exultation of the moment advanced too far, and while in that exposed position, just at dark, was attacked by a heavy body of the enemy (who had been reinforced at that point). The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois, being in the most advanced and exposed position, fought desperately against overwhelming odds; but after a hand-to-hand struggle in the twilight gloom they were overpowered, and seventy enlisted men of the Seventy-seventh taken prisoners, as were also several of the company officers and all the field officers of the regiment, who remained prisoners till May 1, 1864. Many of the privates of the regiment who were captured in this fight died in the prison-pen of Andersonville.

The remnant of the regiment (those who escaped capture in the evening of the 19th) fought in the battle of the second day at Chickamauga under command of Captain Joseph J. Lawson, of Company C. The battle resulted in defeat to the Union army, and on Saturday night (September 20th) the Seventy-seventh, with the other commands, withdrew from the field of disaster to Rossville, Ga., and from there, on Monday night and the early morning of Tuesday, retreated to Chattanooga.

After Chickamauga the regiment saw no more of fighting during the year 1863. In October it moved from Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee, and marching by the "Bob White road" to Jasper, Tenn., where it arrived on the 26th. Thence, crossing the Tennessee to Shellmound, it moved up the river to Whiteside's, Ga., where it remained during the winter, and where a considerable number of the men re-enlisted as veterans, and the strength of the command was largely increased by recruits from Pennsylvania.

In the spring and summer campaign of 1864 the Seventy-seventh fought at Tunnel Hill on the 7th of May, at Rocky Face Ridge on the 8th, in several minor engagements from the 9th to the 13th, at Resaca, Dallas, Ga., at New Hope Church, at Kingston, Ga., at Kenesaw Mountain (where it lost heavily in killed and wounded), and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th. It also fought in the subsequent actions around Atlanta, including the battles of Lovejoy's Station and Jonesborough.

After the fall of Atlanta, when the Confederate army under General Hood suddenly crossed the Chattahoochee into Alabama and marched towards Nashville, with the evident intention of assaulting and capturing that city, General Sherman detached a strong force from his army at Atlanta, and placed it under command of General George H. Thomas, with orders to march in pursuit of Hood, give him battle and thwart his designs. The force was composed of the Twenty-third Corps (General Schofield) and Stanley's (Fourth) Corps, of which latter the Seventy-seventh was a part. The regiment arrived on the 3d of November at Pulaski, Tenn. About the 25th it moved to Columbia, where the enemy was found in heavy force and strongly posted. A severe engagement resulted, in which, on the 29th, the Seventy-seventh took a conspicuous part. During the following night the regiment moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it fought bravely in the great battle of the 30th, being at one time almost entirely surrounded by the enemy, but escaping from its exposed position by the exercise of the highest soldierly qualities. Again, in the great and decisive battle of Nashville, the Seventy-seventh took a prominent part in charging the Confederate works on the 15th of December, and on the following day exhibited

still greater gallantry in attacking one of the enemy's strongest positions, moving forward under a most destructive fire of canister, capturing a battery and driving the Confederates in its front in utter and irretrievable rout. The loss of the regiment in this battle was heavy in killed and wounded, among the former being Lieutenant Alexander T. Baldwin, of Company C.

The Confederate army, completely defeated and routed at Nashville, fled southward into Alabama. Among the Union forces which pursued was the Seventy-seventh, which marched rapidly to Huntsville, Ala., but there abandoned the pursuit and remained through the succeeding winter. About the middle of March, 1865, it marched to East Tennessee, where it was joined by five new companies. About the last of April the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. In June it left Nashville, and passing down the Mississippi by boat to New Orleans, went into camp at Plaine Chalmette (General Jackson's old battle-ground of 1815), where it remained nearly a month; then embarked and proceeded by sea to Indianola, Texas, arriving there on the 27th of July, and immediately afterwards marching to Green Lake. Afterwards it moved to a camp near Victoria. It remained in Texas until the early part of December, 1865, when it moved to Indianola, where the men were embarked, and proceeded by sea to Philadelphia. Arriving there on the 16th of January, 1866, they were duly disbanded, and returned to their homes and the vocations of civil life.

REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The members of this band first enlisted in Company C, and remained a part of that organization from October 29th to 1st of November. All were discharged by General Order January, 1862.

George W. Monroe, leader, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

John J. Arndt, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Henry Haas, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

A. Worley Monroe, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Daniel Nagle, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Lewis W. Orwan, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township.

Jacob D. Shure, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool..

William A. Shuman, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

Samuel M. Shuler, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

George C. Welzer, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Liverpool.

William A. Zinn, musician, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Newport.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, and was organized at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, under command of the gallant Colonel William Sirwell, of Armstrong County, (who died in the autumn of 1885 at his home in Kittanning.) The regiment left the State in October of that year, and joined the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, being assigned to duty in the brigade of General James S. Negley, in the division of General A. McD. McCook. The record of the old Seventy-eighth is a brilliant one. During the summer of 1862 it was employed in guard, picket and skirmish duty in Tennessee, and in the latter part of the time, and during the fall of the same year, it formed a part of the force with which General Negley held Nashville against the frequent attacks of the Confederates, while the Army of the Cumberland was absent confronting General Bragg, in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. In that service it fought at Lavergne, Tenn. (October 7th), and in several minor engagements. It remained besieged in Nashville until October 26th, when the advance of General Rosecrans' army made its appearance on the opposite side of the Cumberland, and the isolated garrison was relieved. The regiment joined the army moving south and fought desperately in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. It was also slightly engaged at Tullahoma, and it fought with some loss in the action at Dug Gap, Ga., September 11th. In the great battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, it was hotly engaged, with heavy loss. It also participated in the battles of the 23d, 24th and 25th of November

at Mission Ridge and along Chattanooga Creek. In the campaign of 1864, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the Seventy-eighth fought in the battles at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. From the latter point it was ordered back to Tennessee, and fought at Pulaski on the 27th of September, and afterwards moved south, to Alabama, against the Confederate cavalry forces then threatening that section. On its return it reached Nashville October 17th, a few days after its term of service had expired. It was then relieved of duty, and, in accordance with orders, returned to Pennsylvania, where it was mustered out at Kittanning on the 4th of November.

When the regiment left Tennessee its re-enlisted veterans, and the recruits which had joined it, remained at Nashville, and to these the Governor of Pennsylvania added eight new companies, which were mustered in, preserving the number of the Seventy-eighth Regiment and bringing its strength up to the minimum standard.

COMPANY C,[1] MIFFLIN COUNTY.—In one of these companies (D, recruited in Cumberland County) there were a considerable number of men from Perry and Juniata Counties, while another of the new companies (mustered in February, 1865, and commanded by Captain A. B. Selheimer) was made up wholly of men recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin County. A roll of this company is here given, viz.:

A. B. Selheimer, captain, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John S. McEwen, first lieutenant, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel Eisenbise, second lieutenant, mustered in February 20, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Chas. H. Henderson, first sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph S. Waream, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Matthew P. Stroup, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Wm. H. Kitting, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Saml. Chesnut, sergeant, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

James Luker, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal June 3, 1865; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George W. Snyder, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

William H. Felix, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Robert S. Rowe, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

David B. Weber, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Chas. Miller, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Wm. W. Hamaker, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Thos. J. Enney, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Gustin P. Rider, corporal, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

James H. Jacobs, musician, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph H. Alter, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John Adams, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 21, 1865.

Simon J. Arnold, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 16, 1865.

Knox P. Allebach, private, mustered in Febuary 24, 1865, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Bearly, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John A. Brought, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Dickson Broom, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

[1] New company assigned March, 1865.

Thomas Boyden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Josiah W. Cook, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph A. Comfort, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George E. Conner, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

Samuel M. Comfort, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

Henry Dasher, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Jones P. Deihl, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Brice B. Drake, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

Banks Dreese, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

William H. Fetzer, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph A. Ficthorn, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George W. Freeburn, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

William W. Fear, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Elmer S. Fear, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel W. Ford, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1865.

Jeremiah Friend, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

Martin Gezette, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Stephen P. Gregory, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George W. Hart, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Gilbert Hogle, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John L. Himes, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by Special Order, date unknown.

James P. Hamaker, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Sebastian Hineman, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year, mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel Hess, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Michael Jackson, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.

Thomas C. Jones, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

Daniel J. Kraft, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Frederick R. Kerd, private, mustered in February 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Thomas Lowmiller, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Charles F. Little, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.

Adam Lotz, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 15, 1865.

Charles Mitchell, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order September 8, 1865.

James Morrison, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Daniel D. Mattren, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph A. Miller, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel F. Morrison, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel A. Marks, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Levi A. Menzer, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 12, 1865.

James H. May, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.

William S. May, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

James R. McCoy, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Daniel C. McGregor, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John F. Nighthart, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.

Joseph M. Owens, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.

Joseph B. Orner, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

Ephraim B. Penebaker, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George A. Peters, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John Price, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

S. A. Porterfield, private, mustered in February 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Elias Price, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Samuel J. Ramsey, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.

William W. Ramsey, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lewis H. Riden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Samuel Riddle, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Joseph Rager, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 23, 1865.

William C. Riden, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.

James Rothrock, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1865.

George A. Snyder, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

George W. Smithers, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Theo. B. Smith, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John Singleton, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

George W. Stevens, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Robert A. Smithers, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

H. J. Steinbarger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Abraham D. Shull, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 28, 1865.

Thompson Shimp, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John S. Speese, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Daniel Switzer, private, mustered in February 15, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order August 21, 1865.

Charles G. Shields, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Jeremiah Shingler, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Christopher Shingler, private, mustered in February 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

James W. Smith, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

James B. Stackpole, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865.

Josiah Saeger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year.

Gideon M. Tice, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order May 17, 1865.

McConnell Thomas, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Obediah L. Umbarger, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob A. Vanzandt, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Edmund B. Waream, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John A. Waream, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Henry Whithoff, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Lafayette Webb, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Thaddeus B. Webb, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

Daniel D. Wolfkill, private, mustered in February 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

John Zeigler, private, mustered in February 18, 1865, one year; mustered out with company September 11, 1865.

COMPANY D.—Two privates—Cloyd C. Bender and Daniel Eshelman—of this company were from Greenwood township, Perry County.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

A few men from Perry County were in Company K of this regiment, viz.:

John Deitrick, first lieutenant, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

David O. Ritter, first sergeant, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; commissioned second lieutenant June 23, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

J. J. Sponenberger, sergeant, mustered in March 3, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 20, 1865.

C. R. Buffington, sergeant, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 3, 1865.

Henry Derr, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; promoted to lieutenant June 2, 1865; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

Peter Derr, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, three years; residence, Liverpool; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

John Ditty, corporal, mustered in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Buffalo township; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Ninety-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise designated as the Ninth Cavalry, embraced in its organization one company recruited entirely in Perry County, with detachments of men of that county in Companies B, G, H, L and M. Quite large detachments of Juniata and Mifflin County men were also enlisted in the regiment, those of the last-named county being most numerous in Company L.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where it was organized in the fall of 1861, under command of Colonel Edward C. Williams, of Harrisburg. On the 20th of November it left Camp Cameron and proceeded by rail to Pittsburgh, and thence by steamboat on the Ohio River to Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, Ky., where it went into camp. In January, 1862, it moved into Kentucky, and went into camp at Green River, where it remained several weeks. It was then divided into three battalions (respectively under command of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and Major Jordan), which were posted in different parts of the State for protection against guerrillas, particularly those commanded by General John H. Morgan, who were then raiding and committing depredations in every direction. In the early part of March the three battalions were ordered to Tennessee. At Gallatin, in that State, on the 4th of May, Major Jordan's battalion fought Morgan's forces, capturing two hundred and ninety-one of the command, and putting the rest to rout. The same battalion again fought Morgan at Spring Creek on the 14th of May, and on the 6th of June was engaged at Moore's Hill, Ky., with a force of Confederate cavalry under Colonel Hamilton. Again, on the 9th of July, the major's battalion became sharply engaged at Tompkinsville, Ky., with a force of two thousand men under Morgan. Its loss in this battle was twenty-four killed and wounded and nineteen taken prisoners, while the losses of Morgan's command were nearly ten times as great.

Early in August, 1862, when a large Confederate force under General Kirby Smith was advancing through Kentucky for the purpose of attacking Cincinnati, the three battalions of the Ninth were reunited at Lebanon, Ky. After the battle of Richmond, Ky., the Ninth Cavalry did gallant service, fighting continually while covering the rear of the retreating division of General William Nelson. The regiment reached Louisville when the Confederate army of General Bragg and the Union army under General Buell were approaching that city, each striving to reach it in advance of the other. Buell was successful, and upon his arrival at Louisville Bragg turned back and marched his

army towards Tennessee. Buell's army followed in pursuit, leaving Louisville October 1st, the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry Regiments leading the advance to Perryville, Ky., where a general battle was fought on the 8th. The Pennsylvania and Michigan cavalry regiments fought the Confederate infantry and held them at bay until the arrival of McCook's (Union) corps. The loss of the regiment at Perryville was thirty-seven killed and wounded.

After the battle of Perryville the Ninth was ordered to Louisville, where horses were furnished to those of the men who had been dismounted, amounting to more than half the regiment. It then moved with the Second Michigan to Nicholasville, and thence, in the latter part of December, to and across the Cumberland Mountains, crossing the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers (by swimming the horses), and reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, where, on the 1st of January, they fought (dismounted) a heavy force of cavalry belonging to the command of General Humphrey Marshall, capturing over one hundred prisoners, and succeeding in burning the railway bridge. Again the regiment fought about three hundred of the enemy's cavalry at the railway crossing of the Holston River, capturing the entire Confederate force, and burning the bridge and a long trestle-work at that place. The loss of the Ninth in this action was thirty-one killed and wounded.

From the Holston River the Ninth, with the rest of the cavalry force, retreated across the Cumberland Mountains, pursued by Marshall's Confederate troops, but avoided battle, and reached Nicholasville, Ky, on the 13th of January, 1863. Soon after the regiment went to Louisville to remount, and thence proceeded to Nashville, arriving February 6th. From Nashville it moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it was engaged with a brigade of Forrest's cavalry on the 9th. During the remainder of the month the Ninth, with the Second Michigan, remained in that vicinity, hovering along the front and flanks of General Van Dorn's Confederate cavalry corps, always on the move, and frequently making feints or real attacks on parts of the enemy's line, and by these means completely deluding both Van Dorn and Forrest into the belief that they were confronted by a body of Union cavalry fully equal in strength to that of their combined forces, which numbered more than nine thousand men. On the 4th of March the Ninth was engaged in a pitched battle with a strong force of the enemy's cavalry about four miles from Franklin, losing sixty-three killed and wounded in a fight of more than five hours' duration. On the 5th the Ninth, in conjunction with other Union cavalry and a strong body of infantry under Colonel Coburn, of Indiana, was again engaged with the enemy, making a most gallant sabre-charge, and captured more than two hundred prisoners; but the fight ended in a victory for the enemy, who took more than three thousand five hundred prisoners of the Union infantry. For its gallantry in this action the Ninth was highly complimented in orders by General Rosecrans.

During the summer campaign of 1863 the regiment (then composing a part of General Stanley's cavalry division) fought at Shelbyville, Tenn. (making a desperate charge and capturing several hundred prisoners and a field battery); at Elk River, Tenn., and at Cowan, Tenn., where it took more than two hundred prisoners. From there it moved, by way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., across Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain, into Georgia. It fought the enemy's cavalry at Lafayette, in that State, on the 16th of September, taking a large number of prisoners, and at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th, it did such good service as elicited the commendation of General Thomas in general orders. During the succeeding winter the regiment was constantly on duty in East Tennessee, where most of the men re-enlisted and received the usual "veteran furlough," returning from Pennsylvania to Louisville with a large number of recruits.

When the Confederate guerrilla chief, John H. Morgan, made his last raid northward, the Ninth moved from Louisville to Frankfort, Ky., and held that place, delaying Morgan's force and compelling it to fall back to Pound

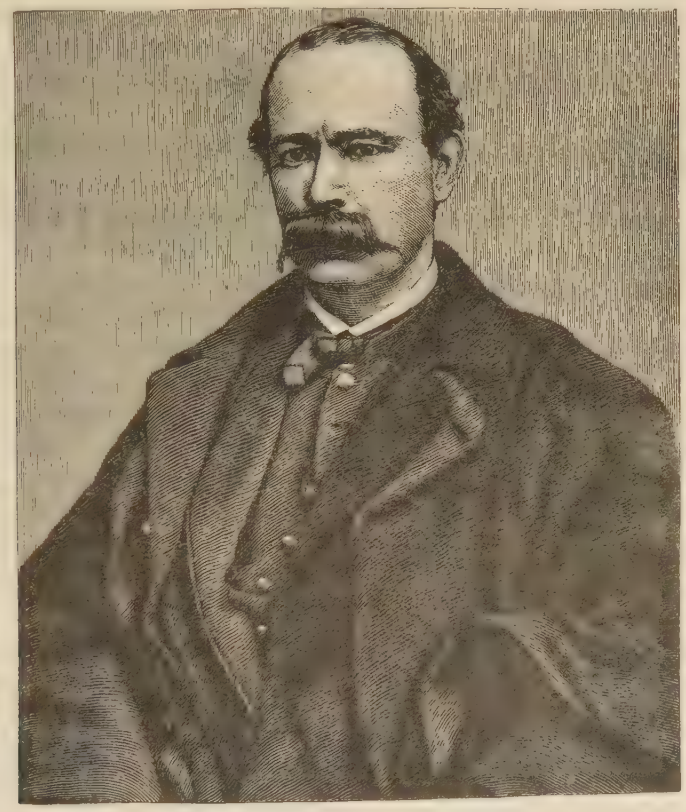
Gap, where it was attacked and defeated by General Burbridge. Afterwards the regiment moved to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga. From there it moved back to McMinnville in pursuit of the Confederate cavalry under General Wheeler. On the 6th of September, at a point a few miles east of Murfreesborough, on the McMinnville road, it fought a brigade of Wheeler's command, charging with the sabre, defeating the enemy and taking nearly three hundred prisoners. From that field it took part in the pursuit of Williams' Confederate brigade to Sparta, Tenn., where Williams' men dispersed and took to the mountains. For its service in this campaign the Ninth was commended in orders by Generals Steadman and Van Cleve.

The regiment then moved to join the army of General Sherman in Georgia. On the 16th of November it fought at Lovejoy's, Ga., capturing three hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Afterwards it fought the forces of the cavalry general, Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., at Bear Creek (where the regiment lost ninety-six killed and wounded), at Waynesborough, at Louisville, Ga., at Buck Head Church and at various other places, where it always fought on the side of victory. It reached Savannah on the 21st of December. A month later it moved northward with the army into South Carolina (crossing the Savannah at Sister's Ferry), fought the forces of Wheeler and Wade Hampton at Blacksville and Aiken, passed through Columbia, the capital of the State, fought at Lexington, crossed the Catawba at Rocky Mount, moved through Rockingham to Fayetteville, N. C., fought the enemy in the battle of Averysborough March 16th (where it was engaged for eight hours and lost one-tenth of its force), and in the great battle of Bentonville on the 19th. After that battle it moved to Goldsboro, N. C., whereit remained resting and refitting till the 9th of April, when it moved towards Raleigh, fighting a heavy battle with the enemy's cavalry on the 11th and arriving at the State capital on the 13th, passing through the town and moving out on the Hillsborough road, where, on the same day, it met a force of Wheeler's cavalry and defeated it, pursuing it to Morrisville and there fighting and utterly routing him. On this day the Ninth received a flag of truce, which brought a letter from the Confederate commander, General Johnston, to General Sherman, proposing a surrender of the Southern army. A detachment of the Ninth escorted General Sherman when he advanced to meet General Johnston to arrange the terms of surrender. The terms were agreed on, the surrender made accordingly and the war thus ended—the Ninth Cavalry being engaged in the last battle fought east of the Mississippi in the great conflict. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 18th of July, 1865.

General Edward C. Williams, son of Charles Williams (who died 1835) and Rebecca Adams (who died 1849), was born February 10, 1820, in Philadelphia. His father was a native of Philadelphia, and his mother of Mount Holly, N. J., of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, then organized under the Lancasterian system. He learned the trade of a bookbinder with Jacob Snyder, completing it with R. P. Desilver. Shortly after completing his trade he came to Harrisburg and became a member of the firm of Clyde & Williams, bookbinders and stationers. For several years they bound the official documents of the State, and also published several important works. Upon the call for volunteers for the Mexican War, in December, 1846, General Williams raised a company called the Cameron Guards, which was accepted, and formed part of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Previous to his going to Mexico he was connected with the old Dauphin Guards, one of the finest military organizations of the State, and he was in service during the Philadelphia riots in 1844. When Captain Williams presented the roll of his company to Governi Shunk, he refused to accept his company, because it was not a regular organization. Through the earnest solicitation of Colonel James Ross Snowden, General Purviance, Hon. Jesse Miller, secretary of the commonwealth, and others, the Governor yielded, and finally accepted the company.

The Cameron Guards left Harrisburg Decem-

ber 26, 1846 (numbering one hundred and seventeen men), fully equipped, for Pittsburgh *via* Chambersburg. From Chambersburg they marched the entire distance, arriving at Pittsburgh the fourth day, traveling one hundred and fifty miles over the mountains through fifteen inches of snow. At Pittsburgh, they were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Field, U. S. A., January 2, 1847, and embarked on a steamer for New Orleans, arriving there in about five days. Here they encamped on the historic battle-field where General Jackson defeated the British January 8, 1815. From here they embarked on sailing vessels destined for Lobas Island in the Gulf of Mexico. They were forty-one days on the passage, encountering northeast storms, and it was supposed that all had gone down. During this voyage the smallpox made its appearance, and all save Captain Williams took it in a mild form. Not being allowed to land at Lobas, they would have greatly suffered had not Captain Samuel D. Karns, the sutler, and Captain George D. Lauman, at the risk of arrest and punishment, gratuitously supplied the wants of the Cameron Guards. As soon as they were all restored to health the command left for Vera Cruz, arriving there the evening of the capture and surrender, May 29, 1847. On the 8th day of April the Cameron Guards started with the army of General Scott towards the city of Mexico, and at the village of Plan del Rio, near the mountain-pass of Cerro Gordo, they encountered and defeated the Mexicans under General Santa Anna. At Jalapa the Cameron Guards and other Pennsylvania troops halted until the arrival of General Cadwallader. In the March to Puebla, Captain Williams' company was among the advance. At La Hoya pass they occupied the hill on the right until



E. C. Williams

the entire army passed that point. They were then ordered to the front one-fourth of a mile on the main road, where they encountered over two hundred Mexicans, killing a number and recapturing a number of horses belonging to the celebrated Texan Ranger, Captain Walker. Advancing to the right, Captain Williams met Lieutenant Cochran, of the Voltigeurs, with two mounted howitzers; moving along together, they encountered Captain Walker and his men. The Cameron Guards "went in with a yell" and assisted to defeat five times their number of Mexicans, pursuing them as far as Los Vegas. On the approach of General Childs he rode up to Captain Williams and said, "Captain, didn't we show the mustangs how to fight guerrilla?" May 15th, Captain Williams' company and Captain Winder's company, of First Artillery, reached Puebla. The inhabitants flocking to see the troops were disappointed by the plain blue, which greatly contrasted with the gaudy Mexican uniform. In the beginning of August General Scott, with ten thousand men, resumed his toilsome march over steep ascents to the crest of the Cordilleras. Rapidly descending, the army soon reached Ayotla, only fifteen miles from the capital. At the commencement of the bombardment of the citadel of Chapultepec, Captain Williams, with two companies, was thrown into a ditch, where they remained a day and a night, protecting Drum's battery, until the Second Pennsylvania, New York and South Carolina regiments came along. Captain Williams' company took their place in line to join the storming party on Chapultepec. The firing was terrific. The Second Pennsylvania crossed the field and ditches by flank and reaching the wall in good order, passed through the breach in the wall made by Drum's battery; advancing up the hill in the face of a galling fire under command of Major Brindle (Colonel Geary being wounded), they were over the ditch and in the castle almost at the same moment that General Pillow's command was. Captain Samuel Montgomery and Captain E. C. Williams raised the first American flag on the citadel of Chapultepec, and kept it flying there until General Scott rode up the causeway to the citadel. In this gallant charge the Cameron Guards lost eighteen men in killed and wounded, and Captain Williams received a slight wound in the shoulder. His company fought valiantly until the city of Mexico surrendered. Captain Williams had the honor of being made officer of the day, and raised the same flag which had been raised at Chapultepec on the citadel of Mexico, and the troops saluted and cheered it as they passed by. Subsequently, in the United States Senate, a resolution was offered to present a sword to Captain Brooks, of the regular army, for raising the first American flag in the city of Mexico; but it failed, from the fact that a statement was presented by General Quitman, Colonel Geary and others, to the effect that the first flag raised in the city was by a company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Why Colonel Geary should have said "a company of the regiment," when he saw Captain Williams raise the colors of the Union, is unaccountable. "Honor to whom honor is due."

The Cameron Guards went out with one hundred and seventeen men and returned with only thirty-two. When they returned to Harrisburg in July, 1848, the citizens turned out *en masse* to welcome the gallant survivors of that brave band. Upon Captain Williams' return from Mexico, he was elected as an Independent (in 1850) sheriff of Dauphin County, serving the full term.

When the Rebellion broke out Governor Curtin directed General Williams (who had been commissioned brigadier-general of Dauphin County militia) to organize Camp Curtin. He had the honor of being *the first volunteer mustered into service for the defense of the Union.* After organizing Camp Curtin he also organized Camp Slifer, at Chambersburg. He commanded a brigade during the three months' service; was with Patterson in the Shenandoah, and was subsequently mustered out at Washington City. He was then appointed by President Lincoln, through Secretary of War Simon Cameron, colonel of the Lochiel Cavalry, and directed to raise twenty-four companies of that branch of the service, which he accomplished in a very short time. It was a difficult task to handle three battalions of raw cavalry, but he soon got his command into excellent drill and discipline.

He went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., and exchanged his Pennsylvania horses for good Kentucky stock. He was ordered to the front under General Buell. At Green River he was directed to take the advance. After the fall of Fort Donelson his command was distributed over Kentucky and Tennessee. His own regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, became popular in consequence of their discipline and good behavior. He was at Henderson when Buell and Bragg marched into Kentucky; was ordered to Louisville without delay, and went from thence to Crab Orchard, where he prevented Kirby Smith's cavalry from entering Kentucky at that point.

After the War of the Rebellion he was appointed an assistant United States assessor, and continued to hold the appointment until the office was abolished. Through his exertions the funds were raised with which the monument was erected at Harrisburg to the memory of the soldiers of Dauphin County who fell in the War of the Rebellion. Colonel Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, General Williams and Major John Brady were appointed commissioners to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers that fell in the Mexican War. A great portion of the burden of the erection of the monument on Capital Hill fell to the lot of General Williams. He superintended the work, and all his labor was bestowed without compensation.

He came to Chapman, Union township, Snyder County, in the year 1871, where he engaged in merchandising. He is extensively engaged in handling bark, ties, grain, fish and salt, and always keeps on hand a stock of general merchandise. He has been postmaster since 1872 to this date. He was twice married,—first, January 16, 1843, to Selina Hetzel, daughter of John Hetzel, of Harrisburg, who died May 1865, at Harrisburg; June 5, 1873, he married Mrs. A. E. Hetzel. At their elegant home General and Mrs. Williams entertain many friends, for they are "given to hospitality."

The flag which General Williams raised on Chapultepec and the citadel of Mexico was made by ladies of Philadelphia and presented to General Washington, who caused it to be used at the battle of Trenton. It was afterwards presented to Pennsylvania by Dr. Rush, together with a Hessian and English flag captured at Trenton, and kept in the State Library until borrowed by General Williams, and never returned to the library. The day prior to his departure for Mexico, General Williams took it out of the armory and carried it with him. Prior to his departure for the War of the Rebellion he handed the flag to General Curtin, who now has it in his possession carefully framed.

COMPANY A, PERRY COUNTY.—Following is the list of officers and men who served in Company A, Ninety-second Regiment. All served three years, except where otherwise noted.

Griffith Jones, captain, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted to major January 13, 1863.

George J. K. Farrell, captain, mustered in November 22, 1861, three years; promoted from second to first lieutenant; to captain February 6, 1863; discharged November 1, 1863.

John Boal, captain, mustered in August 11, 1863, three years; killed at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Raleigh, section 20, grave 53.

William M. Potter, captain, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant May 21, 1863; to captain June 18, 1865; wounded at Readyville, Tenn., September 6, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Charles Webster, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; resigned November 18, 1861.

Charles A. Appel, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to captain Company F April 6, 1862.

Eugene S. Hendrick, first lieutenant, mustered in December 9, 1861; promoted from quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant; to first lieutenant February 6, 1863; to quartermaster May 22 1863.

Eleazer Michiner, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant May 20, 1865; to first lieutenant June 18, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Thomas D. Griffiths, second lieutenant, mustered in October 7, 1861, three years; promoted from first sergeant Company B May 22, 1863; resigned May 29, 1864.

Samuel H. Schneck, first sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from corporal May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry S. O'Neill, commissary-sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; promoted from corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Jacob H. Low, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John M. Graybill, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James B. Hamersly, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant March 16, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James M. Haney, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Coleman, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private December 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Jos. H. Marshall, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted from private July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry K. Myers, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Company L May 27, 1863.

Thos. J. Foose, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to commissary May 22, 1863.

Henry Kroh, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant February 24, 1864; veteran.

B. H. Branyan, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged July 15, 1865; veteran.

M. B. P. Stewart, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; veteran.

Robert M'Eliget, sergeant, mustered in October 3, 1861.

Henry Haverstick, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William Radamacher, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William G. Sheets, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Rudolph Wire, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Josiah Sweezy, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James W. Kennedy, corporal, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

George W. Pannells, corporal, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865; veteran.

John A. Haney, bugler, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Tilghman Miller, bugler, mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Stephen B. Boyer, bugler, mustered in November 22, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

John A. Gilmore, saddler, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Charles Dixon, farrier, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John H. Noss, blacksmith, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Louis M. Albright, private, mustered in May 23, 1864; died at Mount Olive, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Frederick Albright, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

Samuel Allen, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

John Barrett, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Daniel S. Becktell, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

David K. Buchanan, private, mustered in August 31, 1861; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Augustus Banely, private, mustered in August 30, 1864.

Samuel S. Bellman, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Luke Brass, private, mustered in February 27, 1864, one year.

Samuel Boyer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company October 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Paul Q. Bates, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company April 10, 1865, to date from expiration of term.

Daniel W. Barrack, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John W. Bard, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John Billow, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John Bleasom, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Ferd. I. Benner, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, date unknown.

Michael Coup, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Edwin S. Cassidy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Jeremiah Carroll, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864: discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John B. Dunn, private, mustered in May 26, 1864; captured, date unknown; absent at Parole Camp at muster out.

Hugh Donohugh, private, mustered in August 17, 1864; substitute; prisoner from November 28, 1864, to April 19, 1865; discharged June 20th, to date June 5, 1865.

John Donley, private, mustered in August 17, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Thomas Dailey, private, mustered in September 14, 1863; prisoner from November 18, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order June 7th, to date May 18, 1865.

George F. Emerson, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Sol. B. Ellenthrop, private, mustered in May 14, 1864; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

Augustus Ebert, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; promoted to hospital steward January 1, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin Elright, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864, grave 3823.

Philip Ettine, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., March 19, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section —, grave 86.

Cyrus A Frank, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865, veteran.

Martin Foster, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 13, 1862.

John T. Fritz, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Cornelius Forse, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., March 19, 1863.

Jacob Fenton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

Isaac Grubb, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Lewis F. Gintzer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1864, expiration of term.

James P. Gates, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John W. Greek, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Cyrus Grear, private, mustered in September 5, 1864. one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John T. Galbaugh, private, mustered in May 4, 1864; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.

D. V. Gunderman, private, mustered in August 31, 1864 one year; discharged by General Order June 12 1865.

John M. Grove, private, mustered in September 20, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

William M. D. Haines, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865, veteran.

Ellis T. Hamersly, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; wounded at Carter's Station, December 30, 1862, and at Watauga River, Tenn., January 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Hime, private, mustered in May 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Oscar T. Hoffman, private, mustered in May 23, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

George Hogan, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

John Hite, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured at Crab Orchard, Ky., September 16, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 8, 1863.

Jacob Huggins, private, mustered in August 31, 1864; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Samuel Hamilton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

John Hazzard, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

John Hogan, private, not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Irely, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Ezekiel Jones, private, mustered in May 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Henry C. Jones, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.

Isaac Jones, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

David Kelley, private, mustered in May 26, 1864.

William H. Kauffman, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Carter's Station, Tenn., December 30, 1862; discharged, date unknown.

David Kenely, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Jacob Kirne, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 29, 1862.

Jacob Kemmerer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

Peter S. Lesh, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

William Liddick, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James Leedy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 9, 1865; veteran.

W. H. Lamberton, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

Samuel B. Linn, private, mustered in August 4, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Abraham W. Long, private, mustered in August 31, 1864; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.

John H. Lowe, private, mustered in May 13, 1864; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.

John W. Liddick, private. mustered in October 3, 1861; killed at Mifflin, Pa., April 24, 1864; veteran.

Henry H. Mertz, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Victor Matauer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John Mountz, private, mustered in May 17, 1864; mustered out with company June 18, 1865.

John Masonhimer, private, mustered in June 20, 1864; discharged by General Order July 18, 1865.

John S. Musser, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; discharged by General Order July 15, 1865.

William Mutzebaugh, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Louis E. Murry, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Chas. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

David H. Miller, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged, date, unknown, for wounds received at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863.

Michael Mott, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; prisoner from October 8, 1864, to April 21, 1865; discharged by General Order June 16th, to date from May 6, 1865.

John Mitchell, private, mustered in October 3, 1861.

John S. McClintock, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Robert McDonald, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Isaac McCoy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; prisoner from November 18, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by General Order June 7th, to date May 18, 1865; veteran.

Robt. S. McCann, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged by Special Order June 6, 1865; veteran.

E. McConnagha, private, mustered in September 25, 1864; captured at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865; veteran.

Alexander McCoy, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; captured; died at Goldsborough, N. C., date unknown; veteran.

William McClintock, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, date unknown.

Robert Nixon, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 18, 1862.

Joseph Omer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

A. Davis Owens, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.

Lazarus Phillips, private, mustered in November 22, 1864; captured at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Hiram Potter, private, mustered in September 4, 1864, one year; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Solomon P. Palmer, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Noah Parks, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Reuben M. Pines, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 23, 1861.

Robert Pannell, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

George B. Parsons, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade; date unknown.

William Rose, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

George River, private, mustered in May 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Ephraim Rice, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1862.

Thomas C. Reynolds, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1863.

Daniel W. Ricedaurff, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at New Market, Ky., November 9, 1862.

John Shingler, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Richard N. Sager, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Albert Shaw, private, mustered in June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Peter S. Shuman, private, mustered in May 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

John Stutzholtz, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year.

Reuben Sherer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 4, 1864.

Michael Smith, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

David R. Shibley, private, mustered in September 25, 1864; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Israel E. Shaeffer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

David Showers, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864.

John H. Stodter, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Litchfield, Ky., April 9, 1862.

George Smith, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

George Seesholtz, private, mustered in August 24, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph A. Thompson, private, mustered in October 31, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John M. Tolland, private, mustered in October 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 7, 1861.

Sidney Tallant, private, mustered in August 6, 1864, one year; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 27, 1865.

Christian Volzer, private, mustered in October 3, 1861, one year; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

George W. Wert, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James R. Willey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., November 22, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Hiram Wellman, private, mustered in April 29, 1864; captured, date unknown; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Frederick Walter, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

Josiah Winters, private, mustered in October 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

Josiah Wright, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 15, 1865.

William T. Willey, private, mustered in September 14, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

William Wells, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Robert Wilson, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; died at Springfield, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

Isaac I. Winters, private, not on muster-out roll.

John Wilson, private, mustered in September 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Levi Young, private, mustered in October 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Edward G. Yeager, private, mustered in September 30, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

COMPANY B, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company B of the Ninety-second:

Elias Heiney, private, mustered in February 26, 1864, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

William Reed, private, mustered in August 10, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool township; transferred to Company L.

COMPANY C, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company C of the Ninety-second:

George A. Shuinan, second lieutenant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Carroll

township; promoted from private to sergeant October 12, 1861; to first sergeant; to second lieutenant February 6, 1863; to first lieutenant Company H May 22, 1863.

Jacob Coller, first lieutenant, mustered in October 17, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted from regimental commissary-sergeant May 19, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Samuel E. Spohn, first sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Greenpark; promoted to corporal October 12, 1861; to sergeant July 18, 1863; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Jeremiah W. Weibley, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in October 23, 1861, three years; residence, Ickesburg; promoted from corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Samuel P. Gutshall, commissary-sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Jackson township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1865; veteran.

Jacob B. Sheafer, sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Spring township; promoted from corporal December 25, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Samuel W. Fickes, sergeant, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; promoted from corporal June 16, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William R. Firtig, corporal, mustered in August 5, 1863, three years; residence, Millerstown; promoted to corporal May 20, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James P. Cree, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Landisburg; promoted to corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry Baker, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted to corporal December 25, 1864; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Cornelius Baker, corporal, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Saville township; promoted to corporal January 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James A. Anderson, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Andersonburg; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry H. Attig, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Millerstown; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Samuel Baker, private, mustered in September 12, 1864, three years; residence, Saville township; died April 13th, of wounds received at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865.

William S. Linn, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Jerome B. Lahr, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

W. D. Messimer, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Samuel Noll, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Spring township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Jere. Raffensberger, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; discharged December 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Daniel Ricedorff, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; died at Lebanon, Ky., November 9, 1862.

Walter A. Scott, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Walter H. Smeigh, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township; discharged by General Order August 3, 1865; veteran.

David L. Sheafer, private, mustered in September 1, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Sheafer, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Allen Saylor, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Newport; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Simon Stone, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Newport; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

William Stumbaugh, private, mustered in September 27, 1864, three years; residence, Tyrone township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John P. Spohn, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Spring township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Henry L. Tressler, private, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Juniata township; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Reuben Zeigler, private, mustered in July 11, 1864, three years; residence, Oliver township; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1865.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company G of the Ninety-second:

John H. Arnold, private, mustered in November 26, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

Alexander B. Grosh, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Blain; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Aaron H. Ginrich, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; residence, Saville township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Charles Hinebach, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; captured April 21, 1865; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

D. M. Hohenshildt, private, mustered in September 24, 1864, three years; residence, Madison township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

John Jones, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Juniata township; killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865.

George S. Lackey, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Carroll township; discharged by General Order July 25, 1865.

James P. Laird, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, three years; residence, Bloomfield; discharged by General Order July 22, 1865.

COMPANY H, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company H of the Ninety-second:

George A. Shuman, captain, mustered in October 11, 1861, three years; residence, Carroll township; promoted from second sergeant Company C to first sergeant May 22, 1863; to captain August 30, 1864.

Henry Fritz, corporal, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Centre township; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

James P. Cromleigh, corporal, mustered in October 29, 1861, three years; residence, Duncannon; promoted from bugler May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

COMPANY L, PERRY COUNTY.—One man from Perry County served in Company L of the Ninety-second,—

Henry K. Myers, first lieutenant, mustered in October 3, 1861, three years; residence, Newport; promoted from sergeant Company A May 26, 1863; captured at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 18, 1865.

COMPANY M, PERRY COUNTY.—The following men served in Company M of the Ninety-second:

M. Shottsberger, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Jesse Shottsberger, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Edmund Webster, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood township; died on his way home from Wilmington, N. C., 1865.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—(*Continued*).

From the One Hundred and First to the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Militia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

THE One Hundred and First Regiment was raised in the western part of the State in the fall of 1861, and organized at Camp Curtin under command of Colonel Joseph H. Wilson. From that camp, on the 27th of February, 1862, it moved to a camp at Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C. It was attached to the division of General Silas Casey, and on the 28th of March moved by transport to the Virginia Peninsula, where it took active part in the campaign of 1862 under General McClellan. It was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, late in the afternoon, sustaining some loss. At Fair Oaks (May 31 and June 1) it was in the heaviest of the battle, losing one-third its strength in killed and wounded, and a month later it participated in the Seven Days' battle, closing by the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and a stay of about six weeks at that point. In September of the same year it was moved to Suffolk, Va., and later in the fall to Newbern, N. C., where it fought in the battle of December 14th. Its winter-quarters were established at Newbern, and during 1863 and a part of 1864 it remained in North Carolina engaged in the various military operations of that locality, being posted much of the time in a camp at Plymouth. In April (1864) it took part in the siege of Little Washington, and was engaged in the heaviest fighting of the battle of Plymouth, in which last-named encounter (April 20th) nearly the entire regiment were taken prisoners, and a large proportion of them afterwards died in the prison-pens of the South. At

the time of the capture of the main body of the regiment at Plymouth, some of the officers and men were absent on leave and more were sick at Roanoke Island. As the sick recovered and those on leave returned, they (together with about one hundred recruits) were formed into a detachment and placed on duty as a part of the garrison of Roanoke Island, retaining the regimental number and nominal organization, though it was but the skeleton of a regiment. To this skeleton the returning prisoners joined themselves as fast as paroled, and in March, 1865, eight newly-raised companies were nominally added to the organization, but the end of the war came so soon afterwards that no consolidation was effected, and the new companies never actually became a part of the regiment, though they were mustered out of the service with it, at Newbern, on the 25th of June, 1865. Of the new companies referred to, two, commanded respectively by Captains Levi Musser and Cornelius McClellan, were made up of men of Juniata County, with a few from Perry and Mifflin. Rolls of these companies are here given.

COMPANY A,[1] JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the Ninety-Second. (A few of the men were from Mifflin and Perry Counties.)

Levi Musser, captain, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry P. Owens, first lieutenant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John T. Metlin, second lieutenant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Samuel M. Elliott, first sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Goshen, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Frederick Weiman, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William B. Hawk, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Annanias G. Brown, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Kauffman, corporal, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John A. Kauffman, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Frederick Cassel, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jerome F. Wimer, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Robert A. Reynolds, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John N. Copeland, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alexander Patterson, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Marshman, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alpheus Rainier, musician, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Martin B. Bear, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Barton, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Lewis Bond, private, mustered in March, 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac Brubaker, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Philip Cline, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Samuel Cassel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Cassel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

J. H. Cunningham, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George B. Doughman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Earnest Dipple, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

[1] New company assigned March, 1865.

Alfred L. Dalton, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac Etka, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Etka, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Fay, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph File, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John R. M. Fink, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob G. Fink, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Gro, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Theodore Gable, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Orin S. Groninger, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George M. Hess, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Heikes, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel M. Heister, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas B. Hittle, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Haller, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas Hardy, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Houtz, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David P. Kurtz, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Kiser, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Kauffman, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Link, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; died at Roanoke Island, N. C., April 10, 1865.

Joseph C. Leyder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George D. Leatton, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George W. Linthurst, private, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Long, private, mustered in March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Long, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; absent at muster out.

David Louder, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Landis, private, mustered in March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Miller, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Frederick Markley, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas Morrissey, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Evard O. Meloy, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alexander Meloy, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Mahlon, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Hiram McDonald, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Abner McDonald, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George R. Owens, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John S. Oberlin, private, mustered in March 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Armstrong C. Powell, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James B. Ross, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Reese, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Septimus W. Stout, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James B. Souders, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Washington Sheets, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James B. Sheets, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David G. Stewart, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Emanuel Smith, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Luther A. Swope, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jonas Sellers, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Sellers, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Stewart, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John V. Saylor, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alfred Steel, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thaddeus Switzer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Solomon S. Shirk, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Strayer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac Saylor, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

H. Shellenberger, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas W. Trout, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Thomas, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Toy, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel H. Uliel, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John N. Vanormer, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William H. Wise, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles Wareham, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Wagoner, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Wadsworth, private, mustered in March 4, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John H. Whitehead, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Walters, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Winters, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Eli L. Yoder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Yeaman, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Yoder, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Zimmerman, private, mustered in March 8, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

COMPANY C, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company C of the One Hundred and First. This company was mustered in March 18, 1865, and mustered out June 25, 1865:

Captain.

William Fichthorn.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel B. Reber.

Second Lieutenant.

Hubley D. Albright.

Sergeants.

Frank C. Stoughton.
John D. L. Bear.
Jacob L. Worley.
David G. Alter.
Christian H. Kerr.

Corporals.

William H. Cawley.
William H. McCabe.
Jacob Sheaffer.
David M. Suloff.
David James.
Edward Stevens.
Jacob Machamer.
Jonathan Miller.

Musicians.

Elias Yiesley.
Benjamin O. Rudy.

Privates.

Moses Acker.
Enoch Arnold.
Isaiah Barkey.
John Boyle.
Thomas Brackbill.
David A. Cassalt.
David Childs.
Brantly Chalfant.
Adam Chronister.
Amon Chronister.
George P. Derr.
Henry C. Derr.
George Day.
Thomas Dewire.
William Dewire.
Peter Erb.
Jacob L. Fockler.
Moser R. Furman.
Adam Getz.
George F. Goodman.
Frederick Gougler.
William S. Gibbony.
William M. Group.
Howard W. Group.
John A. Gardner.
Joseph Geistwite.
John Hosler.
Thomas J. Henck.
Ephraim Hertzler.
Mark H. Harris.
Samuel Heffner.
John C. Hoffman.
George Hollinger.
James A. Hildebrand.
Cyrus M. Henck.
Obediah Jacobs.
Hiram Jenkins.
Lehman L. Koons.
William Klingman.
John E. Logan.
Joseph E. Long.
Edward Mack.
John E. Mauck.
Peter A. Martz.
John Maister.
Washington S. Myers.
Peter H. Myers.
Howard Miller.
William Makin.
H. B. Mussina.
Hugh McMeen.
John A. McElwee.
Charles McGhee.
Charles A. McKillip.
Alvin Nesbit.
Amos Peters.
George W. Robinson.
John C. Raum.
Jacob Rudy.
Elias Renner.
Isaac Simmers.
John C. Sechler.
Jacob Swartz.
Robert M. Stuart.
Frank Spealman.
Isaac Slaybaugh.
Howard Snyder.
Jacob Stitzel.
Charles M. Thompson.
Samuel Tayler.
Sylvester S. Troup.
Gibson Trimmer.
John H. Trimmer.
Solomon Vanada.
James Wilson.
Amos Whitmer.
William Wilkerson.
Morgan Wright.
Samuel Wolf.
George Yeager.
Elijah R. Ziegler.

COMPANY E,[1] JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the One Hundred and First. (Some of these men were from Mifflin and Perry Counties.)

Cornelius McClellan, captain, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Benjamin Geipe, first lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Vanormer, second lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Corbet D. Singer, first sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Alonzo H. Fasick, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Martin, sergeant, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Stephen Seitz, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Benjamin H. Lamotte, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Spitler, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William V. Shirk, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Cloyd M. Parker, corporal, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry K. Schnell, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles Gantz, corporal, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry H. Lamott, corporal, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas Leonard, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Martin Kerr, corporal, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Cloyd Wise, musician, mustered in March 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Devinney, musician, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Wesley Andrews, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James Adams, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year.

David Becker, private, mustered in March 17, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Blymer, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Samuel Bailey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

[1] New company assigned March, 1865.

Nicholas Bride, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thaddeus Book, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Bailey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Sylvester Cassel, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Denneus, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Dinst, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac Dice, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Uriah Dice, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Diehl, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Delancey, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William H. Ferree, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Foltz, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Allen B. Fasick, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac N. Gingerich, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Israel Garman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Richard M. Gushard, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

James C. Gilson, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Louis Gladfelter, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Housner, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Hain, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John H. Herbst, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Heck, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Hertzler, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Stewart Hertzler, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jesse Howe, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John N. Howe, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Robert C. Howell, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John E. Ilgenfritz, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Klotz, private, mustered in March 11, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Kerchner, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John Keiler, private, mustered in February 26, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Rudolph Kauffman, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph Kuffman, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Nathan Keeley, private, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Isaac D. Leib, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles W. Mitzel, private, mustered in February 27, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Aaron Markle, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Louis Markle, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John E. Monahan, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Joseph W. Martin, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Emanuel Mitzel, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George McLaughlin, private, mustered in February 25, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Andrew J. McWilliams, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William A. McCahren, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Thomas R. McClellan, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

John A. McGlaughlin, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William Ort, private, mustered in March 7, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Philip Papst, private, mustered in February 24, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Daniel Panebaker, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

David Patterson, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Israel Shanabrook, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George W. Shoup, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Slanterbach, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

George Shreffler, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Frederick Straub, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

E. Shellenbarger, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Robert Vanormer, private, mustered in March 23, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry Wilson, private, mustered in February 28, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Richard Weakley, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 14, 1865.

Henry Wood, private, mustered in March 15, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Jacob Wise, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Henry D. Weller, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William B. Wright, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Charles W. Weitzel, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

William B. Walls, private, mustered in March 14, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

Shem C. Yoder, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, one year; mustered out with company June 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

In the first week in November, 1861, the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment reported for duty with eleven hundred and thirty-five officers and men, and was ordered to Washington. This regiment was first engaged at Bottom's Bridge, followed by Savage Station, in which it lost one killed and four wounded. Fair Oaks, Allen's Farm, Peninsula, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing are memorable on account of engagements in Virginia.

On the 28th of December the brigade to which the One Hundred and Fourth belonged sailed from Fortress Monroe for Beaufort, S. C. On the 5th of April the One Hundred and Fourth embarked for a movement against Charleston; but before it had debarked, the attack by the fleet was at an end, and the land forces returned to their previous encampments.

The other engagements in which this regiment participated were Morris Island and the attempt to capture Charleston. Toward the close of July it was ordered to Florida, and was posted for guard along the line of the railroad from Jacksonville to Baldwin, where it remained about a month, when it was sent north. It landed at Alexandria, Va., and was assigned to duty in the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, where it remained until its term of enlistment expired.

The veterans of the One Hundred and Fourth were joined to the Army of the Potomac, and

participated in the assault in front of Petersburg, on the 3d and 4th of April, and followed in pursuit of the rebel army as far as Chesterfield Station. After these engagements the regiment did guard and provost duty until the 25th of August, when it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY F, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company F, of the One Hundred and Fourth:

Joel F. Fredericks, captain, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

David C. Orris, first lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William Flickinger, second lieutenant, mustered in March 23, 1865, three years; residence, Madison township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William E. Baker, first sergeant, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Richard P. Hench, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William A. Boden, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William C. Marshall, sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Howe township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

A. J. Kochenderfer, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Solomon E. Bower, corporal, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Irvin Kerr, corporal, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William Jacobs, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Henry B. Hoffman, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Martin L. Liggett, corporal, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John E. Miller, corporal, mustered in March 22, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John H. Briner, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; residence, Tyrone township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John T. Baker, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Benjamin F. Bender, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Blain, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

L. Chamberlain, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Amos Coller, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Andrew Crawford, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Millerstown; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

David Ernest, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, three years; residence, Millerstown; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

J. R. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 12, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

J. W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George W. Fritz, private, mustered in March 22, 1865, three years; residence, Centre township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

James Fry, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; discharged by General Order May 30, 1865.

H. W. Flickinger, private, mustered in March 24, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; discharged by General Order July 20, 1865.

Albert Gallatin, private, mustered in February 16, 1865, three years; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

John Ickes, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Henry S. Jacobs, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

James Kepner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Robert M. Kepner, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Ephraim Kerr, private, mustered in March 16, 1865,

three years; residence, Tuscarora township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Jacob Kline, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

T. M. Kochenderfer, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

George L. Kline, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Duncannon; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 2, 1865.

Augustus Mickey, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Carroll township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Davidson Miller, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

David Reeder, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Spring township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Jacob Reisinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Philip O. Reisinger, private, mustered in March 21, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William H. Reisinger, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Absalom Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Benjamin Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Conrad S. Rice, private, mustered in March 9, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Jacob B. Shuman, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Hamilton Simonton, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Frederick N. Swartz, private, mustered in March 10, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

Solomon Trostle, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

William W. Witmer, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; residence, Saville township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

O. P. Zimmerman, private, mustered in March 16, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata township; mustered out with company August 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

Two Perry County men, both from Liverpool township, were in Company C of this regiment, the latter being transferred to Company F.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment contained one company of Mifflin County men, under command of Captain E. W. H. Eisenbise, and also a number of men of Juniata County, and a larger number recruited in the county of Perry. The regiment was organized in March, 1862, under Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle, of York County, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War. Immediately after organization the regiment moved to the front, and was assigned to guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but soon afterwards marched to the Shenandoah Valley, from which it retired to Front Royal, to Catlett's Station; thence successively to Weaversville, Warrenton and Waterloo, Va. On the 16th of July Colonel Zeigle died at the headquarters, and the lieutenant-colonel being in feeble health, the line officers united in a request to the Governor to commission Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. McCoy as colonel. This request was complied with, and Colonel McCoy soon afterwards assumed command. He was an experienced soldier of the Mexican War, and at the time of his promotion to the colonelcy of this regiment was deputy quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania. He was at that time, and is now, a resident of Lewistown, Mifflin County, and one of its most honored citizens.[1]

Returning from the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment was first under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, 1862; then it was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run; then, in succession, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862; at Antietam, on the 17th; at Fredericksburg, December 12th; at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d; near Hope Chapel, November 28th; at Jericho Ford, in May, 1864; and in many of the engagements of the campaign in that summer and autumn.

1 See biographical sketch in Chapter VI. on Mexican War.

The regiment entered early on the spring campaign of 1865, and continued on active duty, participating in many actions, till the surrender of the rebel army. It had part in the great review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865. Following is given a list of the Perry men and the Mifflin County company of the One Hundred and Seventh, viz.:

John G. Frow, surgeon of this regiment from muster into service, March 7, 1862, until discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 3, 1862, was from Perry County.

COMPANY B. PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company B of the One Hundred and Seventh:

First Sergeant David W. Wagner (Spring township), mustered in January 25, 1862; promoted to corporal July 25, 1862; to first sergeant May 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., November 14, 1864.

Sergeant John Kozier (Saville township), mustered in February 27, 1862; promoted to corporal July 24, 1862; to sergeant May 1, 1863; prisoner from August 30 to December 21, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., August 5th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.

Sergeant James R. McElhany (Bloomfield), mustered in January 9, 1862; promoted to sergeant July 24, 1862; killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864.

Corporal Benjamin Keck (Spring township), mustered in January 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 18, 1862.

COMPANY F, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment:

E. W. H. Eisenbise, captain, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1863.

Oscar Templeton, captain, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant May 13, 1863; discharged April 16, 1865, expiration of term.

John F. Williams, first lieutenant, mustered in March 5, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; promoted from second lieutenant Company E June 1, 1863, to brevet captain, and major March 13, 1865; discharged March 9, 1865, expiration of term.

John A. Tompkins, first lieutenant, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; promoted from second lieutenant Company D May 22, 1865; commissioned captain March 8, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

William H. Scott, second lieutenant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 23, 1862.

Frank H. Wentz, second lieutenant, mustered in January 27, 1862, three years; promoted to first sergeant March 8, 1862; to second lieutenant March 25, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant March 8, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Austin K. Buoy, first sergeant, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 21, 1865; to first sergeant May 2, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, sergeant, mustered in June 29, 1864, three years; substitute; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Morgan Comfort, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to sergeant January 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

William R. Jones, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; to sergeant June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Wallace W. Rodgers, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 29, 1862.

Edward A. Smith, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant April 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1862.

M. F. Hamaker, sergeant, mustered in March 16, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant December 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.

Robert J. Beatty, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant May 10, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.

Frederick A. Hart, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant June 11, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William F. Haines, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1865; veteran.

John W. Jones, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Bernard Stuber, sergeant, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to sergeant April 20, 1862.

Richard Shatey, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Patrick Campbell, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal February 29, 1864; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865; veteran.

Henry Moser, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

William Berryhill, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 8, 1864.

William J. Morgan, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., July 12, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1865.

Bishop Maxfield, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

James A. Deitrick, corporal, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; promoted to corporal June 30, 1862.

John Amos, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

George Allen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged March 1, 1865, expiration of term.

Jared Allen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

George Angebrand, private, mustered in July, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Adam Benninger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded in action August 23, 1862; absent at muster out.

William Bates, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

Edward Burns, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

Benjamin Burk, private, mustered in June 15, 1864, three years; substitute.

Daniel Bearley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1862.

James D. Burns, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 26, 1862.

William H. Banner, private, mustered in July 20, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 11, 1864.

John Brown, private, mustered in September 27, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Thomas Brown, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

David Birch, private, mustered in September 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Peter Benninger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1864; discharged March 9, 1865, at expiration of term.

Samuel Briggs, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Samuel Brotzman, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Byron Carpenter, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

John C. Clifford, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

William Conley, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

David Courtney, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; substitute.

George Cress, private, mustered in June 3, 1864, three years; substitute.

George Cross, private, mustered in June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.

Henry Coarey, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 17, 1862.

A. B. Crawford, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1862.

John L. Christopher, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

William T. Canada, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Barton A. Cooper, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

William O. Connell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died at Fairfax, Va., May 11, 1862.

George G. Chick, private, mustered in August 31, 1864, one year; substitute; killed at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865.

Giles Carpenter, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

James H. Carrigan, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Andrew G. Clinger, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Reuben Detrick, private, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Joshua Doran, private, mustered in March 1, 1864,

three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

John Daniel, private, mustered in August 13, 1864, three years; substitute.

James Donnell, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

James Duncan, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, three years; substitute.

John L. Daub, private, mustered in September 26, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 20, 1865.

John Deickler, private, mustered in September 28, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Patrick Doran, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864; discharged April 7, 1865, expiration of term.

John Delacy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Jacob Dogblevage, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Cornelius Eagy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

William Eppenseller, private, mustered in August 16, 1862, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Foster Everhart, private, mustered in April 15, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

John Emerick, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.

Joseph B. Earll, private, mustered in February 21, 1865, one year; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

Myron A. Eastman, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Bernard Everhart, private, mustered in April 29, 1862, three years; veteran.

Jacob Finfrock, private, mustered in June 7, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

John Ferguson, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

Jacob Frey, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

James Francisco, private, mustered in September 12, 1864, one year; substitute; prisoner from February 8 to February 16, 1865; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.

Peter Frank, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Levi Fraust, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Oliver Graham, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

Albert C. Giffin, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1864.

Claude Gerard, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

John E. Gallagher, private, mustered in September 19, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Martin Golden, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Andrew Henson, private, mustered in August 26, 1864, three years; substitute; wounded; absent at muster out.

John Hitel, private, mustered in August 17, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Henry Hugh, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

George Hendrie, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Charles Hannack, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Elijah Hoover, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Judson Howell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Louis F. Jackson, private, mustered in August 12, 1864; one year; substitute.

Helman Johnson, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

David Johns, private, mustered in June 12, 1864, three years; substitute.

Edwin Jones, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

John Jiles, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.

Thomas J. Jones, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged February 2, 1865, expiration of term.

William Jackson, private, mustered in September 25, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Charles A. Jones, private, mustered in July 22, 1862, three years.

James King, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Kein, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

Jacob Kapf, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, three years; substitute.

William C. Kile, private, mustered in September 9,

1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

William Kerlin, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Lorenzo Leidy, private, mustered in August 30, 1864, three years; substitute; died at Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1865; buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery.

Frederick Leavenworth, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

William Matters, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Michael Miller, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

William Murphy, private, mustered in June 14, 1864, three years; substitute.

William Master, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.

Samuel Miller, private, mustered in June 24, 1864, three years; substitute.

James Mathews, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 1, 1862.

James Maben, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1865; veteran.

William Markley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 11, 1865; veteran.

John Mailes, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

John Muncy, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Samuel J. Miller, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

John McPherson, private, mustered in June 25, 1864, three years; substitute.

Patrick McHale, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

John R. McDonell, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1863.

William F. McCay, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged July 14, 1862.

William McHenry, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged April 1, 1862.

Jason McDaniel, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Josiah McAllen, private, mustered in February 29, 1862, three years; transferred to Seventy-Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers August 22, 1862.

William H. McBride, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; killed at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

John Nycum, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

George Nycum, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

John A. Nale, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; died October 9th of wounds received at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Edgar Palis, private, mustered in June 6, 1864, three years; substitute.

William Poles, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, three years; substitute.

Michael Quigley, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 27, 1862.

Oliver Ransom, private, mustered in March 1, 1864; three years; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 9, 1865; discharged by General Order June 29, 1865.

Radcliff Radcliff, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; prisoner from August 19, 1864, to February 22, 1865; discharged July 10th, to date June 28, 1865; veteran.

Conrad Rutz, private, mustered June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.

Thomas Ryan, private, mustered in August 15, 1864, three years; substitute.

John Rechume, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 27, 1862.

Andrew J. Reddick, private, mustered in September 7, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order May 19, 1865.

Winfield Raydore, private, mustered in September 6, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Noah Rine, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865; veteran.

Francis Spear, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute.

Joseph Steel, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

James Smith, private, mustered in June 27, 1864, three years; substitute.

David T. Sanford, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 16, 1862.

William Shultz, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 30, 1862.

William Swartz, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August

28, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1862.

James O. Smith, private, mustered in March 19, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 19, 1862.

James Scott, private, mustered in September 17, 1864, one year; substitute; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

George W. Stuckey, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.

Samuel Straightif, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 9, 1865.

Philip E. Sellers, private, mustered in April 26, 1862, three years; wounded in action May 18, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1865; veteran.

Charles C. Smith, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 5, 1864; veteran.

Philip Siglen, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Overfield P. Sterling, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

William Turban, private, mustered in October 5, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Henry C. Voshill, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

Lewis Weiland, private, mustered in August 3, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Augustus F. Wolf, private, mustered in October 13, 1864, one year; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

James Weller, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Gardner Welsh, private, mustered in June 23, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

John Wade, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

George White, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, three years; substitute.

Harry Whitman, private, mustered in June 28, 1864, three years; substitute.

Hiram Wise, private, mustered in June 2, 1864, three years; drafted; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

Edwin V. Wright, private, mustered in September 21, 1864, one year; drafted; discharged by General Order June 21, 1865.

Andrew J. Wilson, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Lewistown, Pa., February 11, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Walker, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Mich. Winclavage, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years.

Ephraim Yoder, private, mustered in June 16, 1864, three years; drafted.

James Yendall, private, mustered in March 8, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 27, 1862.

Martin Zeigler, private, mustered in August 5, 1864, three years; substitute; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, or Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, contained one company (F) recruited principally in Juniata County, and commanded by Captain William Bell. Two of its lieutenants—David A. Irwin and Henry E. Gutelius—were of Union County, as were also a number of its enlisted men. Another company (I), under Captain Edson Gerry, contained a number of soldiers of Mifflin, Union and Juniata Counties. The regiment was organized in November, 1861, with William Frishmuth as its colonel. Captain William Bell, of the Juniata company, was afterwards promoted to be one of its majors. It took the field in the latter part of April, 1862. It first did duty in the summer and autumn campaign of 1862, in Virgina and Maryland, then, in the summer of 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, and in 1864 in the operations in Virginia, in which its service was arduous.

In the winter of 1864–65 it went across the Blue Ridge to operate among the guerrillas of that region. In April, 1865, it went to Winchester, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 20th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

Company F, Juniata County.—Following is a list of Company F of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. (They were all mustered in for three years except where otherwise noted.)

William Bell, captain, mustered in March 21, 1862; promoted to major April 25, 1862.

David B. Jenkins, captain, mustered in March 3, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant April 25, 1862; to major January 31, 1865.

John W. Harris, captain, mustered in May 2, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant Company A February 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

David A. Irwin, first lieutenant; promoted from second lieutenant April 25, 1862; to captain Company E May 2, 1864.

Samuel Laird, first lieutenant, mustered in November 27, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant April 25, 1862; to first lieutenant April 9, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 27, 1865.

John W. Miller, first lieutenant, mustered in November 27, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant March 14, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Henry E. Gutelius, second lieutenant, mustered in January 11, 1862; wounded at Bull Run, Va., August 27, 1862; promoted from first sergeant March 16, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Aaron E. Burlew, first sergeant, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

William Ryan, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in February 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Earnest, commissary-sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1862; wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

B. F. Pennepacker, sergeant, mustered in February 22, 1862; missing in action near Smithfield, Va., September 16, 1863.

George Warfel, sergeant, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George M. Bond, sergeant, mustered in January 7, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

C. W. Fitzsimmons, sergeant, mustered in March 1, 1864; promoted from corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

John W. Cochran, sergeant, mustered in February 6, 1862; promoted from corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Henry S. Beck, sergeant, mustered in March 20, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.

Eph'm L. McCahan, sergeant, mustered in November 27, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.

David O. Kelly, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1862; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Jerome B. Howe, sergeant, mustered in September 3, 1862; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

William P. Graham, corporal, mustered in December 18, 1863; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

John McAlarney, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Riley Persing, corporal, mustered in February 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Charles Piper, corporal, mustered in April 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

William H. Fike, corporal, mustered in January 7, 1862; promoted to corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Martin L. Gridley, corporal, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Nathaniel F. Lightner, corporal, mustered in September 15, 1864. one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Andrew Broombaugh, corporal, mustered in January 23, 1862; died March 21, 1865, of wounds received at Hamilton, Va.

Alfred Broombaugh, bugler, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Bucher, bugler, mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Samuel Blair, bugler, mustered in February 6, 1862.

Melancthon Unger, blacksmith, mustered in February 23, 1864; promoted to blacksmith May 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Samuel Swanger, farrier, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Nathaniel J. Mills, saddler, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 19, 1865.

Jeremiah Kister, saddler, mustered in February 6, 1862; died at Chester, Pa., August 24, 1864, of wounds received at Winchester, Va.

William Alstone, private, mustered in March 10, 1864; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.

James Alexander, private, mustered in March 12, 1864.

Joseph Bleicher, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Thomas Brady, private, mustered in April 28, 1864; discharged by General Order July 5, 1865.

Samuel Berg, private, mustered in October 12, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Enoch Bequeath, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865; veteran.

Walter Burlew, private, mustered in September 3, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Franklin Beckwith, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.

H. D. Bauchman, private, mustered in May 28, 1863; died at Frederick, Md., August 6, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 532.

Henry Bryant, private, mustered in February 9, 1864.

Robert A. Biddle, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Solomon Bequeath, private, mustered in November 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John A. Bell, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; promoted to captain Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 4, 1863.

Henry Biggin, private, mustered in January 22, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

John H. Beiderman, private, mustered in January 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Blood, private, mustered in April 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Calhoun, private, mustered in January 31, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George Curry, private, mustered in February 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Jacob S. Clark, private, mustered in October 12, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

George Cokendaffer, private, mustered in September 2, 1863; missing in action near Charlestown, Va., September 22, 1864.

Henry Claubaugh, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

William H. Carlisle, private, mustered in September 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Thomas H. Cartin, private, mustered in February 26, 1862; discharged May 18, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Cheeseman, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; discharged by General Order June 27, 1865.

Elias Colyer, private, mustered in March 12, 1863.

Parley Coburn, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; promoted to commissary of subsistence September 6, 1862.

Sylvester Conklin, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Dunn, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Leonard Dimmick, mustered in February 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Thomas Davis, private, mustered in August 1, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Elias Ettinger, private, mustered in January 31, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 1, 1864.

William H. Eastman, private, mustered in February 4, 1862; discharged February 23, 1865, expiration of term.

Thomas Eagan, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Abel T. Fincher, private, mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Joseph Fisher, private, mustered in October 1, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

William A. Goodman, private, mustered in January 31, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Matthew Gafney, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Edward Gummow, private, mustered in March 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Samuel G. Gutelius, private, mustered in September 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

John W. Gummow, private, mustered in January 30, 1862.

John H. Hildebrand, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James H. Hildebrand, private, mustered in February 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 11, 1865; veteran.

Augustus Hoffman, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Joel S. Higgins, private, mustered in March 23, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 7, 1865.

Owen Hammill, private, mustered in February 9, 1864.

Peter D. Henderson, private, mustered in January 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Hamley, private, mustered in February 28, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Tracey O. Hallis, private, mustered in March 10, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant Company E February 4, 1865.

Wm. John, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Lewis W. Jones, private, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Wm. R. Johnson, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.

George R. Johnson, private, mustered in April 11, 1864.

David Johnson, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Wm. Kenney, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; captured at Smithfield, Va., September 16, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 11, 1864, grave 1024.

William Kelley, private, mustered in April 2, 1864; wounded at Charlestown, Va., August 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Kenada, private, mustered in February 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Kellar, private, mustered in February 25, 1864; discharged by General Order June 3, 1865.

Charles Knauss, private, mustered in February 27, 1862.

Thomas King, private, mustered in September 9, 1864, one year.

James Kane, private, mustered in February 20, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Wm. Lauch, private, mustered in April 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

George P. Luther, private, mustered in April 14, 1863.

Wm. Leander, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John W. Lawrence, private, mustered in January 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

John P. Meekly, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Murphy, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Joseph Mairs, private, mustered in March 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Timotheus Montelius, private, mustered in November 14, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, at expiration of term.

George Myers, private, mustered in February 29, 1864.

James P. Myers, private, mustered in January 5, 1864.

B. H. Miller, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Montgomery, private, mustered in January 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

George Mingle, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

George D. Mullihan, private, mustered in February 6, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob S. Moore, private, mustered in March 3, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Peter Murray, private, mustered in April 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

David Mahon, private, mustered in April 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William McCarl, private, mustered in February 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William M. McAlarney, private, mustered in September 5, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order July 5, 1865.

Alexander McDonald, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, at expiration of term.

John McDonald, private, mustered in May 19, 1864.

R. S. McCulloch, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Newcombe, private, mustered in August 1, 1864, one year; transferred to Company D February 15, 1865.

Jacob Nelson, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Oliver G. Plowman, private, mustered in February 4, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James M. Phillips, private, mustered in March 1, 1864; discharged by General Order July 24, 1865; veteran.

Jacob P. Peterman, private, mustered in August 16, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Thomas S. Paxton, private, mustered in January 30, 1862; transferred to Company D, date unknown; veteran.

F. C. Renninger, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Marcus M. Rauck, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Thomas T. Reece, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Robert M. Rich, private, mustered in February 19, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Thomas R. Roberts, private, mustered in February 9, 1864; missing in action at Halltown, Va., November 12, 1864.

Lilburn Robins, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

James Robb, private, mustered in January 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Mortimer B. Spring, private, mustered in February 8, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Swanger, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Robert E. Stiff, private, mustered in February 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Jacob Spinger, private, mustered in November 27, 1861.

Abraham Thomas, private, mustered in November 26, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Alexander R. Taylor, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order May 31, 1865.

Francis M. Taylor, private, mustered in February 19, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 16, 1865.

John Thomas, private, mustered in January 13, 1862; transferred to Company K, date unknown; veteran.

William Vought, private, mustered in February 27, 1864; died September 29, 1864; buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Jehu Wallace, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Whallin, private, mustered in March 5, 1862; discharged by Special Order March 15, 1865.

Charles Werrick, private, mustered in March 7, 1862; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865; veteran.

Leander D. Williams, private, mustered in November 27, 1861; discharged March 18, 1865, expiration of term.

David M. Woy, private, mustered in February 14, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

David W. Wallace, private, mustered in January 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

George Washington, private, mustered in February 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William Wilfong, private, mustered in March 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William C. York, private, mustered in November 14, 1861; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James Young, private, mustered in March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN, UNION AND JUNIATA COUNTIES.—Following is a list of Company I of the One Hundred and Thirteenth:

Edson Gerry, captain, mustered in April 10, 1862, three years; promoted to major February 6, 1865.

Thomas Morley, captain, mustered in June 25, 1862, three years; promoted from first lieutenant Company G February 6, 1865; resigned April 25, 1865.

Abraham Lang, first lieutenant, mustered in April 21, 1862, three years; resigned November 5, 1862.

William H. Crawford, first lieutenant, mustered in April 22, 1862, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1864.

C. H. Pearson, first lieutenant, three years; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant November 6, 1862; to first lieutenant February 3, 1865; resigned March 8, 1865.

Albert G. Bonsall, second lieutenant, mustered in April 21, 1862, three years; discharged November 5, 1862.

Henry G. Bopp, second lieutenant, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; promoted from first sergeant February 3, 1865; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Charles Weber, first sergeant, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James H. Jones, first sergeant, mustered in April 8, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Maybury G. Trent, quartermaster-sergeant, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Furlow, commissary-sergeant, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Elias Reubenthal, sergeant, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

James C. Sylvis, sergeant, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John C. Volz, sergeant, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Julius C. Lander, sergeant, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Pfiesterer, sergeant, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

William J. Gray, sergeant, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; killed November 22, 1864.

Henry E. Gerry, sergeant, mustered in October 31, 1864, one year; transferred to Company H May 1, 1865.

John Nebele, corporal, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Alfred Crooks, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Christ, corporal, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Henry Horner, corporal, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wendal Schwartz, corporal, mustered in October 16, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Andrew Brown, corporal, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; discharged February 1, 1865, expiration of term.

Isaac Printer, corporal, mustered in August 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

J. A. W. Lawrence, corporal, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

William H. Bowers, corporal, mustered in September 2, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 20, 1865.

Andrew J. Watts, corporal, mustered in February 16, 1862, three years; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 11, 1864, grave 10,659.

Albinus G. Myers, corporal, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 30, 1865.

Samuel Fettaman, corporal, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; transferred to Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, April 10, 1865; discharged by General Order September 1, 1865; veteran.

Edw. Buchmyer, bugler, mustered in April 5, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

David Taylor, blacksmith, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Thomas Deihl, farrier, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Charles Stehl, saddler, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Jacob Abele, private, mustered in June 19, 1863, three years.

Andrew Adolph, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year.

John Anderson, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William H. Bates, private, mustered in February 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Bender, private, mustered in August 19, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Charles Boston, private, mustered in February 15, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Boser, private, mustered in April 16, 1864, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

James Burns, private, mustered in March 1, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin J. Beufer, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Boyle, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Uriah Boston, private, mustered in May 11, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

Ephraim Boring, private, mustered in July 20, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

Thomas Brown, private, mustered in March 16, 1864, three years; absent at muster out.

Philip Bonce, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; absent at muster out.

Charles Brandt, private, mustered in April 4, 1864, three years.

William A. Brown, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry G. Bryan, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Burnett, private, mustered in January 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Julius Benning, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Hasting Bessen, private, mustered in April 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel M. Crooks, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Coble, private, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.

George S. Craighead, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; promoted to hospital steward, date unknown.

Daniel W. Cash, private, mustered in January 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Antonio Claskie, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; discharged April 14, 1865, expiration of term.

William H. Davis, private, mustered in December 9, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Franklin Dietzler, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order dated May 22, 1865.

Adam Donse, private, mustered in April 20, 1864, three years.

Thos. H. Donohue, private, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Dorsey, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Marcus Daun, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Dunlap, private, mustered in February 12, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Charles Elmauger, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

James Ewing, private, mustered in October 5, 1864, one year; transferred to Company E March 20, 1865.

Peter Eiskin, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Conrad Eagle, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Josiah Ellingen, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Frymyer, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Peter Fetterman, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; killed at Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.

Christian Fisher, private, mustered in March 7, 1862, three years; died at Chester, Pa., February 24, 1865; veteran.

John Franklin, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; absent at muster out.

John Frederick, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; transferred to Company G, date unknown; veteran.

Reuben Fredericks, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Feghle, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Garber, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Robert S. Grubb, private, mustered in December 28, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Albert Geisse, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Henry Ginter, private, mustered in March 24, 1864, three years.

William Grinshaw, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Henry C. Grant, private, mustered in February 21, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James B. Gillean, private, mustered in March 5, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Franklin Greenling, private, mustered in March 27, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel R. Hall, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

John Hoffman, private, mustered in March 17, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Alexander Hensley, private, mustered in April 16, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Houck, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Jacob Hatzell, private, mustered in March 14, 1862, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 4, 1865.

Conrad Harmon, private, mustered in March 23, 1864, three years; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.

Harry Heenan, private, mustered in January 23, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Henry, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Andrew Houck, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Hatzell, private, mustered in March 11, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Helwig, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William S. Johnson, private, mustered in February 20, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Charles Jones, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

John Jenkins, private, mustered in February 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Charles P. Johnson, private, mustered in February 13, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order April 20, 1865.

Michael Klotz, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Jacob Kiess, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

David Kalbfell, private, mustered in April 14, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order May 29, 1865.

Lewis Kraft, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 19, 1865.

Henry Kline, private, mustered in October 29, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.

Henry Klinger, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.

John Kunz, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years.

John Kelly, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Kane, private, mustered in February 19, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Ladlow, private, mustered in August 10, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Reuben Leply, private, mustered in October 6, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Lucas, private, mustered in December 29, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Conrad Lutz, private, mustered in May 16, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 27, 1865.

George Lego, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.

Charles Lawton, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

Simon Lague, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas Leis, private, mustered in March 15, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Lutz, private, mustered in October 18, 1864, one year; not on muster-out roll.

John Montgomery, private, mustered in March 29, 1863, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Musick, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

William Minich, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.

George M. Measse, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Joseph L. Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Peter Miller, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.

Armon Myers, private, mustered in August 22, 1864, one year; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

William Mohler, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; veteran.

Henry Monger, private, mustered in April 1, 1864, three years.

Samuel Mills, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; veteran.

Timothy Malony, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

Michael N. Myers, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Mindell, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

James Maloney, private, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Edw. Morris, private, mustered in February 4, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jesse Major, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Morrison, private, mustered in March 7, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Benj. F. McCosh, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. H. McCown, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

James W. McCarron, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thos. McGrath, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Philip O'Neal, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Gottlieb Pflingfelder, private, mustered in March 26, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. H. Peck, private, mustered in October 4, 1864, one year; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Wm. Parlaman, private, mustered in April 1, 1864, three years.

James Power, private, mustered in January 23, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Chas. Pflug, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Peters, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Quinn, private, mustered in December 4, 1861, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Raw, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; absent, sick, at muster out.

Chas. Rittenhouse, private, mustered in April 6, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Geo. Ragan, private, mustered in October 7, 1864, one year.

Chas. Roberts, private, mustered in March 3, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Peter Stewart, private, mustered in March 31, 1864, three years; missing in action July 7, 1864.

Jacob Sheriff, private, mustered in March 21, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Louis Struthers, private, mustered in August 9, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William C. Smith, private, mustered in January 30, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order July 13, 1865.

Joseph Shuerlie, private, mustered in August 8, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Smithgall, private, mustered in February 17, 1862, three years; discharged March 22, 1865, expiration of term.

Geo. Schoenleber, private, mustered in February 26, 1862, three years; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Shay, private, mustered in August 8, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Samuel C. Stevens, private, mustered in March 9, 1864, three years; died at Annapolis, Md., October 28, 1864.

Michael Schafer, private, mustered in February 29, 1864, three years; transferred to Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 25, 1865.

John Stear, private, mustered in March 23, 1864, three years.

Edw. Stanton, private, mustered in March 29, 1864, three years.

John Smith, private, mustered in March 28, 1864, three years.

William Snyder, private, mustered in March 31, 1864,

three years; transferred to Company C, date unknown.

George Strien, private, mustered in October 17, 1863, one year; transferred to Company C, date unknown.

John C. Suple, private, mustered in January 8, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John F. Sprague, private, mustered in February 20, 1862, three years; died December 18, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Richmond, Va., section C, division 1, grave 170.

H. B. Schroeder, private, mustered in February 28, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

X. Sosenheimer, private, mustered in March 6, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Sehmann, private, mustered in February 25, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Schaeffer, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Edward Schalle, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Cornelius B. Troup, private, mustered in August 23, 1864, one year; discharged by General Order June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Trautman, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

John Vallany, private, mustered in March 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

Edw. Wall, private, mustered in February 10, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George Wagner, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865.

William Wagner, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; mustered out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

George Wiltermuth, private, mustered in April 11, 1864, three years; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

John Weiser, private, mustered in February 24, 1862, three years; discharged April 10, 1865, expiration of term.

Augustus Winter, private, mustered in November 11, 1864, one year.

Alfred Wolland, private, mustered in December 14, 1861, three years; not on muster-out roll.

George W. Welch, private, mustered in February 15, 1862, three years; died November 14, 1862; buried at Camp Parole Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Frederick Wallensteil, private, mustered in March 10, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas Werllwick, private, mustered in March 13, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

William Williams, private, mustered in February 29, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Wenter, private, mustered in March 13, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Wagner, private, mustered in March 18, 1862, three years; not on muster-out roll.

Antoine Zehl, private, mustered in January 23, 1864, three years; not on muster-out roll.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment (nine months' service) was raised in the latter part of July and first part of August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin prior to the 10th of the latter month, when the regiment was organized, under command of Colonel James G. Elder. Two of the companies—viz.: F, Captain John P. Wharton, and I, Captain Amos H. Martin—were made up of Juniata County men.

The regiment moved to the front on the 15th of August, and proceeded to Washington, and thence across the Potomac into Virginia, where it was encamped for a time at Cloud's Mills, and assigned to General Tyler's (First) brigade of Humphrey's (Third) division of the Fifth Army Corps, under General Fitz John Porter. It remained in the works south of the Potomac until September 12th, when it crossed to the north side of the river, and on the 14th commenced the march northward into Maryland to meet the invading Confederate army under General Lee. On the 16th it reached Monocacy, and remained there until the afternoon of the 17th, when it moved towards Antietam Creek, but did not reach the battle-ground until the great conflict had ended. After the battle the regiment was encamped for a time at Sharpsburg, Md., whence, crossing the Potomac at Berlin, it moved to Warrenton, Va., and from there to a camp at Falmouth, on the Rappahannock.

In the great battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment, with its brigade, crossed the river on the 13th of December, and passing through the town, lay under a heavy fire until nearly night, when it was ordered in, and in the furious charge which it then made on the enemy's line, sheltered behind a stone wall, its loss was seventy-seven killed and wounded—among the latter being Captain Wharton, of the

Juniata company (F). In the early morning of the 16th of December the regiment returned to the north side of the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, by the new commander of the army, General Hooker, the regiment broke camp on the 27th of April, and, moving with its corps across the fords of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, reached the field of Chancellorsville on the 1st of May. Some manœuvring was done in the afternoon of the 1st, and on the following day the regiment, with the rest of Tyler's brigade, took position on the heights near the Rappahannock, and remained there through the evening and night, while the Confederates were making their terrific charges on the part of the line held by the Eleventh Corps. On the following day (Sunday, May 3d) it was moved towards the right, on the road leading to Ely's Ford, where the brigade soon after received the furious assault of a greatly superior force of the enemy charging in double line. Against this assault the regiment held its position with heroic valor until the last of its ammunition had been expended, when it was compelled to yield the ground and retire, with a loss of fifty-eight killed and wounded, and eleven taken prisoners. After this repulse the regiment was posted in support of batteries, and afterwards remained inactive during the remainder of the battle, which was its last engagement, as its term of enlistment expired five days later. On the 6th of May, at daylight, it recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned to camp, whence, about the 12th of May, it moved northward, and was mustered out of service at Harrisburg on the 20th.

Rolls of the two Juniata County companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth are here given.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth:

John P. Wharton, captain, mustered in August 15, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

R. P. McWilliams, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

James C. Bonsall, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Banks W. Sharon, first sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John W. Phillips, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William B. Roush, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

M. S. Littlefield, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Josiah M. Bowers, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted from corporal September 5, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Frank Mayne or Frances Day, sergeant, mustered in August 9, 1862; deserted August 24, 1862; subsequently killed in battle.[1]

George Miller, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Sol. B. Kauffman, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Lemuel Warner, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Isaac R. Walton, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William W. Mitchell, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

[1] A melancholy but romantic incident which occurred at this time is thus related by Judge Rowe, in his "Sketch of the Regiment:" "Before we follow the regiment from Washington, a bit of romance connected with its history is to be chronicled: William Fitzpatrick enlisted in Company F from Juniata County, and went to the war with the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. In a short time he fell ill, and on the 24th of August, 1862, whilst the regiment lay at Cloud's Mills, he died in the hospital at Alexandria. On the day he died Frank Mayne, a sergeant of Company F, unaccountably deserted. When he enlisted he was a stranger to all the men of that company, but in a few days he had so ingratiated himself with his comrades and officers as to be promoted to sergeant. He was not heard of any more while the regiment remained in service; but long after, in the far West, a soldier, wounded badly in a great battle, was discovered to be Frances Day, who told how she had followed Fitzpatrick in the army and became herself a soldier and a sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; of her desertion upon her lover's death, and the abandon and despair which led her again to seek the ranks of the army. To verify her story, letters were written to the officers of Company F, at Mifflintown, and thus the mystery of the sergeant's desertion was dispelled."

Theodore Burchfield, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Henry C. Unholtz, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; promoted to corporal December 31, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Adam J. Greer, corporal, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.

Cloyd Kreider, musician, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jacob Anderson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John Adams, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George Anderson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

Samuel Bonsall, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Enos Bolton, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John E. Blackford, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Martin Beaver, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jeremiah Bruner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John C. Cline, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

R. M. J. Coder, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel Calhoun, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 29, 1863.

Samuel Clay, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Civils, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

George Dunn, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Deam, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 13, 1862.

Jeremiah Dressler, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

John C. Ebbert, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; prisoner from May 3 to May 19, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Lemuel Ellis, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David Fink, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Britton A. Fasic, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Pouter Fink, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; prisoner from November 18, 1862, to February 26, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Fitzpatrick, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862; burial record August 28, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

William Givler, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Michael Garver, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jefferson J. A. Guss, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.

Nathaniel Hood, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Heikes, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Mortier S. Hench, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

N. S. Hinkle, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel Hack, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.

Franklin P. Kirk, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Robert A. Laird, private, mustered in August 29, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William C. Logan, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George H. Laughlin, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

James R. Louder, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jacob E. Longacre, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Orin Logue, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel W. Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Benjamin R. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

William B. Maxwell, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William B. Moore, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 12, 1863.

William H. Myers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.

Theodore Miller, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Samuel A. G. Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

Jesse Mathers, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

Wilber McCahan, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William B. McKnight, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 9, 1862.

John Peck, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David Quay, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel Row, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Daniel Ramp, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John Sproul, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Columbus Sarvis, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David E. Swonger, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jesse L. Shultz, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Jonathan Stayner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Isaac Scyoc, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William J. Smith, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.

Jacob Stine, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Acquia Landing, Va., January 19, 1863.

George W. Stoner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Stoneman's Switch, Va., January 24, 1863.

James L. Trutton, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Adam H. Weidman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Elmer Weildman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel H. Witmer, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jesse W. Warner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William W. Woods, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Samuel E. Weisner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jerome Weisner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

James A. Williams, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

C. H. Williamson, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.

James Wildman, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.

Samuel Winegardner, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; died at Stoneman's Switch, Va., January, 1863.

Josiah Webb, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

Harrison Winters, private, mustered in August 9, 1862.

John Yocum, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Henry Yocum, private, mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

COMPANY I, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment:

Amos H. Martin, captain, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wm. W. Davis, first lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Lewis Degen, second lieutenant, mustered in August 15, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Littlefield, first sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

J. Wesley Reynolds, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Cornelius McClelland, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from private August 18, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

L. W. Dunn, Jr., sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from corporal January 17, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Geo. Goshen, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1863.

James M. Sharon, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.

Wm. M. Allison, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant August 18, 1862.

John N. Banks, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John P. McWilliams, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John H. Sharon, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Alanson D. Wood, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Cloyd Parker, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

James D. Ackley, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal January 17, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John H. Wright, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.

Calvin B. Harris, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., January 18, 1863.

Banks B. Logan, musician, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wesley Andrews, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Frederick D. Berg, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

H. M. Brennisholtz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

A. Baumgardner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David Barnard, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jacob H. Butt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Biddle, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Cornelius Barkley, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Thomas Bathgate, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Stewart T. Brackbill, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 25, 1862.

Simon Basam, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.

William Bistline, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.

Ephraim Bell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John L. Caveny, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Thomas B. Coder, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

C. J. Chamberlain, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Thomas N. Carruthers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph Curwin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Philip J. Cofe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John Callins, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 24, 1862.

John Chapple, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.

William Chestnut, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1863.

L. W. Dunn, Sr., private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Simon Etke, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Adolph Engler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John Fletcher, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Alanson H. Faisic, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 3 to May 19, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Robert Forsyth, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William H. Groninger, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David Gross, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Lewis J. Givler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Geedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George Geedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Amos Heaps, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Levi Hatfield, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Hawk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John Henry, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Isaac H. Kerchner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Morgan Kauffman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wash. Kline, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John N. Kennedy, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

John W. Kirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wm. Kallwriter, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1863.

Thomas Leonard, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William T. Myers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George W. Myers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Amos Mosser, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wm. Henry Moore, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph Martin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Jacob R. Martin, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William McCahern, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Alfred McGonigli, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862.

John O'Neal, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph O'Neal, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

M. Pannebacker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

D. Pannebacker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William Patton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died May 5th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Rowe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William L. Robinson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph B. Roth, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

George Rowe, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William V. Shirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Joseph W. Stimmel, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Elias Shirley, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Daniel Stine, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Corbet D. Singer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

David P. Showers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Allen Saylor, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Wellington Smith, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

Matthias Stump, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Michael M. Showers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 20, 1863.

William J. Shirk, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1862.

Thomas Vanammon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

Samuel Wise, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 25, 1863.

Kepner Wharton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 27, 1863.

Henry Wallace, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Sharpsburg, Md., October 23, 1862.

George Walls, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment (nine months') contained one company (A) raised in Union County, one company (G) of Snyder County men, and three companies (D, H and K) that were recruited in Mifflin County. The field officers of the regiment were Colonel Peter Allabach, Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Shaut and Major Robert W. Patton, who had already done duty in the field as a lieutenant in the famed "Logan Guard," of Lewistown. Captain Joseph S. Waream, of Company K, had also been a sergeant in the Logan Guards, and David B. Weber, second lieutenant of Company K, was a private of the Logans. The regiment was formed in the summer of 1862; was mustered into the service in August of that year, and on the 15th of that month left the State, and proceeded to Virginia, where it remained in the vicinity of Fairfax Seminary, engaged principally in picket duty, until the first invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army, when it was moved across the Potomac, and thence northward, with the division of General Humphreys, to Monocacy, Md., where it was

encamped until the morning of the 18th of September, when it moved by a forced march to Antietam Creek, but was on the ground too late to take part in the great battle that had been fought there. After this it went into camp at Sharpsburg, Md., where, and in which vicinity, it remained, employed in the duty of picketing along the shores of the Potomac, until about the close of October, when it crossed the river into Virginia, and moved by an indirect route to a camp at Potomac Creek, near Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, where preparations were going forward for the desperate assault of the Confederate position in the rear of Fredericksburg, on the south side of the stream. In that fierce struggle the regiment moved across the river on the 13th of December, and, passing through the town, at once went into line of battle. A few minutes later it moved forward in a charge against the enemy's line, which lay behind a stone wall on Marye's Heights. The charge failed, but the regiment remained close in front of the hostile line, and receiving the enemy's fire for about an hour and a half, losing in that time one hundred and fifty-three killed and wounded and twenty-four missing. Among the wounded were Captains David A. McManigal, of Company D, Charles B. Davis, of G, and Joseph S. Waream, of K, and Lieutenants D. D. Mutthersbough, of D, and Grant T. Waters, of Company K.

In the night of the 15th of December the regiment left Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and re-occupied the old camp near Potomac Creek, where it went into winter-quarters. About February 1st it moved to a new camp, named Camp Humphreys, where it remained during the remainder of the winter. At the opening of the spring campaign under General Hooker, the brigade, under command of Major Patton, broke camp on the 28th of April, and, crossing the Rappahannock, marched to Chancellorsville, arriving on the ground on the 1st of May. On the same day it was posted on the left of the line towards the river, where it was employed in fortifying during the following day and night. In the heavy battle of the 3d it was posted early in the morning supporting batteries, in which duty it remained (under a heavy and continuous fire) for four hours. It was then posted in rifle-pits in support of General Sykes' division, and so remained until the close of the conflict. On the night of the 5th of May it moved to United States Ford, where it remained many hours assisting the crossing of troops, artillery and trains to the north side of the river. When all were across the regiment followed, and marched back to its old "Camp Humphreys." Its fighting was over. In ten days more its term of enlistment expired, and it was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., where, at Camp Curtin, it was mustered out of service on the 23d of May, 1863.

Following are given rolls of the companies of Union, Mifflin and Snyder County men in the One Hundred and Thirty-first.

COMPANY A, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Captains.

Jacob Moyer. Joseph R. Orwig.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph William Kepler.

Second Lieutenant.

William Fichthorn.

Sergeants.

Albert Barnes. Forster Halfpenny.
Isaac Treat. Josiah Shriner.
Henry Rothermal.

Corporals.

George W. Fiester. Charles Worman.
Jacob Hower. Harrison Hafer.
Samuel S. Smith. William H. Weirick.
Joel Kline. Henry Phillips.
Nathaniel W. Strahan.

Musician.

James Forrest.

Privates.

William Henry Aikey, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
William Burkholder.
Lewis Burkholder.
H. Burkenstock.
Henry Brant.
Absalom Baldwin.
Isaac Brosius.
William Bordner.
William Cauliflower.
Sturger Charles.
Peter Collins.
Washington Cornelius.
William Crisswell.
Phares Dennis.
Peter Devine.
Henry Calvin Diehl.
William Dollard.
William Dresher.
John Uhl Fiester.
Martin Foltz.
Andrew Foster.

John W. Glover.
G. Samuel Grove.
David Hanselman.
John Harris.
Elias Hartley.
James C. Hayes.
William G. Henry.
George Huff.
John Huff.
Jesse Hultsizer, died at Washington, D. C., November 10, 1862.
Joseph Katherman.
Isaiah Katherman.
Charles Kline.
George Kline.
Henry Charles Kline.
Samuel H. Laird.
George W. Lashells, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
David Lenhart.
Emanuel Leib.
George Ludwig.
Archibald McPherson.
John Markle.
Archibald Maxwell.
Daniel B. Meyers.
Harry Miller.
George W. Moyer.
Lewis Newman.
John Rarer.
G. Thompson Reed.
John Reed.
Christian Richards.
James A. Rorabaugh.
William Rossman.
Joseph Rote.
George L. Sanders.
Peter Schnee.
Thomas L. Schuck.
Milton Shaffer.
Samuel Showalter.
Sylvester Smith.
William A. Snyder.
William W. Snyder.
Emanuel Snyder, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
Henry C. Solomon.
Jeremiah Sommers.
Oliver Sommers.
Henry George Stees, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
John Swartz.
William A. Taylor.
William Wertz.
Frank Wilson.
J. A. Winegarden.
Charles Wise.
M. Calvin Zechman.

COMPANY D, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company D of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

David A. McManigal, captain, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David B. Wilson, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; commissioned captain May 8, 1863; not mustered; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

D. D. Mutthersbough, second lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James W. Couch, first sergeant, mustered in August 12,1862; promoted from sergeant November 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. N. Hackenburg, first sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., November 5, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 471.

William A. Troxell, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Roland Thompson, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Homer Benedict, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry McLaughlin, sergeant, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Smithers, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Sterrett, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel Haffley, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel M. Brown, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph T. Rothrock, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Adam R. Weidman, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Levi A. Mentzer, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Roswell S. Parker, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; promoted to sergeant-major August 23, 1862.

Harrison J. Miller, corporal, mustered in August 12, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., November 18, 1862.

Samuel E. Long, musician, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Franklin W. Smith, musician, mustered in August 17, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry Arnold, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John T. Arnold, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. F. Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Eliph's Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. B. Alexander, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. R. Anderson, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ambrose M. Aults, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; promoted to sergeant-major January 10, 1863.

Wm. R. Bell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. J. Barger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Benny, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Harvey A. Bratton, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Beaver, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James H. Brower, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died March 29, 1863.

Josiah H. Conley, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Martin Conley, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James F. Castner, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John A. Crissman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George Davis, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Daniel Dill, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died January 17, 1863.

George K. Dippery, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Abram Files, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ebenezer R. Ford, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Saml. M. Greer, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John M. Galbraith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Guthrie, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Miles P. Guiher, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died January 19, 1863.

Henry C. Hoffman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John R. Hesser, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Hook, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Levi Hook, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Daniel Hardy, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John B. Hummel, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 7, 1863.

James I. Hacket, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, 1863.

William C. Heister, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Charles E. Kyle, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David S. Kemp, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob A. Koffman, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Abram Kishler, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died April 1, 1863.

John S. Long, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel G. Longwell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David E. Latchford, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph P. Landis, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Isaac M. Lenthurst, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

R. H. Montgomery, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Allen P. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William A. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George D. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry T. Mitchell, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William R. Moran, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert L. Magill, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles Marks, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.

Edward P. Mertz, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Mahlon McKlips, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George R. Orr, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John W. Ort, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Alvin B. Parker, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Price, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Allison Price, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Augustus H. Peters, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George H. Pratt, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James B. Ross, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Rigle, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob A. Rohrer, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Noah A. Roamig, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

H. H. Renninger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John W. Riden, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.

David Robenald, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; died February 23, 1863.

Hiram Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Stinberger, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; wounded; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James W. Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John M. Stine, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Stroup, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Stahl, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Shank, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Joseph H. Smith, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Joseph H. Wagoner, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Walters, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William P. Witherow, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Wilson, private, mustered in August 12, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

COMPANY G, SNYDER COUNTY—The following served in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Charles B. Davis, captain, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James M. Wood, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Jack, second lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Talma F. Averill, first sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Russell, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Philip Hoffman, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alfred Bradley, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from corporal December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David R. Keaster, sergeant, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted from private December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Rathmell, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Josiah Hayes, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas Eagins, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

J. F. Espenschade, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William R. Logan, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 10, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas O. Harris, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank Welshance, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal January 28, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph T. Long, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; promoted to corporal April 14, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Hoffman, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 14, 1863.

John Meyer, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

George W. Vernon, corporal, mustered in August 13, 1862.

Robert Apker, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Franklin Brewer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Boyd, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Ball, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frederick Burkhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Belford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ellis Betts, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jesse Bender, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Abraham Bussler, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 24, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Adolph Bush, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 29, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Ellis Bennett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1863.

Jacob F. Bender, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., February 20, 1863.

Jackson E. Beegle, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862.

Asher D. Bennett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862.

Alfred Campbell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel Covert, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph Crawford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles P. Crawford, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John F. Cook, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles Donnell, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert Duel, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph Divers, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

William H. Ferron, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David R. Foust, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John A. Fiser, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George J. Garman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Solomon Gottschall, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles Gottschall, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Edw. Gross, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David D. Griffith, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Gray, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John H. Heivly, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John F. Hoffman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jefferson Huett, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John M. Henry, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died January 5, 1863.

Stephen Jackson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George F. Jackson, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert Kantner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 22, 1863.

Robert D. Kelton, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.

Wm. Lehman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Adam Lentz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Lentz, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Franklin Lafo, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Levan, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David R. Laylon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Simon Lilly, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James H. Laylon, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Longan, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas March, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert R. Miller, private, mustered in August 13. 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Daniel Moyer, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David Mann, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John H. Miller, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alva R. Neyhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Artemus Neyhart, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Oliver, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; accidentally wounded August 28, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Tyrus Page, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., July 5, 1863, grave 877.

Joseph Piatt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

P. G. Renninger, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John D. Rush, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George W. Reader, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Pharon Shaffer, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Sweely, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George R. Saybolt, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry B. Sweet, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry Stachl, private, mustered in August 16, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 16, 1863.

John H. Sarvey, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Samuel Stonecypher, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Bird C. Thomas, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Benj. F. Tanner, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 16, 1863.

Frederick Warren, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles W. Willits, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Enos G. Wolfs, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry R. Welshans, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Waldren, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Walters, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas Wolf, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; wounded and missing at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

A. P. Youngman, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5 to May 22, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Young, private, mustered in August 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1862.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment:

Benjamin F. Keefer, captain, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robt. S. Maxwell, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., December 11, 1862.

De La F. Green, first lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

W. H. Shoemaker, second lieutenant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from first sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph I. Painter, first sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas H. Kistner, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Menges, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted from corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter Shuler, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Walton, sergeant, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Miles W. Paul, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Oscar E. Forster, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jeremiah Baker, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank P. Coder, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jesse B Dimm, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. C. Frautz, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter Kistner, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. W. Rishel, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Willits, corporal, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 25, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

William Mohr, musician, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 2, 1862.

Benj Artley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter B. Artley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Charles W. Blaker, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Simon Betts, private, mustered in August 14, 1862, mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Bruner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Huston Bastian, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.

John F. Burkhart, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 19, 1863.

John Berger, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Washington D. Bowman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 6, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

W. C. Castleberry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Christopher Conner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Oscar M. Childs, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert Christine, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Christian Carter, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.

James Duncan, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank Diffenderfer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Jacob Dimm, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

John Elliott, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Guy Eilenberger, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert S. Elliott, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William W. Fribley, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Stephen Fry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Stephen Flick, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wilson Gundrum, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alpheus F. Gudykunst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles L. Gudykunst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Gower, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Grant, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1, 1863.

Daniel Herlocher, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

David O. Hill, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Hutson, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

James D. Haak, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Theodore Hess, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

George Hurst, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Benjamin Hess, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Benjamin Houseknecht, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.

Ellis Herlocher, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

John Hartziz, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died January 1, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

John M. Haak, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., January 23, 1863.

Albert Irvine, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.

Erastus Jones, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Koons, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Edgar F. Kraus, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry Laylon, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert C. Little, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Hiram Moyer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Marshall, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel B. Menges, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent at muster out.

George Martinas, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Mackey, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Magargle, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Manly, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, 1862.

R. B. Montgomery, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.

Silas McCarty, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert McKean, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Charles H. Norris, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Painter, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Philip Peters, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Fred. C. Peterman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Quinn, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Merrick Reeder, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Chr. Resh, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Amamiah Reaser, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Rodman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Eston F. Rook, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Isaac N. Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Timothy Stead, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frederick Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. W. Shetler, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob S. Stremmell, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Burtis Shipman, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Frank Steck, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert Smith, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

William C. Taylor, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob B. Turner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Turner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., December 6, 1862.

Solomon Updegraff, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John S. Webb, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

D. R. Worthington, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Md., December 3, 1862.

COMPANY K, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-first:

Joseph S. Waream, captain, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Grant T. Waters, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; discharged March 7, 1863.

David B. Weber, first lieutenant, mustered in August 18, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ab. B. Selheimer, second lieutenant, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted from first sergeant March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William A. Nelson, first sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted from corporal March 8, 1863; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. Lochart, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. S. Morrison, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Josiah W. Kennedy, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Wm. D. Wooden, sergeant, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James C. Dysart, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thos. Cox, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Theo. B. Smith, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

C. H. Henderson, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted to corporal December 2, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Wm. R. Wallis, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Robt. H. Junkin, corporal, mustered in August 11, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1863.

John Hughes, corporal, mustered in August 7, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged at expiration of term.

Dallas Fichthorn, musician, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Geo. Myers, musician, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 2, 1863.

Saml. Beaver, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob Bumbaugh, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John A. Brower, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Ames T. Ball, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Samuel H. Berryhill, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Alexander Buns, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert H. Bortell, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel Chestnut, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Thomas J. Cameron, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Gabriel Carpenter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Henry H. Cupples, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Potter Crissman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph M. Crawford, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Crawford, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Peter Duck, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George Derenwechter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Druckamiller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., January 11, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

James P. Elliott, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Ewing, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

George Freeburn, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Lewis Fichthorn, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William H. Felix, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Samuel Finkle, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William C. French, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Robert Forsythe, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John Forsythe, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William Fleck, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Albert Fisher, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Jacob Fisher, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December 31, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

John D. Galbraith, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Gill, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Abraham Gunter, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Ginifen, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William J. Hawk, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James R. Hesser, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Howard Helman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

James Hughes, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William A. Harvey, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

G. Hemmilaright, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

Joseph Houser, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

John W. Jenner, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

William H. Kitting, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Henry T. Kulp, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Albert Kershaw, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died at Sharpsburg, Md., October 24, 1862.
David Koons, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
P. Loudenslager, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Isaac Long, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Thomas Morgan, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Charles Miller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Lewis R. Morton, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Israel Moyer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
John S. Miller, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
John McCullough, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
James B. McLaughlin, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
James A. McKinstry, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Emanuel Noll, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Alexander Pedin, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
T. A. Postlethwaite, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
William Richards, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Samuel A. Rothrock, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Augustus Riden, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
William Stamm, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Oliver P. Selheimer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
William Swyers, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Joseph Steidle, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Matthew P. Stroup, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
John A. Sager, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Henry Sherman, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
James A. Smith, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; died November 19, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 451.
Benjamin T. Staubef, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
George A. Snyder, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
V. W. Spigglemoyer, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.
H. J. Stanbarger, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
Hosea Somers, private, mustered in August 7, 1862.
Albert C. Tice, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
William A. Vanzant, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Alfred Wilson, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
John A. Waream, private, mustered in August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Edw. Wagner, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
George Womer, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.
Jackson Wagner, private, mustered in August 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 13, 1863.
David Yarlett, private, mustered in August 7, 1862; mustered out with company May 23, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment (nine months') was raised in the summer of 1862, and rendezvoused and organized at Camp Curtin. It contained three companies from Perry county, viz.: Company G, Captain F. B. Speakman, who was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment; Company H, Captain David L. Tressler; and Company I, Captain Albert B. Demaree. On the 19th of August the regiment left Harrisburg for Washington, whence it crossed the Potomac, camping first at Arlington and soon afterward at Alexandria and at Fort Ward. In September it was moved back across the river to Washington, where it became a part of Humphrey's division of the Fifth Army Corps, and was armed with improved Spring-

field muskets. On the 14th of September it moved north to meet the Confederate forces then invading Maryland and threatening Pennsylvania, but did not reach either the battle-field of South Mountain or that of Antietam in time to take part in the battles of the 14th and 17th. Arriving at Antietam on the 18th, it soon after went into camp, about one mile from the little town of Sharpsburg, Md., and remained there until late in October, when it crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and marched to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, where the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, was preparing for a grand assault on the enemy's stronghold on the opposite side of the river, at Fredericksburg.

In the great battle of December 13th the regiment, with its brigade, moved forward about the middle of the afternoon of that day and crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a most terrific fire from the enemy's batteries. Passing through the town and moving to the left under a slight cover of elevated ground, it received the order to charge, and thereupon it went forward at double-quick to within fifty yards of the historic stone wall on Marye's Heights. Further it could not go, in the face of the murderous fire which opposed it, but it remained in that position for nearly an hour, when, in the dusk of the evening, it was withdrawn to near the "Brick House," and in the latter part of the night was marched into the town, where it remained until the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and reoccupied its old camp. Its losses in the battle were one hundred and fifty-seven officers and men killed and wounded, and twenty-seven missing,—most of the latter being afterwards ascertained to have been killed or wounded and left on the field.

In the spring campaign of 1863, under General Joseph Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, with others of the division, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the 27th of April, and moved, by way of Ely's Ford of the Rapidan, to Chancellorsville, where it was placed in a position on the extreme left of the army line, towards the Rappahannock. On the 2d of May and night succeeding it was employed in picket duty and fortifying. On the 3d it took part in the furious fighting around the Chancellor House, but was soon after ordered back to its position on the left, where it remained through the remainder of the conflict, sustaining only a slight loss in killed and wounded,—among the former being the adjutant of the regiment, Edward C. Bendere, who had been promoted to that position from private in Company G. From the battle-field the regiment withdrew to the north side of the Rappahannock and re-occupied its former camp-ground, from which, on the 16th (the expiration of its term), it marched to the rear, and having been transported to Harrisburg, was there mustered out of the service by companies, from May 21 to 26, 1863. Following are given lists of the officers and men of the three Perry county companies of the regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF, PERRY COUNTY.—The following is a list of the field and staff officers (residents of Perry County) who served in the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

F. B. Speakman, Colonel, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from capt. Co. G Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regt. May 26, 1863.

Edward C. Bendere, Adjutant, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from pri. Co. G Feb. 24, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Robert M. Messimer, Sergeant.-Major, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from corp. Co. H Aug. 21, 1862; com. adjt. May 10, 1863; must. out with regt. May 23, 1863.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

F. B. Speakman, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to col. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William H. Sheibley, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Landisburg; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Joel F. Fredericks, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James B. Eby, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David C. Orris, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; to 1st sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William L. Spanogle, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. from sergt. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

George B. Roddy, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Landisburg; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William A. Boden, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Jones, Jr., sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; pro. to corp. Jan. 4, 1863; to sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jeremiah J. Billow, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from pri. March 10, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John N. Belford, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John S. Wetzell, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Samuel Baker, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jona F. Bistline, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James L. Moore, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; promoted to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Daniel L. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Isaac B. Trostle, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

F. A. Campbell, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; pro. to corp. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Flickinger, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; disch. Apr. 14, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

F. M. Withrow, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 4, 1863.

Charles C. Hackett, mus., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Privates.

Thomas Anderson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Isaac Baughman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Baker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Adam Bucher, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Samuel Brown, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Beaver, Jr., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob Beaver, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Solomon Beaver, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Bumbaugh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Peter Beichler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.

Edward C. Bendere, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to adjt. Feb. 24, 1863.

Solomon Baxter, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; died at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.

Michael Collins, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Thomas Clouser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Clouser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Lewis Durnbaugh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob R. Flickinger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George Flickinger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David Fry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.

Charley Finley, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.

William H. Gussler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Albert J. Heckman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

D. B. Hohenshildt, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with Co., May 26, 1863.

Abraham Holman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Richard Hench, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Henry C. Hayner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob C. Hostetter, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

George Heim, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Joseph Hartman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.

William Jacobs, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Kough, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Philip Kell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David S. Kistler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Lupfer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

George Lupfer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob L. Liddick, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Buffalo twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Robert Morrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

George W. Messimer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William K. Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Davidson Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob Markel, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out May 26, 1863.

William Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James S. Morrow, must. in Aug, 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; discharged Feb. 23, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

James Mathers, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Jacob Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

James S. McKee, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Moses F. Noll, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

James G. Neilson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Eli Orris, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded in the head at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Hanford Powell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

George W. Reiber, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

David E. Robinson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob Rhinesmith, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Jacob Rhule, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Smith, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Nicholas Sweger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John Smeigh, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William Shatts, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Henry C. Shearer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Henry Shreffler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

William M. Sutch, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1863.

Abram Spanogle, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Lemuel Topley, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Henry A. Toomey, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with Co., May 26, 1863.

James E. Woods, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

John M. Withrow, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Reuben Zeigler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

COMPANY H, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

David L. Tressler, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Loysville; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Henry Keck, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Hiram A. Sleighter, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Augustus McKenzie, 1st sergt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John Rynard, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

George Tressler, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Robert A. Murray, sergt., must. in Aug. 13,1862; residence, Landisburg; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Peter Lightner, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel H. Rice, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William Power, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863

Lewis Sweger, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

J. A. Raudenbaugh, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Jacob Rowe, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John A. Boyer, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Gardiner C. Palm, corp., must. in August 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; pro. to corp. Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Josiah E. Tressler, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; pro. to corp. Sept. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Levi T. Steinberger, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

Robert M. Messimer, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 21, 1862.

Lemuel T. Sutch, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; mustered out with company May 25, 1863.

John S. Kistler, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

John Albright, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence Newport; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Henry Bear, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Jacob Berkstresser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

J. W. Berkstresser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Benjamin Baltozer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John H. Bryner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

George W. Bryner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel Briggs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence Carroll twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

A. J. Baker, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William F. Calhoun, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Joseph Craig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Thomas H. Milligan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Joseph W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John W. Campbell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Anderson Chestnut, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Allen Clellan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Simon W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William R. Dumm, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Michael Dromgold, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

David P. Elder, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence Newport; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

James C. Harris, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William Hutchison, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

George Jumper, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Solomon Keck, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Erasmus D. Kepner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

David P. Lightner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Amos Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John S. Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

David Mehaffie, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

William H. Minich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

W. D. Messimer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.

Jesse March, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.

Emanuel Morrison, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.

Henry Minnich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.

William A. McKee, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with Co. May 25, 1863.

James McIlhenny, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; disch. March 12, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Fred. McCaskey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; missed in action at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

David Niely, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Isaiah P. Owen, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 2, 1862.

George Pennell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Wheatfield twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel Rice, Jr., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Geo. W. Riggleman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel Rhodes, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Carroll twp.; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Wm. M. Rhea, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel Robinson, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New Germant'n; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

John A. Reed, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Jackson twp.; died March 5, 1863.

John B. Scheaffer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

Samuel B. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Josiah R. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Emanuel Sowers, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

John J. Stuckey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

John K. Stump, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Francis W. Swartz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Jacob B. Stutsman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

J. E. Van Camp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Miller twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

James Van Dyke, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

John C. Weller, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tyrone twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

Joel W. Witmer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

David T. Wagner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; died Dec. 25th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

James Yohn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 23, 1863.

John A. Zeigler, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Sandy Hill; must. out with company May 25, 1863.

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Thirty-third:

Albert B. Demaree, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Hiram Firtig, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; residence, Millerstown; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.

Samuel R. Deach, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. from 2d sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William A. Zinn, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; pro. to 1st sergt. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

George S. De Bray, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Levi Attig, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. from corp. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph R. Fate, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; captured; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jacob B. Wilson, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Frank Thomas, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from priv. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

J. Fetter Kerr, sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Dec. 5, 1862.

S. P. McClenegan, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph S. Bucher, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. Howanstine, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

David Snyder, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William S. Linn, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jefferson Franklin, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Beasom, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 31, 1863.

Benjamin M. Eby, corp., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 31, 1863.

William Stahl, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Mahlon T. Bretz, corp., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; disch. Feb. 24, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

David H. Scott, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; pro. to mus. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Geo. S. Goodman, mus., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Privates.

Henry H. Attig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Peter Attig, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Cloyd C. Bender, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Lewis Beasom, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; mustered out with company May 21, 1863.

J. L. S. Beaumont, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Liverpool; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Samuel K. Boyer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Watts twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John C. Butz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jacob K. Boyer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Robert T. Beaty, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; disch. May 20, 1863.

Alex. M. Brown, must in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; died at Frederick, Md., Nov. 5, 1862.

David Bistline, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Toboyne twp.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John C. Bretz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence,

Howe twp.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wm. H. Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William H. Cox, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Cox, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jere M. Carwell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Isaiah Clouser, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Bloomfield; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

S. P. Campbell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1863.

Amos Deifenderfer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Duncan, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Eli Etter, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Jesse Freeburn, must. in August 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

James Freeland, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Foreman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Lewis Frank, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Samuel K. Gable, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Augustus Gingrich, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

D. W. Gunderman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1862.

Theophilus Howell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. H. Harman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

Geo. W. Huggins, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Buffalo twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

Henry C. Horting, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

Stephen A. Hughes, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; mustered out with Co. May 21, 1863.

Michael Holtzapple, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

William Hopple, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must out with Co. May 21, 1863.

And. J. Howanstine, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; dis. on surg. certif. Mar. 22, 1863.

Frederick Haine, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23d, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wm. S. Jacobs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

James Jacobs, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863

Peter Kipp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, New port; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Isaac Keely, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with Co. May 21, 1862.

Samuel R. Leas, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

John J. Linn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with Co. May 21, 1863.

Jerome B. Lahr, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Daniel Liddick, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Howe twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Scott W. Lightner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Madison twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. H. Loughman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; died at Wind-Mill Point, Va.

Joseph B. Mitchell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

George K. Myers, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Martin Knoll, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Omer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Josiah Rider, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Oliver twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

James Reiber, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Spring twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William Risher, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 27, 1863.

Michael Shottsberger, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Isaac Shottsberger, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Shell, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Millerstown; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Wm. H. Shade, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

W. M. D. Sheaffer, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Josephus W. Smith, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

A. Tschopp (Chubb), must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company 21, 1863.

Cyrus Tschopp, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John M. Toland, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Penn twp.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

W. H. W. Umholtz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

C. L. Vannewkirk, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Penn twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

James A. Wright, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Joseph Wagner, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Liverpool twp.; absent at muster out.

Samuel T. Watts, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

William Wertz, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Stephen Williams, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Newport; mustered out with company May 21, 1863.

And. Whitekettle, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

John Yohe, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Henry L. Yohn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died in service.

O. P. Zimmerman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was made up of three companies from Somerset County, and one from each of the counties of Westmoreland, Mercer, Monroe, Venango, Luzerne, Fayette and Union, the last-named being Company E, of which the original commanding officer was Captain John A. Owens.

The regimental rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the companies were mustered into the service as they arrived during the month of August, 1862. On the 1st of September the organization of the regiment was effected, under the following-named field officers: Colonel, Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset County; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango; Major, John Bradley, of Luzerne. Within two days from the time the organization was completed the regiment moved to Washington, D. C., where it was first employed in the construction of fortifications for the defense of the city. In the latter part of September it was moved to Frederick, Md., where it remained a few weeks, and early in October it marched to Warrenton, Va., it having been assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division (the Pennsylvania Reserves) of the First Corps. From Warrenton it moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The men of the regiment first smelt the smoke of battle at Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December. The Reserve division formed a part of General Franklin's grand division, and at noon on the 12th crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position for the night along the river-bank. Early on the following morning the division crossed the ravine which cuts the plain nearly parallel with the river, and formed in line of battle. The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was deployed on the left of the division, supporting a battery. Finally the order was given to charge, and the regiment went forward with a cheer, but was met by a fusilade so deadly that its advance was checked. "Exposed to a destructive fire, from which the rest of the brigade was shielded, it could only await destruction, without the privilege of re-

turning it, and with no prospect of gaining an advantage; but with a nerve which veterans might envy, it heroically maintained its position till ordered to retire. Out of five hundred and fifty men who stood in well-ordered ranks in the morning, two hundred and fifty in one brief hour were stricken down. After this disastrous charge the division fell back to the position west of the ravine which it had occupied on the previous day, where it remained until, with the army, it recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, and two days after went into winter-quarters near Belle Plain Landing."[1]

In February, 1863, the regiment, with the Reserves, were sent to the defenses of Washington, and remained there till late in April, when it again moved to the Rappahannock. During the progress of the great battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred a few days later, it was held in readiness for service, and remained for many hours under a heavy artillery fire, but did not become actually engaged. After the battle it recrossed the river with the army, and reoccupied its old camp near the Rappahannock until the advance of the army to Gettysburg. In that great conflict the regiment fought with conspicuous bravery on the 1st and 3d of July, not being called into action but held in reserve during the struggle of the 2d. Its losses in the entire battle were one hundred and forty-one killed and wounded and eighty-four missing (most of whom were made prisoners), a total of two hundred and twenty-five. Among the wounded were Colonel Cummins and Captain Charles R. Evans, of the Union County company, and Lieutenant Andrew G. Tucker, of the same company, the wounds of the colonel and Lieutenant Tucker both proving to be mortal.

During the remainder of the year 1863 the regiment took part in the general movements of the army (including the advance against the enemy's strong position at Mine Run), but was not actively engaged in battle. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, Va.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it left its winter-quarters and moved across the Rapidan on the campaign of the Wilderness. At noon on the 5th it became hotly engaged, and fought with determination, holding its ground stubbornly until near night, when it was forced to retire. Its losses were heavy. On the 6th it again saw heavy fighting along the line of the Gordonsville road. On the 7th it moved to Laurel Hill, and held position there until the 13th, when it moved to Spottsylvania Court-House. There it remained a week, throwing up defenses, and a great part of the time under heavy artillery fire. On the 21st it again moved on, and in its advance southward fought at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and Tolopotomoy, arriving at Cold Harbor on the 6th of June. Moving thence across the Chickahominy to the James, it crossed that river on the 16th and took position in front of Petersburg. Its first fight there was on the 18th, on which occasion it succeeded in dislodging the enemy in its front, and held the ground thus gained. It took part in two actions on the line of the Weldon Railroad, also in that at Peebles' Farm (September 30th), and others during the operations of the summer and fall. On the 6th of February, 1865, it fought and suffered considerable loss in the action at Dabney's Mills.

Breaking its winter camp on the 30th of March, it participated in the assault on the enemy's works on the Boydton plank-road, and again fought at Five Forks on the 1st of April, suffering severe loss. Eight days later General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and the brigade of which the One Hundred and Forty-second formed a part moved to Burkesville Station as a guard to stores and other property captured from the enemy. After a stay of two weeks at Burkesville the regiment was ordered to Petersburg, and moving thence by way of Richmond to Washington, D. C., was there mustered out of service on the 29th of May, 1865.

COMPANY E, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-second:

Captains.

John A. Owens.
Charles R. Evans.

[1] Bates.

First Lieutenants.

Andrew G. Tucker, died July 5th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Isaac S. Kerstetter.

Sergeants.

Scott Clingan.
Alfred Hayes.
Samuel Brown.
John V. Miller.
Reuben B. Fessler.
Thomas P. Wagner.
Thomas R. Orwig, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1862.

Corporals.

Isaac J. Kerstetter.
Isaac F. Brown.
John Gellinger.
Benjamin W. Minium.
Henry C. Penny.
John H. Martin.
William Keifer.
Nathaniel Strahan.
Henry M. Specht.
Jacob H. Rank, died June 1st, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Samuel Moyer, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Musicians.

William Geibel.
Hunter B. Barton.

Privates.

William L. Ammon.
Peter Armagast, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
George Baker.
George E. Boope.
Solomon Boyer.
Reuben Campbell.
John P. Deibert, killed at Catlett's Station, Va., Nov. 30, 1863.
John S. Dellinger, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
William L. Donachy.
Theodore Fangboner.
John Farley.
David Fees.
David Fetter, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Adam Fetter.
William H. Fullmer.
Jackson Gellinger.
Jacob B. Gilboney,
James P. Gundy.
Har'n R. Hartman.
Noah Hoffman.
John Hoffman.
Henry W. Hoffman.
Solomon B. Hoffman.
Thomas Houghton.
David Jamison, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
John Kline, died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
John Kling, died at Acquia Creek Jan. 22, 1863.
William Koser, died at Warrenton, Va., Nov., 1862.
Uriah Koser.
Frank P. Le Fevre.
Jacob Lenhart.
Daniel McBride.
James Marr.
Henry Martin, died at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 24, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot B, grave 224.
Daniel Martin, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
John A. Minium.
A. Judson Morris.
Jacob Moser, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
Jeremiah Moser, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
John N. Moyer.
Levi H. Moyer, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
Henry B. Pontius.
John Raboss.
Henry Raboss, killed March 24, 1865.
Samuel Rank.
George Reichley.
George Reish.
William L. Renner.
Levi Renner, died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
David Root, died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
William R. Sechler.
Jeremiah Shaffer.
William Shields.
John W. Showalter.
Henry M. Smith.
Henry C. Smith.
Michael Smith.
James C. Straham.
Daniel Sortman.
George Stapleton, died July 26th, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Philip Steinmetz.
Henry Stettler, died at Washington, D. C., October 12, 1862; burial record Oct. 7, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Samuel Stitzer, died at Washington, D. C., May 30th, of wounds received at North Anna River, Va. May 23, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Henry Stuck, died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Robert M. Wilson.

Emanuel Wolfe.
William H. Wolfe.
Thomas Wynn.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.[1]

August, 1862, was the darkest hour in the history of the nation. The magnificent Army of the Potomac, with its almost idolized commander, General George B. McClellan, was ordered from the Peninsula. The Confederate army under Longstreet and Jackson, under the personal supervision of General R. E. Lee, had defeated General Pope and his army at Groveton and Manassas; the Union army was concentrating within the trenches and fortifications around Washington. Lee, seeing the demoralization of the Union army, early in September, 1862, prepared to invade "Maryland, my Maryland." At this critical moment the ninety-day theory had been fully exploded, and when to enlist for *three* years meant most, the men who afterwards were known as Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, enlisted for the term of three years, or "during the war." At an election held in Selinsgrove on the morning of September 13, 1862, Charles S. Davis was elected captain; Nelson Byers, first lieutenant; and William H. Schroyer, second lieutenant. The same morning, the company, seventy-five strong, left for Harrisburg, and were mustered into the service of the United States on the 15th of the same month, fourteen more men having enlisted and were mustered into the command ere it left Harrisburg for the front, in the summer of 1863. After the battle of Gettysburg, eleven substitutes were sent to the company, making the total number one hundred.

The company performed duty at the hospitals at Harrisburg from the 19th of September to October 24, 1862, when the members of the company, with but *one* single dissenting voice, voted to join the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, attached to General John W. Geary's division, then stationed at Bolivar Heights, Va. The regiment moved with the command towards Fredericksburg, but did not get beyond Dumfries, where, with the rest of the First Brigade, it went into winter-quarters.

In the spring of 1863 the regiment moved with the corps and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, holding the extreme left flank of the corps, with its left resting on the plank-road in front of the Chancellorsville House, and took an active part in the terrible conflict Sunday morning, sustaining a loss of two killed, nine wounded (Lieutenant William H. Schroyer dying from effect of injury sustained), and five captured. In the engagement the officers and men of Company G were especially mentioned by Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr., for bravery, it being their first engagement.

The company took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, being hotly engaged on the morning of the 3d; met a brigade of Johnston's division of Ewell's corps at the right base of Culp's Hill, but owing to a very favorable position the loss in the company was light, being three wounded.

September of the same year the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and being consolidated with other troops sent out from the Army of the Potomac, was denominated the Twentieth Army Corps, and placed under the command of "Fighting Joe Hooker."

November 24, 1863, the company took part in the now historic "Battle above the Clouds," on Lookout Mountain; the next day it participated with Hooker's command at Missionary Ridge; on the 26th followed the skirmish of Pea Vine Ridge; and on the following day, Nov. 27th, followed the bloody engagement known as the battle of Ringgold, Ga. The Confederates were commanded by General Patrick Cleburne, who had undertaken to hold the Union forces in check until Bragg's demoralized army could again be gotten into position, and right nobly did he perform the task assigned him In this engagement the company sustained the loss of its gallant captain, Charles S. Davis, who fell mortally wounded whilst bravely leading his company into action. He was an officer of promise, and was honored and

[1] By J. A. Lumbard, editor of *Snyder County Tribune.*

respected by officers and men; in the engagement Lieutenant B. T. Parks was wounded, as was Isaac J. Knopp. After these engagements the company wintered at Bridgeport, Ala., where it performed its full share of picket duty; went on reconnoissances to Jasper and Trenton, and assisted in erecting a number of forts.

In the campaign of 1864 the company bore its full share, participating in the battle of Rocky-faced Ridge, May 8th; Resaca, May 15th and 16th; New Hope Church, May 25th to June 4th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 15th to July 3d (this embraced Marietta Cross-Roads, Pine Mountain, Nose's Creek and Lost Mountain); Peach Tree Creek, July 20th; siege and capture of Atlanta, July 24 to September 2, 1864. The company sustained a loss of six killed and seven severely wounded, besides a light number of slight casualties.

The company marched with "Sherman to the Sea," and shared in all the sports and vicissitudes of that army. Marching through forest and glen, over barrens and highly cultivated plantations, wading through swamps and morasses, guided at night by the glare of burning buildings and during the day by clouds of smoke, foraging on the enemy, living on the fat of the land, virtually experiencing the truth of the song,—

"How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found,
And how the sweet potatoes even started from the ground."

Company G put in its appearance at Bentonville, and moved with Sherman's army to the front, when Johnston surrendered to the commander of the Union forces. From Raleigh, N. C., the command marched to Washington, D. C., *via* Richmond, where it participated in the grand review.

Company G participated in upwards of twenty battles and heavy skirmishes; fought battles in six different States; marched over five thousand miles; traveled through twelve States of the Union; and, by death and loss in battle, buried fourteen of its members. The company was mustered out of service near Bladensburg, Md., on the 6th of June, 1865, and arrived at Selinsgrove, June 13, 1865, just thirty-three months from the day it left for the scene of conflict. Among the men detailed from the company for positions of trust and responsibility were one recruiting officer, one brigade staff officer, two sergeant-majors, one quartermaster-sergeant, brigade and division commissary clerk, two brigade orderlies, one sergeant of Pioneer Corps, one captain commanding brigade, commissary and quartermaster's guard, regimental postmaster, regimental clerk, regimental bugler and drum-major, and enjoys the distinction of being the only three-year company from the county that was entirely officered by Snyder County men.

Captain Charles Selin Davis was born in Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pa., February 4, 1827. He was a son of James K. and Margaret Davis (*née* Hummel). He was very young when his father died, and hence from the beginning and early in life he was taught to depend upon his own resources. He had a liberal education, which he acquired principally by his own efforts. He had splendid natural abilities, and after serving a short clerkship in a wholesale house in Philadelphia, he entered into the mercantile business in his native town, in which business he continued until he laid aside his peaceful avocation to defend his country. He was married, on March 3, 1852, to Emma J. Smith, daughter of Rev. J. W. Smith, of Selinsgrove, Pa. To them were born seven children—three sons and four daughters—the youngest being born after the father had entered the army. The names and addresses of the children are as follows: Eva Margaret, intermarried with James A. Fuller, of Scranton, Pa.; John J., intermarried with Sophia Havighorst, of Lincoln, Neb.; Maria Louisa, intermarried with A. W. Potter, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Pa.; Laura Cordelia, intermarried with Charles P. Ulrich, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Pa.; Charles Eyer, intermarried with Jessie Black, of Maryville, Mo.; Anna Elizabeth, intermarried with Wellington Housewerth, of Mason City, Ill.; and James, of Lincoln, Neb. The following are the names of the grandchildren, viz.: Edith May Potter, Robert Davis Potter, Bertha Davis Fuller, Selin Jay Fuller, Eva

Davis Housewerth and Bessie Davis Ulrich. In the summer of 1862, in response to the call of the President for volunteers, the subject of this sketch organized a company of seventy-five men, all of whom were young Snyder Countians. As captain of this company (see history of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) he reported, with his command, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa , where it was immediately mustered into service for three years or during the war. his commission as captain dating from September 22, 1862. From here the company was ordered to Bolivar Heights, Va., where it was assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. From this time he remained in active service with his command, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Pea Vine Creek, and Ringgold or Taylor's Ridge, Ga., in which last engagement he received his fatal wound, while gallantly leading his command in a charge upon the enemy's works. He was borne from the field by some of his men, and expired on the evening of the same day, to wit, November 27, 1863, surrounded by his brother-officers and the men of his command. His remains were sent home and interred in the cemetery of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in his native town, where a beautiful monument, erected by a loving sister, marks his final resting-place. His prepossessing appearance and martial bearing and aptitude in military affairs at once won the high respect and esteem of his regimental officers, and his untiring devotion to the needs of his men endeared him to all.

COMPANY G.—The following is a list of officers and men who served in Company G of

the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers :

Charles C. Davis, capt., must. in Sept. 22, 1862 ; died Nov. 28th, of wounds received at Taylor's Ridge, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.

Nelson Byers, capt., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. March 26, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

B. Theodore Parks, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 26, 1864; wounded at Ringgold Nov. 28, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William H. Shroyer, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., May 15, 1863.

Franklin M. Stuck, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut.; not must.; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Elias Millhoff, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from pri. April 5, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

John R. Reigel, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. from corp. March 20, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Michael S. Schroyer, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1863; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Francis W. Wallace, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. from corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Henry W. Baker, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Dumfries, Va., April 4, 1863.

James E. Lloyd, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.

George B. Townsend, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 13, 1863.

Isaac D. Whitmer, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. March 19, 1864.

Amantes Ely, sergt., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 12, 1864.

Frederick H. Knight, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 1, 1865.

Frederick B. Ulrich, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Joseph A. Lumbard, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Joseph S. Ulsh, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. March 12, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Solomon App, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. April 5, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Leiden, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Samuel H. Bower, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George W. Von Neida, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; trans. to Co. I, Seventeenth Reg. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1865.

Daniel W. Gross, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. March 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Jeremiah M. Malich, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1863.

Henry H. Shrader, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Fifteenth Regt. U. S. Army Oct. 29, 1862.

Antes Ulrich, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Stephen Templin, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by Gen. Or. May 26, 1865.

Lewis C. Shroyer, mus., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Dumfries, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Jeremiah App, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Henry Brown, must. in July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. E May 18, 1865.

John F. Bingaman, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Joseph F. Bastian, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.

Charles Brown, must. in Aug. 5, 1863.

George Brown, must. in Aug. 5, 1863.

John W. Carver, must. in March 11, 1864; disch. Jan. 27, 1866, to date July 15, 1865.

Asa B. Churchill, must. in Sept. 21, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; buried in Marietta and Atlanta National Cem., Marietta, Ga., Section A, grave 615.

Henry J. Doebler, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 7, 1863.

Daniel Ehrhart, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died Aug. 16, 1864, of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

Edward Fisher, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William E. Fausnaucht, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

George D. Griggs, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Garman, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Charles Grant, must. in Sept. 15, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 24, 1864.

William Henninger, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William H. Hebster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Thomas Hebster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Allen Hassinger, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Peter A. Huffer, must. in October 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E May 18. 1865.

Uriah P. Hafley, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 15th Regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.

Daniel W. Herbster, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.

John P. Haas, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died June 15, 1864, of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga.

Jeremiah Hathaway, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died June 27th of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, New Albany, Ind., sec. B., grave 587.

Samuel Jarrett, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Krebs, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William S. Keller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Henry Kramer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 5th Regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

Franklin Knarr, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Daniel W. Kramer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 5th Regt. V. R. C., January 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.

Peter Lahr, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Daniel B. Lahr, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.

John C. Long, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps August 1, 1863.

Thomas Medbeater, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.

John T. Mark, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

John Milhoff, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Lewis M. Milhoff, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Elias Miller, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jeremiah Moyer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

John Mull, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Reuben Miller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Matter, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., April 29, 1863.

Cyrus Marks, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.

Thomas McDonald, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.

William McFall, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 3, 1864.

Isaac J. Napp, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1864; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Nerhood, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Elias Noll, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. Sept. 22, 1865.

George Noaker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Calvin E. Parks, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Martin L. Parks, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William Powell, must. in Aug. 4, 1863.

John Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Isaac E. Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Levi J. Romig, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob J. Reigle, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Isaac B. Reed, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

William Raburn, must. in Aug. 3, 1863.

Henry E. Shreffler, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

John K. Stuck, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

James W. Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

William Spade, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Jacob Swab, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Francis Smith, must. in Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Company E May 18, 1865.

Edward R. Smith, must. in Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Co. E May 18, 1865.

William E. Seeshultz, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

John W. Swartz, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.

Jacob Searer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Adam S. Sholly, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 13, 1863.

Michael Shaffer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 15th for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.

William H. H. Shiffer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps., Aug. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 26, 1865.

James P. Ulrich, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with company June 6, 1865.

Lot Ulrich, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

William A. Whipple, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.

W. H. H. Waughen, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment —being the first that was raised for the formation of a "Bucktail Brigade," on the name and fame of the original "Bucktail Regiment"—had in its rank a number of men (nearly half a company) of Perry County, and a much larger number recruited in Mifflin County. "The men were well formed, of hardy habits, skilled in the use of the rifle, and wore the bucktail, as did the men whose name they adopted."[1]

The regiment, having been organized under command of Colonel Roy Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel Walton Dwight and Major George W. Speer, was suddenly ordered to the front to assist in repelling the Confederate invasion of 1862, but on the retreat of the enemy from the fields of South Mountain and Antietam it did not at once cross to Virginia in the pursuit, but remained at the capital until February, 1863, when it joined General Burnside's army on the Rappahannock, and went into camp at White Oak Church, where it was assigned to duty in the First Army Corps, the brigade of which it was a part being under command of Colonel Stone, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

On the 28th of April the regiment broke camp and moved to the Rappahannock. Crossing that stream, it marched to Chancellorsville, arriving there on the morning of the 3d of May. It was under fire during the whole of that day and a part of the 4th, but suffered only slight loss. On the 6th it recrossed the river and returned to the old camp at White Oak Church, where it remained till again put in motion to move with the army to meet the Confederate forces which were pressing forward under General Lee to the invasion of Pennsylvania. It arrived within four miles of Gettysburg on the evening of June 30th, and on the following day reached the famous field, and took part in the opening of the battle, when the heroic General Reynolds fell. It was continually under fire during the remainder of the battle, and with its brigade "repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained the position until the final retreat of the whole line."[2] Colonel Stone, in command of the brigade, was severely wounded, and at night the Union troops were forced to retire. Passing through Gettysburg, the regiment, with its brigade, was placed in reserve at Cemetery Hill. On the 2d, towards the close of the day, the division was ordered to the assistance of the Second Corps, but did not then become closely engaged. Soon afterwards the regiment took part in an attack on the enemy at a point where the guns of a Union battery had been taken. Two of them were recaptured after a severe fight.

During the night the regiment remained on the front line. It was relieved on the morning of the 3d, but lay under a terrific fire of artillery for many hours, until the ominous lull that preceded the grand charge by eighteen thousand of the flower of the Confederate army. The losses of the regiment in the three days of battle were two hundred and five killed and wounded and one hundred and thirty-one missing, of which latter nearly all were prisoners or killed and wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy. The greater part of the loss was sustained in the first day's fight, in Colonel Stone's report of which he said "nearly two-thirds of my command fell on the field."

After the campaign of Gettysburg the regiment, being greatly reduced in numbers, was not very actively engaged in the operations of the summer and fall. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, where the strength of the command was largely increased by accessions of recruits and the return of convalescents. On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment moved with the other troops, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, entered the Wilderness, where it became closely engaged on the 5th, losing heavily and being compelled to fall back from the field. On the 6th the battle was renewed and the regiment again engaged, making two gallant charges, and being repulsed and compelled to fall back to the works. It was in this day's fight that the gallant General Wadsworth was killed. The loss of the regiment in the battles of the 5th and 6th was one hundred and thirteen killed and wounded and ninety-three taken prisoners. On the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, holding its position all day and

[1] Bates. [2] Official report of General Doubleday.

throwing up works at night. It fought again on the 10th, driving the enemy from his works, and held the ground till night, losing in this battle fifty-nine killed and wounded. On the 12th it was engaged in the furious battle at Spottsylvania Court-House. It crossed the North Anna River on the 23d, and late in the afternoon of that day the enemy made an impetuous attack, before which the brigade gave way and fell back to a more secure position, which was held and fortified. In this fight the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded.

The regiment took part in the engagement at Bethesda Church, on the 31st of May and 1st of June, and during the succeeding four days was continually under fire, though with but light loss. It crossed the James River on the 16th of June, and on the 18th was engaged with the enemy before Petersburg, taking and holding a position, and losing twenty-two killed and wounded. From the crossing of the Rapidan, May 4th, to the end of July the losses of the regiment were two hundred and eighty-three killed and wounded and one hundred and twenty-two missing. On the 18th of August it fought with its brigade at the Weldon Railroad, losing nine killed and wounded and four missing. During September the regiment was held in reserve, but went again to the front on the 1st of October, and on the 27th took part in the battle at Hatcher's Run. On the 7th of December it again took part in an advance on the Weldon Railroad, and lost slightly in skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry. On the 6th of February it fought at Dabney's Mills, and was again engaged on the 7th, driving the enemy from his position. On the 10th it was withdrawn from the front and ordered to Baltimore, Md. From there it was sent, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, to Elmira, N. Y., to guard the camps of the Confederate prisoners at that place. In that duty the One Hundred and Forty-ninth remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service June 24, 1865.

The following is the roster of the Perry County men in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment:

Francis B. Jones, capt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Duncannon; pro. from 1st sergt. March 25, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; and at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; to lieut.-col. 215th Regt. P. V. April 6, 1865.

John T. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Duncannon; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 25, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 25, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John J. Boyer, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Newport; pro. to corp.; to sergt. June 15, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

John Graham, sergt., must. in August 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; pro. to corp. April 17, 1864; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

John Morris, sergt., must. in Aug. 22, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp.; to sergt. March 27, 1864; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Jacob A. Young, corp., must. in Aug. 22, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp. June 13, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas B. Jones, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Penn twp.; pro. to corp.; died at Philadelphia, July 25th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Thomas J. Evans, musician, must. in Aug. 30, 1862, three years; residence, Duncannon; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.

David W. Coulter, must. in Aug. 18, 1863, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Simon B. Charles, must. in Aug. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; disch. on surg. certif. December 9, 1862.

W. E. Clemson, must. in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

W. H. Ehrhart, must. in March 7, 1865, three years; residence, Tuscarora twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Joseph Jones, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.

D. P. Lefever, must. in Aug. 14, 1863, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8,, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 30, 1864.

Daniel Mutzebaugh, must. in Oct. 7, 1863, three years; residence, Penn twp.; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Alfred P. Miller, must. in Aug. 18, 1863, three years; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

O. G. Myers, must. in March 10, 1865, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Silas Potter, must. in Aug. 17, 1863, three years; residence, Wheatfield twp.; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Thomas Styles, must. in Aug. 15, 1863, three years; residence, Rye twp.; missed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Smee, must. in Aug. 17, 1863, three years; residence, Rye twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Sharp, must. in Oct. 16, 1863, three years; residence, Rye, twp.; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment ("Bucktails"), of which the field officers were Colonel Langhorne Wister, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Huidekoper and Major Thomas Chamberlin, of Union County (the latter of whom had served through the Peninsular campaign as a captain in the Fifth Reserve Regiment),[1] was raised in the summer of 1862, and, soon after its organization at Camp Curtin, proceeded to Washington, where Companies D and K were stationed at the Soldiers' Home as a guard to the household of President Lincoln; and Company A at Soldiers' Rest, near the depot, the remainder of the regiment upon Meridian Hill, from which, by companies, it was sent to various points in and near Washington on guard duty, in which they remained employed till February, 1863, when the regiment (excepting Company K, which remained as the President's guard) moved to Belle Plain, where it was assigned to Stone's (Second) brigade of the Third Division, First Army Corps. On the 2d of May following, the regiment, with the corps, moved, by forced march, to the field of Chancellorsville, where, at daylight of the 3d, it took position on the right of the line and threw up strong defensive works, which it occupied, though not actively engaged, during the remainder of the battle. On the 6th, with its division, it recrossed the river and encamped at White Oak Church.

The first battle in which it can be said that the regiment was actively engaged was that of Gettysburg, on which historic field it arrived about noon of July 1st, and very soon afterwards was lying under a heavy fire of artillery, which was continued for about two hours, and was followed by an attack of infantry and a successful charge against the Confederate line. This was again followed by a withering fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, which was resisted by the Second Brigade until late in the afternoon, when it was compelled to give way and retire to a new position on Cemetery Hill, but losing many men (taken prisoners) in the movement. After this change of position it was not again actively engaged in the battle, though it was sent, in the night of the 2d, to retake some artillery pieces (a duty which was successfully performed), and lay under a heavy fire in the afternoon of the 3d, with orders to be ready to charge the Confederate line. It was not ordered in, however, and the repulse of the great charge of Pickett's division ended the battle. In the three days' conflict the loss of the regiment had been one hundred and eighty-one killed and wounded and seventy-one taken prisoners, a total of two hundred and fifty-two out of about four hundred and twenty, officers and men, with whom it entered the fight. Among the wounded were Major Chamberlin and Captain Wm. P. Dougal, of Company D, both Union County men.

After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment (then but a skeleton) returned, with the division and army, to Virginia, and, after several changes of position, was posted at Warrenton Junction, guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, until the early part of December, when it went into winter-quarters at Culpeper.

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment, with its brigade, crossed the Rapidan among the first of the troops, and took part in most of the movements and battles from that river to the crossing of the James. On the 5th and 6th of May it was heavily engaged in the Wilderness battles, sus-

[1] "When the major received his commission he was lying in hospital, at Baltimore, of a severe wound received at Charles City Cross-Roads; but, learning that the enemy was invading Maryland, instead of looking for his new command, he sought out his old regiment (the Fifth Reserve) and fought with it through the fiery battles of South Mountain and Antietam. It will thus be seen that the field officers were well fitted for their duties."—*Bates.*

taining serious loss, among which was that of Captain Roland Stoughton, of Company D, mortally wounded in the battle of the 5th. On the 8th it fought at Laurel Hill, charging the enemy, with the entire division, through the burning woods and losing severely. On the 10th, 11th and 12th it fought on the Spottsylvania line, at a point known as the "Bloody Angle." On the 23d it crossed the North Anna River, and was immediately afterwards attacked by a very heavy force of the enemy, but held its ground successfully. On the 30th of May, at Tolopotomoy, and on the 1st of June, near Bethesda Church, it was engaged, with heavy loss. Here it was transferred to the First Division, under command of General Griffin.

Crossing the James River, with the other commands of the army, it arrived in front of Petersburg June 16th, and on the 18th it became engaged in a general battle, charging the hostile works and exhibiting the greatest bravery and steadiness. From this time, through all the long and dreary siege of Petersburg, the regiment participated, almost without intermission, in the active operations of the investing army. From the 18th to the 21st of August it fought at the Weldon Railroad, taking many prisoners, and on the 27th was again engaged at Hatcher's Run. On the 6th of December, with the entire corps, it again moved to the Weldon Railroad on a raid of destruction, which was successfully accomplished, about twenty miles of the line being destroyed by the heating and twisting of the rails. At the close of this expedition it went into winter-quarters. From this camp, on the 5th of February, it marched, with its corps, to Hatcher's Run, where the enemy was encountered and driven to his defensive works. The fighting at this point was continued for several days, and at the end of that time the regiment was relieved and sent to the rear, whence it was transported to Elmira, N. Y., and there placed on duty as a guard to the great number of Confederate prisoners of war there collected. In this duty it remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service on the 23d of June, 1865.

COMPANY D, UNION COUNTY.—In the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment there were a considerable number of Perry County men, and one company, originally commanded by Captain Henry W. Crotzer, was made up of men of Union County. A list of officers and men of this company is here given, viz.:

Captains.

Henry W. Crotzer.
William P. Dougal.
John H. Harter.
S. H. Himmelwright.
Roland Stoughton, died May 27th, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John A. Hauck.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel G. Gutelius.
James Cummings.

Sergeants.

Samuel C. Ransom.
Samuel Kerstetter.
James W. Marshall.
Charles A. Frey.
John Stennert.
Elias B. Weidensaul, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Corporals.

Albert Forster.
Howard Ritter.
Samuel Ruhl.
Amos Browand.
William Eberhart.
George L. Murray.
John Donachy.
John M. Hunt.
George W. Barkdoll.
William E. Hennings killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Joseph B. Ruhl, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
William Donachy, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.
Ephraim Campbell, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1864.
Joseph J. Gutelius, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Musician.

Abraham Kuhn, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1862.

Privates.

Aaron Ammon.
John S. Bird.
Mahlon Breyman.
Henry Browand.
Michael Brian.
Jacob Boyer.
Charles S. Buoy.
James M. Chambers.
Adam Deal.
Henry Deal.
John Deal, died of wounds received at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.
Abraham Eberhart.
James Eberhart.
Isaac Eisenhaur.
Simon Erdey.
Henry A. Fees, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Jacob Fillman.
Simon E. Foust.
John F. Fox.
Edward Garrett.
Peter Grove.
Fisher Gutelius.
Charles H. Gutelius.
John Hafer.
S. F. Hassenplug.
Ammon L. Hauck.
B. Hoffmaster.
D. R. Hottenstein.
William Hursh.

John Kaler.
Henry M. Keifer.
James Knittle.
Wilson Lashells.
Isaac Linn.
Abraham Linn, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1862.
James Lucas, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.
E. A. McFadden, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles E. Mader.
Simon Malehom.
Henry Master.
John May, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
William R. Miller, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Samuel Nagle.
Jacob Neese.
George F. Oberdorf.
David Paige.
Samuel W. Paul.
Nathan Pick.
Jacob D. Putzman.
Joel Reedy.
John Sarba.
Jonathan Seamen.
John Sedam, died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 2, 1864.
Edwin Shaffer, died at Elmira, N. Y., March 22, 1865.
Jacob Shell.
Hiram Smith.
Peter S. Stahl.
William Stahle.
William Stitzer.
Milton J. Stoutz.
Frank F. Trout.
Calvin Wirth.
Henry Wittenmyer.
George W. Weiser.
John Wolfe.
Isaac Zellers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment (nine months') was recruited and organized in the fall of 1862 at Camp Curtin. The commanding officer of the regiment was Colonel Harrison Allen, of Warren County, and the lieutenant-colonel was George F. McFarland, of Juniata. Company D of this regiment was recruited in Juniata County, and "was largely composed of the instructors and students of McAlisterville Academy, of which Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland was the principal, and there were in the regiment nearly a hundred who had been school-teachers."[1]

The regiment left Harrisburg on the 26th of November, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, and from thence crossed the Potomac into Virginia, first camping at Arlington, and, a few days later, marching to Alexandria and Union Mills, more than twenty miles out, where it was placed on picket and the duty of watching the movements of guerrillas, who then infested that region. In February following, it was transferred from that duty, and marched to Belle Plain, where it was attached to the First Brigade of the Third (Doubleday's) Division of General Reynolds' army corps. The camp which it occupied at this place was a very exposed one, and much sickness among the members of the regiment was the result.

In the Chancellorsville campaign of 1863 the regiment, with its divisions and corps, crossed the river, on the 2d of May, at United States Ford, and at once moved to the battle-ground, to occupy that part of the line from which the Eleventh Corps had been hurled by the terrific onslaught of the forces of Stonewall Jackson. During the heavy fighting of Sunday, the 3d, the regiment was posted between Germania and Ely's Fords, confronting the enemy, and much of the time under a very heavy fire, but not otherwise actively engaged. This position it continued to hold through the remainder of the battle. On Wednesday, the 6th, it moved back to the north side of the Rappahannock, and encamped near White Oak Church.

From this point it moved northward early in June, and marched to meet the columns of General Lee's army in its invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It reached Gettysburg on the 1st of July, just when Buford's cavalry opened the battle. The regiment, then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, was at once placed in position on the left of the corps line, and soon afterwards moved forward into the conflict. Several changes of position followed, and regiment after regiment was forced back by the withering fire; but the One Hundred and Fifty-first steadfastly held its place till more than one-half its number had fallen, when it, too, was compelled to retire, which it did with deliberation and in order, taking a new position in the rear of the seminary. This position was also found untenable, and it then retreated somewhat precipitately through the streets of the town, losing a number of men taken prisoners on the way, and finally halting at Cemetery Hill, where, on its arrival, its strength was only ninety-two men, though this was soon afterwards increased by the coming in of about twenty men who had been cut off during the retreat from the seminary. In this new position the regiment re-

[1] Bates' "Hist. Pennsylvania Volunteers."

mained until nearly the close of the second day's fight, when it was ordered to the support of the Third Corps; but, in the confusion of the field, it became separated from its command, and, with the Twentieth New York, which was in a similar dilemma, it moved to the left of the Second Corps, and took a position which the two regiments held until the afternoon of the following day, when they moved rapidly in to help repel the final grand charge of the Confederates, which closed the battle.

The services and conspicuous gallantry of this regiment in the great struggle at Gettysburg were thus set forth in the report of the corps commander, General Abner Doubleday:

"At Gettysburg they won, under the brave McFarland, an imperishable fame. They defended the left front of the First Corps against vastly superior numbers; covered its retreat against the overwhelming masses of the enemy at the seminary west of the town, and enabled me, by their determined resistance, to withdraw the corps in comparative safety. This was on the first day. In the crowning charge of the third day of the battle the shattered remains of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, with the Twentieth New York State Militia, flung themselves upon the front of the rebel column, and drove it from the shelter of a slashing, in which it had taken shelter from a flank attack of the Vermont troops. I can never forget the services rendered me by this regiment, directed by the gallantry and genius of McFarland. I believe they saved the First Corps, and were among the chief instruments to save the Army of the Potomac and the country from unimaginable disaster."

The losses of the regiment at Gettysburg amounted to three-fourths of its total effective strength,—sixty-six men and two officers being killed, twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-seven men wounded and one hundred missing, out of a total of four hundred and sixty-five men and twenty-one officers, with whom it entered the fight. Among the wounded were Lieutenant Benjamin F. Oliver, of Company D, and Lieutenant-Colonel George F. McFarland, whose wound resulted in the loss of one leg (which was amputated on the field) and the severe mutilation of the other.

From the field of Gettysburg the remnant of the regiment moved with the other troops in pursuit of the enemy, on the 6th of July, and reached Williamsport, Md., just as the beaten army of General Lee was commencing the passage of the Potomac into Virginia. Five days later the One Hundred and Fifty-first, whose term of enlistment had then nearly expired, was relieved at the front, and moved to Harrisburg, where, on the 27th, it was mustered out of service and disbanded.

Company D, Juniata County.—Following is a roll of the officers and enlisted men of the Juniata County company of the regiment, viz.:

George F. McFarland, capt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Nov. 18, 1862.

Walter L. Owens, capt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 19, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George S. Mills, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin F. Oliver, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George W. Stover, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

John M. Kauffman, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Michael Gable, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Abel C. Freet, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from pri. Nov. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James M. Dunn, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Daniel S. Amich, sergt., must. in Oct. 24, 1862.

Michael C. Bratton, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1662; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent at muster out

Davis Meredith, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Zeigler, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

David C. Westfall, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

J. B. Diffenderffer, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry D. Conrad, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Joseph M. Owens, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Mar. 24, 1862; captured at Gettysburg,

Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George H. McCahren, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William C. Hittle, corp., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., March 4, 1863.

John Furman, musician, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Stine, musician, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to musician Dec. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Privates.

John Amich, must. in Oct 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Armstrong, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; died of wounds recd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

George S. Amich, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Amich, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Aaron E. Bentley, must in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out; died July, 1863.

William Boyer, must. in Oct. 24 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Malch'm Buchanan, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob M. Bay, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Levi Brown, must. in Oct 24, 1862; died at Wind Mill Point, Va., May 16, 1863.

Nathan H. Beiser, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

S. Brady Caveny, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John T. Criswell, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac Colyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jethro Casner, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John H. Cox, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac Dressler, must. in Oct. 24, 1862.

John E. Engle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.

Jerome Ehrenseller, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Fulgrot, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas Fritz, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

David Fry, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William Fritz, must. in Oct. 24, 1862.

Joseph George, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Ephraim Guyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died, date unknown; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, York, Pa., grave 32.

David Hald, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

William H. Hunt, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; burial record, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1863.

John Holman, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Hamis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

David H. Ingraham, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

George S. King, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Peter Kauffman, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Kneisley, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas B. Landis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William H. Landis, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Leister, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James P. K. Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John C. Marshall, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Martin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Masham, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Metterling, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John C. McKnight, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Alfred McCahren, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William McGlaughlin, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Naylor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James Naylor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benj. F. Naugle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1862.

Wm. P. Noble, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Naugle, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Peter A. Patticher, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
James S. Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Henry S. Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.
Jacob H. Reynolds, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Ephraim Reynolds, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Isaac Smith, must, in Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 27, 1863.
Jacob Snyder, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Lorenzo Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Andrew Stoner, Jr., must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Christian Speece, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Samuel Suttor, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Jos. Spiglemeyer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Wm. F. Stimeling, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Peter Straub, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Geo. Shivery, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Wm. T. Wood, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Weller, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Jacob Weidel, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
John Winegartner, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
Geo. Woodward, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863.
John Westley, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Joseph Weller, must. in October 24, 1862; died near Washington, D. C., June 14, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Joseph Yeigh, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, otherwise designated as the Sixteenth Cavalry organization of the State, and universally admitted to have been one of the most renowned cavalry regiments in the service of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, was raised in the fall of 1862, and composed of men from twenty counties of the State of Pennsylvania. The rendezvous was first established at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, but was afterwards removed to Camp McClellan, where the regimental organization was completed about the middle of November. The field-officers of the Sixteenth at its organization were: Colonel, John Irvin Gregg of Union County, a veteran of the Mexican War and a line-officer in the regular army;[1] Lieutenant-Colonel, Lorenzo D. Rodgers, of Venango County; Majors, William A. West, of Fayette County, William H. Fry, of Philadelphia, and John Stroup, of Mifflin. One company of this regiment (Company F, Captain John K. Robinson, who was soon afterwards promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy), was made up almost entirely of Juniata County men; and another company ("M," commanded by Captain Ira R. Alexander, after the promotion of its original captain, John Stroup, to the grade of major) was composed largely of men of Mifflin County, while men of Snyder, Perry and Juniata Counties were also found serving in this and other companies of the regiment.

Colonel John K. Robinson, the subject of this biographical sketch, figures conspicuously in the part borne by Juniata County during the war of the late Rebellion. His grandfather was Alexander Robinson, a resident of Milford township, in the latter county, whose children were three sons and three daughters. Among the sons was James Robinson, who married Jane Hardy, a lady of Irish lineage. Their children were Alexander, Thomas, James, John, William and Eleanor (Mrs. McCahan). John was born on the 2d of February, 1793, in Mil-

[1] "Colonel Gregg had served in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War and afterwards in the Eleventh United States Infantry, where he rose to the rank of captain, and subsequently in the State militia. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was elected colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, but accepted instead a commission as captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, from which position, after having passed through the campaigns of the Peninsula and of Maryland, he was selected to command this regiment."—*Bates.*

ford township, Mifflin County. The children of this marriage were James (deceased), who served as quartermaster during the late war, married to Matilda Jeffreys; Joseph S., of Milford township, married to Elizabeth Burchfield; and John K. The last-named son was born July 17, 1829, in Milford township, and in youth became a pupil of the neighboring public school, where he received ordinary educational advantages. Deciding upon farming as the vocation most congenial, he rendered his father assistance in his varied labors and then purchased of him the farm in Milford, which is his present home. Here he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural employments.

He was, in 1851, married to Isabella C., daughter of Patrick McKennan, of the same township. Their children are Albert L., married to Alma Ninian, who died in Idaho; William S., deceased; Emma J., deceased; James K., married to Kate Goshen; Mary B.; Laura I.; Cora M., deceased; and Ella May.

Colonel Robinson's military career began on the 31st of July, 1861, when, having organized, he assumed command of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, proceeding at once to Washington *via* Harrisburg. His regiment was attached to the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General McCall. He was subsequently assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, which he commanded from May, 1863, until the close of the war, receiving meanwhile the brevet as colonel and brigadier-general. Among the most important engagements in which he served were those at Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville and Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Wilderness, engagements in front of Richmond, St. Mary's Church, Cold Harbor, Hawes' Shop, Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, Amelia Springs and Farmville, beside many skirmishes. He was wounded October 1863, at Auburn Mills,

J. K. Robinson

and again at Farmville April 7, 1865, returning home on furlough for a brief period on each of these occasions.

Colonel Robinson received his discharge, after a brilliant military experience, in July, 1865, and at once resumed his farming enterprises. He has been an important factor in the politics of his county, and was, as a Republican, in 1867 elected Senator from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Senatorial District, and served on several committees of consequence. Though still active in the political arena, he has held no other offices. As a member of Lieutenant David H. Wilson Post, No. 134, G. A. R., he manifests much interest in the organization. His religious tenets are those of the Presbyterian Church, his membership being with the church at Mifflintown, of which he has been a trustee.

Samuel H. Brown

Captain Samuel H. Brown is the son of Jacob Brown, who resided in Perry County, where he pursued the shoemaker's craft, and died September, 1854, in his seventy-fifth year. He married Charlotte Hart, whose birth occurred October 20, 1790, and her death December 7, 1881. The children of this marriage were William, Annanias, John, Samuel H., Solomon G., Jacob, Simonton, Sarah, Maria, Eliza, Judith, Charlotte, Mary and Margaret.

Sarah married Abram Cleaver; Maria married Peter Orwin; Eliza was united to Matthias Clay; Judith to John Humes; Mary to George Clouser; Margaret to William Lyttle; and Charlotte to Isaac Emory.

Samuel H. Brown was born on the 8th of April, 1832, in Perry County, Pa., where, in youth, he attended the common schools, but gained far more knowledge by habits of close observation than from books. He first engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, and was later employed as a watchman by the

Pennsylvania Railroad, which occupation was continued until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted, and on the 9th of October, 1862, received the appointment as sergeant of his company. He was, on the 6th of August, 1863, promoted to the first lieutenantcy of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on the 15th of June, 1865, made captain of the company. He participated in thirty-six engagements of more or less importance, among which were Kelly's Ford, Culpeper, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Robison River, White Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, New Hope Church, Parker's Store, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, St. Mary's Church, Defense of Washington, Boydton Plank-Road, Bellfield, Stony Creek and Petersburg. At Middleburg he, with a well-directed shot, killed the Confederate colonel of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who was leading a charge against the Federal forces.

He was discharged from the service on the 11th of August, 1865, and on his return entered the Pennsylvania Railroad shops for a brief period, after which he became inspector of cars for the company. Being ambitious for more active business, he engaged in running a market car from Mifflintown to Philadelphia, and afterward continued the same enterprise at Lock Haven, to which place he removed.

In 1874, Captain Brown embarked in general store-keeping, under the firm-name of Brown & Wilson, eventually purchasing the interest of his partner, and managing the business in connection with his son.

He was, on the 4th of January, 1855, married to Susan E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Bittle, of Perry County, born October 22, 1833. Their children are William C., whose birth occurred October 18, 1855, and Annie N., born February 4, 1858, who died March 23, 1860.

Captain Brown was in politics a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Town Council, school director, etc., and held the appointment of enrolling officer during the beginning of the war. He received, in 1874, the commission as postmaster of Patterson, which was held for a term of nine years. He was a member of both the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' fraternities, of the St. Mary's Commandery of Harrisburg, of Lodge No. 42, of Improved Order of Red Men, of Mifflintown, and member of David H. Wilson Post, G. A. R., of which he was Post Commander. He supported and was an attendant upon the services of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mifflintown.

Captain Brown's death occurred on the 10th of January, 1884, in his fifty-second year, from a wound received October 27, 1864, in a skirmish while engaged with his company at Boydton Plank-Road.

On the 30th of November the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and was moved thence to a camp near Bladensburg, Md. On the 3d of January, 1863, it moved to the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters near the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek, being assigned to duty with Averill's brigade, which was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. Its winter duty was severe, it being almost continually on picket duty on a line nearly eight miles from the regimental camp. On the 17th of March, 1863, the Sixteenth fought its first battle at Kelly's Ford, on which occasion it occupied the right of the line and did its duty well, though with slight loss.

In the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, the Sixteenth was constantly active, the men being almost continually in the saddle from the 13th of April, when they left their winter-quarters, until the 5th of May, when the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock after the disaster of Chancellorsville. During this time the regiment skirmished with the enemy's cavalry at Brandy Station (April 29th) and at Ely's Ford (May 2d), but in these affairs lost only one man killed. On the 25th of May the cavalry of the two armies were hotly engaged at Brandy Station, but the Sixteenth, being without saddles, did not take an active part in the fight. On the 11th of June it was brigaded with the Fourth Pennsylvania, Tenth New York and First Maine Regiments of cavalry,

forming the Second Brigade (under Colonel J. I. Gregg) of the Second Division of the cavalry corps under General Pleasonton.

The Confederate army under General Lee was moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania, and on the 13th of June the cavalry corps commenced the northward march which led to the battle-field of Gettysburg. On the 18th, the Sixteenth took the advance, and was compelled to fight its way through nearly the entire day. On the following day it was the same, the Sixteenth fighting dismounted and taking the enemy's positions one after another, but only losing eleven killed and wounded. On the 21st the enemy again disputed the way, and were driven in some disorder through Ashby's Gap.

In the conflict at Gettysburg the regiment, with its brigade, was partially engaged on the 2d of July, but suffered very slight loss. On the 3d it was in line and under artillery fire, but not actively engaged. In the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, after the battle, it took active part, and on the 16th of July, beyond Shepherdstown, Va., it stood in line for eight hours, during a part of which time it bore the weight of a fierce attack of the Confederate cavalry, losing twenty-one killed and wounded.

After the escape of General Lee and the crossing of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, the Sixteenth took part in nearly all the marches, countermarches, skirmishes and fights of the cavalry corps during the remainder of the year down to the movement against the enemy's strong works at Mine Run, its aggregate losses in these operations being quite large. Among them was the loss of Captain Ira W. Alexander, of Company M, killed in the fight at Parker's Store, on the 29th of November. After the abandonment of the Mine Run campaign it recrossed the Rapidan and encamped near Bealton Station. From the 21st to the 31st of December it was employed with the brigade in an expedition to Luray, where some factories and a large amount of Confederate stores were destroyed. Immediately after this it took part in a raid to Front Royal, from which it returned by way of Manassas Gap, and about the middle of January, 1864, went into winter-quarters at Turkey Run, near Warrenton.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the brigade, of which the Sixteenth was a part, crossed the Rapidan and entered the Wilderness with the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It became engaged on the 6th of May, and again on the 7th, when the Sixteenth fought dismounted, and bravely held its position against determined attacks of the enemy. On the 8th eight companies of the regiment, mounted, charged with the sabre, suffering considerable loss. On the 9th the cavalry, under General P. H. Sheridan, moved around the right flank of Lee's army, destined for a raid against Richmond. A large number of Union prisoners on their way from the Wilderness battle-grounds to the Southern prisons were released, and the cavalry column destroyed immense quantities of stores at the Beaver Dam Station of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. On the morning of the 11th, at Hanover Church, the enemy attacked furiously, but was repulsed. In the fighting of that day the Confederate cavalry general, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed. On the 12th, at daybreak, the Union cavalry entered the outer works of Richmond, but the position could not be held. The enemy closed in overwhelming numbers on three sides of the Union force, whose situation became hourly more critical, but Sheridan released himself by desperate fighting, and, crossing the Chickahominy, rejoined the main army on the 25th of May.

A movement by Gregg and Merritt down the Pamunkey, on the 26th, resulted in a heavy engagement at Hawes' Shop in the afternoon of the 28th, in which action the Sixteenth lost twenty-four killed and wounded. A few days later the regiment, with its brigade, accompanied Sheridan in his expedition towards Lynchburg, and in a sharp fight which resulted at Trevillian Station the Sixteenth lost sixteen killed and wounded. Unable to reach Lynchburg, Sheridan turned back and made his way to White House, on the Pamunkey, from which place, with his own train and eight hundred additional wagons belonging to the Army of the Potomac, he marched on the 25th of June for the James River. The

enemy was determined to capture the trains, if possible, and for that purpose made a most desperate assault, in greatly superior numbers, at St. Mary's Church, but were repelled and finally driven back by Gregg's command, which covered the right on the roads leading from Richmond. In this engagement the Sixteenth took prominent part, and fought with its customary stubbornness and gallantry, repelling repeated charges of the enemy. Crossing the James, the command was sent on the 1st of July to the relief of General Wilson, who was in a critical situation on the Weldon Railroad, but he escaped from his perilous position without assistance.

Late in July the regiment, with its division and a column of infantry, recrossed the James on a reconnoissance in force, in which the Sixteenth became engaged near Malvern Hill, charging, and lost nine killed and wounded. The expedition returned on the 30th. About the middle of August the division again crossed to the north side of the James, and fought at Deep Run and White's Tavern. In the latter fight the Sixteenth lost thirty-one killed and wounded out of a total of less than two hundred men which it took in. Again, on an expedition to the Weldon Railroad, it was engaged on the 23d, 24th and 25th of August, losing in the three days' skirmish twelve killed and wounded. On the 15th and 16th of September it was again skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry near Poplar Spring Church. About this time the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeater in place of the Sharp's carbine previously used. On the 27th of October it was heavily engaged at Boydton Plank-Road, losing thirty-one killed and wounded. From the 1st to the 7th of December it was engaged in raiding along the Weldon Railroad, but suffered no loss. On the 12th it returned to camp and soon after went into winter-quarters at Hancock's Station. During the winter (February 6th) it fought in the battle of Hatcher's Run, dismounted, and sustained a loss of fifteen killed and wounded. Among the latter was Captain Henry H. Wilson, of Company F.

In the closing campaign of 1865 the Sixteenth, like the rest of the cavalry, was in constant activity. On the 31st of March, in an engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House, it lost eighteen killed and wounded, among the latter being Captain Frank W. Heslop, of Company M. In the fight at Five Forks, April 2d, it lost seven killed and wounded. On the 5th, at Amelia Springs, and on the 6th, at Sailor's Creek, its loss was eighteen killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Lee (April 9th) the regiment was moved to Petersburg, and thence to North Carolina, to support the advancing columns of Sherman, but soon returned, and was sent to Lynchburg to guard the captured stores and preserve order. It remained there till the beginning of August, when it was moved to Richmond, and there mustered out of the service on the 7th of that month. Lists of officers and enlisted men of the Juniata and Mifflin County companies are here given.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the One Hundred and Sixty-first:

John K. Robison, capt., must. in Oct. 10, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 7, 1863.

Henry H. Wilson, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 20, 1862; to capt. Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. May 18, 1865.

Frank A. Baker, capt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. July 27, 1865.

James K. Robison, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 22, 1862; pro. to q.m. Nov. 20, 1862.

Samuel H. Brown, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; com. capt. May 23, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. C July 24, 1865.

William H. Billmeyer, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 10, 1862; died July 6, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Abel D. Hilborn, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 10, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 23, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. G July 24, 1865.

Isaac Drake, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John H. Morrison, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. Co. D Feb. 13, 1865, and 1st lieut. April 4, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Jacob Lemon, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 10, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 16, 1863; to veterinary surgeon Jan. 1, 1865.

Henry Dedaker, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Tyson, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; com. 2d lieut. May 23, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.

John D. Folloner, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. reg. com.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.

Edwin W. Cooper, com.-sergt., must. in Oct. 26, 1863; pro. to com.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Peter Ubil, com.-sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Richard Doyle, com.-sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Isaac S. Weaver, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Chas. H. Lippencott, sergt., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. McClure, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Peter Hanshaw, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from corp. April 12, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Saml. C. Morrow, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Thos. H. Nogle, sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

James B. Murray, sergt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from private June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Luke Davis, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

W. O. Cunningham, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 5, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

W. K. Applebaugh, sergt., must. in September 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob R. Deitrick, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 7, 1862.

David S. Robertson, sergt. must. in Sept. 20, 1862; died at Newton Hamilton, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863.

Henry Elmer, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1864.

Chas. Schnoupfiel, corp., must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John M. Roberts, corp., must in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Chas. A. Cox, corp., must. in June 3, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edw. McWilliams, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Thos. Markley, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

George Best, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. K. Rudolph, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Notestine, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Samuel Miller, corp., must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Thos. S. Irwin, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Jas. P. Fulmer, corp., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. June 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Thos. Yeager, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

John W. Masterson, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

Thos. A. Morrow, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

Wm. S. Varner, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

A. M. Cunningham, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.

James K. Kennedy, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.

William Nisely, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 6, 1863.

N. A. Messimer, bugler, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Cassady, bugler, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Chas. F. Ringgold, blacksmith, must. in July 23, 1861; mustered out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Noel, artificer, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Michael Young, farrier, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Jordan Krimmel, farrier, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. A. Nov. 9, 1862.

Henry Y. Gable, farrier, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Chas. Fridell, saddler, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to

saddler Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Mehaffie, saddler, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; captured in action March 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864, grave 8134.

Privates.

Samuel A. Banks, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edmund Barns, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William E. Buck, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles Berterant, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Boymyer, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Brownell, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edmond Burke, must. in Jan. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Burns, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Condie Bonner, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Bernhart Blozer, must. in March 31, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Bontz, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Jacob Beidler, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

George H. Brillinger, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Charles Bower, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John Baylor, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Bowersox, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died June 11, 1864.

George Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1864.

John Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Charles Conway, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Alphonso Carrell, must. in June 3, 1863; missing in action June 24, 1864.

Alvin S. Corle, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas B. Cosner, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Henry S. Coder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Daniel Coder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

John H. Casner, must. in Oct. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry Dietrick, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

Amos W. Dildine, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Duffield, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Timothy Dunovan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Dallas Dribelis, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Andrew J. Dillman, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch'd by General Order June 17, 1865.

Thomas W. Dewees, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by General Order July 3, 1865.

Thomas W. Evans. must. in Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James E. Evans, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21, 1862.

Adolph Engler, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Charles Fisher, must. in March 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James P. Forsythe, must. in Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Fuller, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Owen Funis.

William H. Fisher, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by General Order June 17, 1865.

John C. Fox, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 21, 1863, grave 920.

Abraham Francis, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John C. Gaston, must. in March 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Goodlander, must. in March 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas D. Garman, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to regt'l q. m.-sergt. July 1, 1863.

William Gay, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; tr. to Co. G., date unknown.

Jacob Garman, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; died Sept. 3, 1864.

William Hallett, must. in Oct. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Peter Hamilton, must. in July 19, 1864.

James H. Heiser, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.

Thomas T. Higgins, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael Hoffman, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Hogan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Elias Driskol, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John W. Heath, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Samuel Hale, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1865.

John Hawk, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Stewart B. Hostler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Joseph M. Hubler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

S. P. Humbarger, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 27, 1864.

James Harter, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.

Titus Harry, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; discharged on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.

David D. Himebaugh, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

John B. Hopple, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

George N. Hoffman, must. in March 1, 1864; captured July 18, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1864.

William Jones, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas Jones, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.

Jerome K. Jones, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Isaac Jones, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan 20, 1863.

William J. Johnston, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

Charles Kuvier, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Isaiah Kocker, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Levi Kissinger, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

John Kelley, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

Patrick Kelley, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

John Kreamer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; died at Washton, D. C., March 29, 1864.

Joshua Lupole, must. in Feb. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Edward Lankford, must. in July 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

William W. Lichty, must. in July 17, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Lindsay, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Alfred Lobough, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

Simon P. Logan, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Thomas S. Laird, must. in March 2, 1865; died April 22, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., div. D, sec. A, grave 33.

Gustavus Martin, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Alfred Maxey, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Messner, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

J. C. Miller, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Micher, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Isaiah Michener, Jr., must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Samuel Murphy, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

James C. Martin, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Lewis Miller, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.

Samuel Mitchell, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.

George W. Miller, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.

James A. Meloy, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Samuel T. Morehead, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died April 18, 1864.

Henry McGlynn, must. in April 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Samuel McMillen, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Samuel McNew, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 9, 1863.

Charles McNew, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; not on muster-roll.

Andrew McMillen, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; died Dec. 30, 1864.

Robert McCracken, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John McDonough, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

J. P. Naugle, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865.

Alfred Nickle, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

E. W. Pennebaker, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

William H. Pierce, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 9, 1862.

Jas. R. Quinn, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

David Roberts, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Riley, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.

Jonas Row, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Ferdinand F. Rohm, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to chief bugler July 1, 1863.

Christian R. Reichart, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1863.

John S. Reed, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died Sept. 1, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

David A. Reed, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; died April 29, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Culpeper C. H., block 1, sec. A, row 1, grave 19.
Thos. J. Reed, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
James Sauseman, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Zeba B. Smith, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Cornelius Sullivan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Sloan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster-out; veteran.
George W. Smith, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Chas. Stephens, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Richard Steepy, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
Chas. Schweitzer, must. in Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Nathan Sterner, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Joseph Stine, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Wm. C. Stokes, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.
Samuel Simpson, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Ellis S. Stewart, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Henry Sheesely, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Henry Saylor, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
Wm. Shoff, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
David A. Snyder, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
Thos. Thornton, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Lewis M. Tucker, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.
Samuel Thompson, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Casper Tshopp, must. in Oct. 8, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Jacob Tyson, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
William H. Taylor, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.
George Ulsh, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
John Underwood, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
James M. Van Dyke, must. in March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Benjamin Wilker, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Henry D. Waterson, must. in Feb. 9, 1865; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
Samuel Walton, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Robert Wallace, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
William Worthington, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Charles P. Wells, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.
Edmund D. Warner, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Jacob Webely, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
Frederick Yantsh, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Jonah Yoder, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

The following persons who resided in Juniata County were also members of the Sixteenth Cavalry, but in other companies:

Bell, William.	Dunn, Joseph.
Bequeath, Enoch.	Earnest, John.
Bequeath, William.	Graham, Wm. P.
Bequeath, Solomon.	Laird, Samuel.
Calhoun, Wm. H.	McCahan, Ephraim.
Cokendaffer, George.	Montelius, Timothy.
Colyer, Elias.	Swanger, Samuel.

COMPANY M, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company M of the One Hundred and Sixty-first:

John Stroup, capt., must. in Oct. 30, 1862; pro. to maj. Nov. 15, 1862.
Ira R. Alexander, capt., must. in Sep. 24, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Nov. 18, 1862; killed at Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29, 1863.
Frederick W. Heslop, capt., must. in March 1, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 17, 1864; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. G, July 24, 1865; veteran.
Thomas I. Gregg, capt., must. in June 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Charles W. Jones, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 30, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
Samuel H. Conklin, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 1, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Luther C. Carson, 2d lieut, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 18, 1862; disch. March 16, 1863.
William J. Burns, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 18, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
Frank H. Crafts, 2d lieut., must. in Sept., 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Snyder, 1st sergt. must. in Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

George C. Rice, q. m.-sergt,, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to q. m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

David Sample, q. m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Alfred Page, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Nelson L. Oakes, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles W. Smead, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Cyrus Brown, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Anth. Mesinbaugh, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Henry P. Stryker, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; absent, wounded, at must. out; veteran.

James M. Beck, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Josiah McColm, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 5. 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Geo. W. Wilson, sergt., must, in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Joseph W. Matthews, sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Thos. J. Alexander, sergt., must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Woodron Spears, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; absent, wounded at muster out; veteran.

Matthias Kirk, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Cassan, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Boyd C. Longan, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

David Werline, corp., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

F. S. Tomlinson, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Franklin Howard, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Chas. H. Dill, corp., must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Joseph Ulsh, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Geo. K. Fraine, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

John D. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Wm. S. Ellis, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch by G. O. June 25, 1865.

John Irwin, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Wm. Parker, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Geo. W. Kearns, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Wm. Kearns, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Jesse Steeley, corp., must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Jesse Tweed, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Jacob Shenefelt, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 2, to date Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael M. Logan, corp., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Jacob Vanasdale, corp., must. in Sept. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Amos K. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Fred'k. Crafts, bugler, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Rishel, bugler, must. in Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Letter'n. Augustus, bugler, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; pro. to bugler Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Eli S. Kirst, blacksmith, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Homer Peak, farrier, must. in Sep. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

David F. Olinger, farrier, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Richard S. Starr, saddler, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; pro. to saddler Nov. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Privates.

John Allsdurf, must. in Sep. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Daniel Aley, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

Isaac Arnold, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

John Adare, must. in Sep. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

George Bloom, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Theophilus Bradford, must. in Sep. 7, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

A. A. Bruven, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John A. Buck, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jacob Briner, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G., date unknown.

John Bumgardner, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Joseph Burnett, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry R. Black, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; transf. to Co. G. date unknown.

James S. Burkett, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

John P. Clark, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Walter Crafts, must. in Sep. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Zachary D. Covert, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edwin Calvent, must. in Sep. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Alfred Campbell, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John B. Cornell, must. in Sep. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Peter H. Clark, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Cosgrove, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

—— Conchenour, must. in Sep. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Thomas H. Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Martin Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

S. Dechensheets, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with Company Aug. 11, 1865.

William H. H. Dreese, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John Davenport, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Robert Emhoff, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John A. Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Levi Eversale, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry W. Early, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

James J. Forman, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Daniel E. Flick, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Philip H. Flick, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael H. Foose, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

William A. Fuller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Daniel Fry, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry C. George, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Gowland, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Wellword Gillespie, must. in March 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James H. Goldy, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Squire L. Gage, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Robert Graff, must. in Sep. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

James George, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

William H. Greenland, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Henry Heim, must. in Aug. 29, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Harmer, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles W. Hamilton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William D. Hamilton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Frederick Hill, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George K. Hurlbert, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James W. Hickson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Abraham P. Haines, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John Hickson, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Daniel Hollabaugh, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Isaac Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

John S. Hunt, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Benjamin Hockenberg, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Martin L. Hutchins, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co G, date unknown.

Samuel Harter, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co G, date unknown.

Flavel Jodan, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Robert E. Kelley, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John B. Kearns, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

George W. Kiser, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

George Long, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Robert Lehman, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Matthias H. Lowe, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles Langdon, must. in Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael K. Lane, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Samuel Lane, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Peter K. Lehr, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

William H. Lansing, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G., date unknown.

William Lebo, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Joseph W. Lehr, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

James Leonard, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Thomas Mohn, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Lewis Meitzler, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Eliphas F. Martz, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Michael W. S. Miller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

George Murfin, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1862.

Alonzo B. Martz, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G; date unknown.

Joseph Marr, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; transf. to Co. G; date unknown.

James M. Martin, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Jacob Miller, must. in April 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

John McFadden, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct., 1864; expiration of term.

William J. McKelvey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

James H. Newcomer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Alva Norton, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Caleb Nead, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Jeremiah Nead, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.

David O'Brien, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

D. K. Oberheizer, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Osborne, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Isaac Page, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James T. Powers, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

James J. Pelter, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

David H. Quigg, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Ream, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Franklin J. Ryan, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

John B. Reed, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Roland, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

John Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Samuel F. Rupert, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Simon Randall, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

John S. Robinson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

Allen Rearick, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

William Rice, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

David Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; transf. to Co. G, date unknown.

Theo. Rodemaker, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.

Thomas Strine, must. in Aug. 29, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Martin L. Stine, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Michael Sullivan, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Benj. Shelman, must. in June 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jos. Shoemaker, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Simon Seid, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

A. J. Solinger, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George W. Smith, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Isaac T. Shafer, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jos. K. Siechrist, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.

Richard W. Smith, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jackson Stratton, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thos. J. Sutherland, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John Shonowolf, must. in Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John G. Shearer, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
Robert A. Sayers, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Robert Sankey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Robert Salyards, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Oliver P. Snook, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Peter Saylor, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
John Smith, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Albert H. Shields, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Isaac Thompson, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Benj. F. Tanner, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
James Thompson, must. in April 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Wm. H. Thomas, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O June 25, 1865.
Joseph R. Verguson, must. in July 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; vet.
James W. Voorhees, must. in March 13, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Henry W. Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Aaron W. Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Jeremiah Walizer, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
James West, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Henry Webert, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; absent at muster out.
Joseph Walker, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
Absalom Walls, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
James K. Waters, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
Jacob Walker, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Jordan Winterstine, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Joseph Wilson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
George W. Young, must. in Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line—otherwise the Seventeenth Cavalry—included in its organization one company of men raised principally in Perry County, and having for its first commanding officer Captain John B. McAllister, who, upon the organization of the regiment, became its lieutenant-colonel—its colonel being Josiah H. Kellogg, previously a captain in the First United States Cavalry.

The regiment was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1862. On the 25th of November it left its rendezvous, near Harrisburg, and moved to Washington. December 22d it went to Occoquan, in the vicinity of which three companies remained some days, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. On the 5th of January, 1863, the detachment rejoined the regiment at Stafford Court-House, and the Seventeenth was made a part of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division. In the Chancellorsville campaign Companies C and I were on escort duty with General Meade, and during the battle were engaged in the transmission of orders. In June, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, under Buford and Gregg, operated along the Rappahannock, and frequently skirmished with the enemy. In the Gettysburg campaign the division of which the Seventeenth was a part was under the command of General Buford, and at the commencement of the battle held the enemy at bay during four hours, till the arrival of the First Corps. It was afterwards efficient in preventing the attacks of flanking columns of the enemy. In the fall campaign of 1863 the Seventeenth, with the other cavalry, was very active and efficient in thwarting the movements of the wily rebel chief.

During the winter of 1863–64 the regiment was engaged in picket duty, and in February of that year a detachment went, under Captain Spera, with General Kilpatrick in his raid on Richmond.

In the brilliant cavalry operations under General Sheridan during the summer and autumn of 1864 the Seventeenth bore an active part, and was often in action, but space will not permit a detailed mention of the engagements in which it participated. Captain Spera, of Company C, who had on many occasions shown himself a brave and efficient officer,

was, on the 10th of August, 1864, promoted to the office of major. He had the honor to accompany General Sheridan on his famous "ride," as the following account will show:

". . . General Sheridan then ordered Major Spera to take twenty men, with the best horses, from the escort and follow him, as he was going to move lively to the front, the remainder of the escort being directed to report to General Forsythe and Colonels Thorn and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives. On the way up the pike towards Newtown the crowds of men and wagons thickened until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so that it was impossible to keep the pike, and General Sheridan struck off to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, 'Face the other way, boys!' A chaplain was met mounted on a mule, who seemed importunate to speak with the general, and beckoned him to stop, but the general told him to face about and ride along if he had anything to say. But the mule-mounted chaplain was soon left behind, with his story untold. On arriving upon the field the general struck to the right of the road, where were Generals Wright, Getty and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked, 'General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley.' 'What!' exclaimed Sheridan, 'drive me out of the valley! Three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night.' With a lion heart he set to work disposing his forces, and by nightfall he had redeemed his promise."

In the winter of 1864-65 the regiment had its quarters near Winchester, and was employed in picket and scout duty. On the 24th of February, General Sheridan commenced the campaign of 1865, which terminated with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. During this campaign the Seventeenth sustained, to the last, its well-earned reputation. General Devin said, in his farewell order to the Seventeenth: "In five successive campaigns, and in over threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State, none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox."

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Sixty-second:

John B. McAllister, capt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three years; residence, Bloomfield; pro. to lieut.-col. Nov. 6, 1862.

Andrew D. Vanling, capt., must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1862, to 1st lieut.; com. capt. March 26, 1863; resigned June 5, 1863.

Isaac N. Grubb, capt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; pro. from sergt.-maj. July 22, 1864, to 1st lieut.; com. capt. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Jan. 13, 1865, for wounds received in action.

John B. Winchester, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; pro. from 1st sergt. March 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Lewis W. Orwan, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 6, 1862, to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut. March 26, 1863; resigned June 8, 1863.

George W. Orwan, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William H. Reed, com.-sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Bloomfield; pro. from sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; com. 2d lieut. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John M. Fry, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Tuscarora twp.; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William C. Long, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

David R. Gussler, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Centre twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt. March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Ephraim C. Long, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862 three years; residence, Bloomfield; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.

David H. Lackey, corp., must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Carroll twp.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Privates.

John J. Arndt, must. in Sept. 26, 1862. three years; residence, Liverpool; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Abraham Arndt, must. in Feb. 11, 1864, three years; residence, Liverpool; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav. Aug. 7, 1865.

Daniel Brandt, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. Dec. 30th, for wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Bitting, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool twp.; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Simon Cluck, must. in Oct. 7, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 5, 1864.

George S. Drexler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Landisburg; disch. by G. O. May 18, 1865.

Jacob L. Drexler, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Landisburg; disch. on surg. certif. Jan., 1863.

John Fry, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William Fry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864, three years; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

David Fry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864, three years; residence, Saville twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

James Foley, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 23, 1863.

Henry Haas, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; com. 2d lieut. March 26, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John Lamca, must. in Aug. 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jonas Long, must. in Aug. 31, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Levi R. Long, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; disch. Dec. 3d for wounds received at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

William W. Lesh, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Juniata twp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps October 25, 1863.

John Ritter, must. in Sept. 26, 1862, three years; residence, Liverpool; disch. on surg. certif. April 23, 1863.

George Vananam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav. Aug. 7, 1865.

Thomas Vananam, must. in Feb. 17, 1864, three years; residence, Greenwood twp.

Lucius C. Wox, must. in Jan. 2, 1864, three years; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Sidney S. Wox, must. in Aug. 23, 1864, three years; residence, Centre twp.; must. out with Co. I, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment (drafted militia, nine months' service) was organized at Camp Curtin in November, 1862, and in the latter part of that month was moved, by way of Washington, D. C., to Suffolk, Va., where it was assigned to General Ferry's division, in the department commanded by General John A. Dix. Late in December it broke camp and was transported to Newbern, N. C., where it arrived January 1st and went into winter-quarters. In the operations of the following spring this regiment was ordered to take part in the reduction of the Confederate works on Pamlico River, below Little Washington, N. C., and it set out for the purpose in obedience to the orders, but was withdrawn without coming into action. In April following it was present and under fire at Blount's Creek, but without suffering loss. Afterwards, it was posted at Washington, N. C., the enemy having raised the siege. In June it was transported, *via* Fortress Monroe, to White House, Va., near where it remained until July 7th, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry, to assist in the pursuit of the Confederate army after the battle of Gettysburg. It reached Harper's Ferry on the 9th of July, and on the 11th moved to the vicinity of Boonesborough, Md., where, and at Frederick City, it remained until August 3d, when it was ordered to Harrisburg and there mustered out of the service during the first week of that month.

COMPANY F, JUNIATA COUNTY.—One of the companies of this regiment, commanded by Captain William H. McClellan, was made up of Juniata County men, of whom a list is here given, viz.:

Wm. H. McClellan, capt., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Fredk. S. Schwalm, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

David Geib, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

James Drolsbaugh, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Peter Feeney, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Samuel Walker, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

John R. Kauffman, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Robert A. Reynolds, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Peter C. Goshorn, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Thos. S. Bernard, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

Ephraim Duncan, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Joseph Bowers, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob Kauffman, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Elias Crawford, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John P. Arnold, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Levi Stroup, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Absalom Wise, mus., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company August 8, 1863.
James F. Pennington, mus., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company August 8, 1863.

Privates.

Alex. Arbuthnot, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Alex. Anderson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Wm. Brown, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Samuel Barnard, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Geo. W. Bryner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
James Barkey, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Nicholas Bride, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Michael Coldren, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Wm. Collins, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Wm. Caster, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Henry Crimmel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Emanuel Chopp, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Wm. Chopp, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Dan'l. Deifenbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob Dressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Thos. J. Darling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John S. Darling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; abs., in hosp., at muster out.
William Davis, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; abs., in hosp., at must. out.
Geo. Deits, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John Dressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Joel Dressler, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Wm. Esterline, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob Ernest, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Isaac Etka, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Philip Fawver, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Dan'l. Fusselman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Geo. W. Fulton, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
William Fitzgerald, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Henry Farleman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Adam Frantz, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Geo. Fraley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Sam'l. Gray, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Alexander Given, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob Graybill, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob H. George, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Absalom Goodling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. by S. O. Feb. 21, 1863.
Aaron Hoas, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jeremiah Haines, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Robert Horrel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
David Haines, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Andrew W. Harper, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1862; burial rec. Nov. 9, 1862.
J. Hockenbrought, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
William H. Johnson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Joseph Kerstetter, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John W. Leister, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John Landis, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Samuel Landis, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Solomon D. Light, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Reuben Moist, must. in Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John Middaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Daniel Matfit, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John McConnell, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.

David Peck, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
William Pressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John T. Pressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug 8, 1863.
Robert Phine, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
James Patterson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Harry Peters, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
William Rice, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
John Ruble, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Michael Rumfelt, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Isaac Shetterly, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Thomas H. Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
David Showers, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Paul G. Smith, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
James Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Fish Stevenson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
William N. Sterret, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Tobias Stroup, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
William W. Sharron, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Robert Sartin, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Daniel B. Stroup, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Joseph R. Vaughen, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
William Wharton, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Uriah Wise, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
James Watt, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Benjamin Wallace, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
John Woodward, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Emanuel Wise, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Thomas Yohn, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 8, 1863.
Jacob Zeller, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment (nine months' drafted militia) was organized at Camp Curtin in the fall of 1862 under command of Colonel Daniel Nagle, of Schuylkill County. On the last of November it left Harrisburg and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where, and in that vicinity, its several companies were employed on guard duty at various points until May, 1863, and from that time the entire regiment was on provost duty at Norfolk until July 9th, when it moved, by way of Washington, D. C., to Maryland for the purpose of taking part in the pursuit of the Confederate army, which was then retreating from Gettysburg towards Virginia. The regiment continued in this duty and in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (but without being brought into actual battle) until the 13th of August, when it moved to the rear under orders to proceed to Harrisburg, where, on the 17th and 18th of the same month, it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY E, PERRY COUNTY. — Following is a roll of a company of Perry County men which served in the regiment and was commanded by Captain Henry Charles, viz.:

Henry Charles, capt., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Isaac D. Dunkel, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Samuel Reen, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
S. Kirk Jacobs, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Joseph Hammaker, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
David P. Egolf, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Samuel R. P. Brady, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Henry M. Hoffman, sergt., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Simon S. Charles, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Kipp, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Theodore O'Neil, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Robert Crane, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Elias Clay, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Andrew Noy, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Potter, corp., must. in Nov. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Josiah Clay, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. March 25, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Alex. McConnel, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1863.

Julius Welner, corp., must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Privates.

Charles Bressler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Christian Brown, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry Basum, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Wm. B. Bealor, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Bair, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

George Bucher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Abram Baker, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Benedict Brenley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.

Fred. Beihl, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Joseph Bomisted, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Joseph Brenley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Peter Clemens, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis Crater, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

George J. Clemens, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died at Camp Viele, Va., April 3, 1863.

Henry Derr, mustered in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Francis Ditman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

John Dunkel, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; died at Camp Viele, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

John Dressler, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

D. P. Fertenbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Fry, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company August 17, 1863.

Cyrus Ferre, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Philip Foulk, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Earnest Fisher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

Abram Fleurie, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.

Absalom Goughler, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Gohn, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug 17, 1863.

Andrew Garnet, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Gowdy, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Philip Geiger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Geiger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1863.

Robert Hunter, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Joseph Hair, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Hipple, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis F. Heckard, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Henry Hammer, must. in Nov. 13, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.

Daniel Heinsman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Theodore Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Ezekiel Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Jones, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Kinzer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Killinger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles Krumbaugh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

Samuel Leiby, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Lydick, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John Long, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

William Lear, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Lydick, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Samuel Lightner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.

Matthias Langan, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

William A. Myers, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles S. Miller, must in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Miller, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1863.

Benjamin McClintock, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1863.

Charles Naher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Wm. Parson, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Lewis W. Powell, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Fernando Propping, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 12, 1863.

Jacob Percher, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 12, 1863.
Charles Pilger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
David Roush, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jacob Reed, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lewis Resinger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Henderson Smiley, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Shearer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
David Sweger, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Saucerman, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jacob Scandling, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Daniel Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Emanuel Staner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John D. Shearer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John Scott, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Reuben Shaeffer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Daniel F. Shaeffer, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jonas Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Smith, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Jacob Smith, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Solomon Trostle, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Reuben Tobias, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Joseph Ulsh, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Williams, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
George Wommelsdorf, must. in Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Samuel Warner, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.
Reuben Young, must. in Nov. 2, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment, otherwise designated as the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry (six months' service), was recruited in the summer of 1863, and organized at Camp Couch, near Harrisburg, under command of Colonel John E. Wyncoop. One company (E), commanded by Captain Joseph T. Rothrock, contained a large number of men of Mifflin County, and soldiers of Perry, Union and Snyder Counties also served in the organization. The regiment left Harrisburg in July and proceeded to Maryland, where it performed a great amount of duty in marching and assisting in the movement of trains, and later (in August), the companies were stationed at various points—D and E being posted at Bloomery Gap. In September the seven companies on active service[1] were concentrated at headquarters, and engaged in scouting and picket duty, but were not called on to take part in actual battle until late in November, when two of the companies encountered and defeated a part of Imboden's command, defeating it and taking a number of prisoners and a piece of artillery. On the 24th of December the command was ordered from Springfield to Harrisburg, where (the time of the six months' men having expired) it was mustered out of service on the 7th of January, 1864, after which a reorganization for the three years' service was effected, under the same commanding officer, and the same designated number for the new regiment.

COMPANY E, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Following is given the roll of Captain Rothrock's company of the six months' regiment. (Detachments of this company were from Perry and Union Counties and contiguous territory.)

Joseph T. Rothrock, capt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Samuel Montgomery, 1st lieut., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Andrew W. Decker, 2d lieut., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Walter R. Witney, 1st sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
John S. Criswell, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Thomas J. McCord, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Levi Brower, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Federal Stauber, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

[1] The other five companies were on service under Major Douglass, at Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville, and remained detached until the final muster out.

Sylvester G. Gettys, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 1, 1864.

William R. Barnes, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 1864.

Harry H. Spriggle, sergt., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Nov. 21, 1863.

John T. Nourse, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William H. Harris, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Abraham B. Corbin, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Samuel Heeter, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 16, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James D. Bush, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 21, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Burges Law, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 21, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6. 1864.

Jacob H. Deitrich, corp., must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 31, 1863; trans. to 181st (3 years) Regt. P.V., Jan., 1864.

Isaac B. Brimmer, bugler, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Robinson Gill, bugler, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Noah Stewart, blacksmith, must. in July 1, 1863; pro. blacksmith, date unknown; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Samuel Heck, farrier, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 110th Regt. P. V. Jan., 1864.

Privates.

Howard Alexander, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Samuel Armstrong, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Vance C. Aurand, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Samuel D. Bolinger, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John E. Bratton, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Dallas Clark, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Joseph M. Crawford, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 1, 1864.

Marion Coulter, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John W. Chilcoat, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Clark, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

George W. Crawford, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Edward J. Davis, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Andrew R. Deitrich, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

James P. Elliott, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Foster Ernhart, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Jacob Esterline, must. in July 4, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Joseph H. Fronk, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Solomon French, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to 117th Regt. P. V. Nov. 14, 1863.

John Gluck, must. in July 1, 1863; mustered out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Ginefaw, must. in July 1, 1863.

William H. Gibbony, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John Garrow, must. in July 1, 1863.

Samuel Heck, Sr., must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

David B. Heck, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Jackson, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

David Johns, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Reuben Kleine, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

John Long, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Adam A. Long, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 3, 1864.

Andrew Lynn, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Henry Lynn, must. in July 1, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

William J. Landis, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Henry Morgan, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Thaddeus Miller, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Charles Marshall, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James F. Marlin, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Harrison Madden, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

Alexander G. Mort, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.

Charles McVey, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William McIntyre, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

William Osbourne, must. in July 1, 1863.

Alexander Park, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.

James Price, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
James Park, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
William Palmer, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Levi Price, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
R. Rosenborough, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
William Rine, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Elijah Rutter, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
John J. Rosensteel, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Jacob Rittenhouse, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
James Stewart, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
John S. Shaver, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
John H. Stull, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 181st (3 years') Regt. P. V., Jan., 1864.
Jacob B. Swope, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
William Stake, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
William Slates, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
William H. Tompkins, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Matthew J. Taylor, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
John Vancourt, must. in July 1, 1863; must. out with company Jan. 6, 1864.
Paul Walker, must. in July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 16, 1863.
George Wilson, must. in July 1, 1863.
John Waight, must. in July 1, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment was chiefly[1] recruited in the spring of 1864, and organized at Camp Curtin, whence it moved, May 14th, under command of Major Charles Kleckner, of Union County, to join the Army of the Potomac, which was then fighting its way southward in the Wilderness campaign. Arriving on the army line, the regiment was at once placed in action at the battle of Tolopotomoy Creek, May 29th, and was on the skirmish line from that place to Cold Harbor, where, in the battle of the 3d of June, it took a leading part in two desperate assaults on the enemy's entrenchments, losing one hundred and eighty officers and men killed and wounded. From that time it remained constantly on the front line until the 13th, when it moved with the army to the James River, and, crossing to the south side, advanced to the front of Petersburg, where, on the 16th, 17th and 18th, it joined in repeated assaults on the fortified line, losing heavily in each day. Again, on the 22d, the attack was renewed, and in the conflict this regiment suffered a loss of fifty-one killed and wounded and one hundred and sixteen taken prisoners.

Among the latter were four captains, viz.: Evans, Haines, Huff and McKeage, and four lieutenants, viz.: Rahn, Stover, Bryan and Muffly—the last-named being the adjutant. During the twenty-five days that the regiment had been on duty from the time of its joining the army at Tolopotomoy, it had lost three hundred and fifty (including twelve officers) in killed, wounded and prisoners. Of the latter, more than ninety died at Andersonville, Salisbury and Florence, and a number of those whose wounds prevented their being taken to the prison-pens in the South died in Petersburg.

After the battles mentioned the remnant of the regiment took part, in July and August, in two expeditions to Deep Bottom, Va., and in the fighting which resulted on both occasions, losing twenty-seven in killed and wounded, out of a total strength of less than one hundred. On the 25th of August the regiment fought at Ream's Station, where Lieutenant-Colonel Kleckner was severely wounded. Afterwards it fought at Hatcher's Run (October 27th), losing fifteen killed and wounded, and at the same place, on the 6th of February, was again engaged. On the opening of the spring campaign it participated actively in the movements and fighting from April 1st to the surrender at Appomattox. It then marched to Washington and took part in the great review of the three armies in May, and on the 2d of June and 14th of July was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF. — The following field

[1] Seven companies of the regiment were recruited early in the spring of 1864; the others were organized later and joined in the field.

and staff officers from Perry County served in this regiment.

Charles Kleckner, lieut.-col., must. in May 13, 1864; pro. from major Oct. 21, 1864; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with regiment July 14, 1865.

George W. Kleckner, com.-sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from private Co. H Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Companies F and I were principally from Snyder County, but contained some men from the other counties included in this work. Companies H and D contained many Mifflin men with small detachments from Union.

COMPANY F, SNYDER COUNTY.—Following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Henry K. Ritter, capt., must. in May 13, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

William D. Williams, 1st lieut., must. in May 13, 1864; died at White House, Va., June 9th, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Henry W. Benfer, 1st lieut., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Leonard F. Braham, 2d lieut., must. in May 13, 1864; disch. Dec. 12th for wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Samuel K. Hart, 1st sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; commissioned 2d lieut. Dec. 13, 1864; not must.; pro. from sergt. June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

William Herbster, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George C. Hearton, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Cyrus S. Dull, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; died at Tremont, Pa., Sept. 14, 1864.

John C. Schnare, sergt., must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864, grave 11,890.

Lorenzo C. Reinoehl, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry F. Reigle, corp, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

John S. Smith, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Joseph Richards, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry Ritter, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John S. Steffer, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. April 30, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George Eckle, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1865.

Levi Fisher, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 30, 1865.

David C. Boyer, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Twenty-second Regt. V. R. C., date unknown.

Henry H. Herbster, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 25, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Jacob Latshaw, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Elias B. Gemberling, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864; grave 10,706.

John Gallagher, corp., must. in May 12, 1864; died at Tremont, Pa., March 6, 1865.

John F. Dull, mus., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

Howard V. Harper, mus., must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Henry W. Adams, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Joel Artley, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

William H. Bingaman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James S. Bunnell, must. in May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Robert I. Bingaman, must. in March 8, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lewis Bobb, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1864.

Frederick Boltz, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 16th of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Jacob A. Brower, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864, grave 7940.

John Bankes, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 6, 1864.

Monroe Barnes, must. in May 12, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 28, 1864.

Lewis F. Brady, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel Clauser, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1865.

Elias Condo, must. in March 29, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Roswell Cline, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864, grave 10,439.

Henry F. Clark, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864, grave 11,250.

John Dunkleberger, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Gilbert R. Dunlap, must. in March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Eli Dunn, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Percival Eckle, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Wm. H. Freed, must. in March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Charles Goldman, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

William Giles, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Saml. H. Gross, must in May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 18th Regt. V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.

Benj. Hallman, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865; veteran.

James P. Heckert, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Jacob Hearter, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Jos. Hachenberg, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Harrison Herbster, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

John Jones, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry Kaley, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

D. H. Kustenbender, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John Keister, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Charles Krise, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Wm. J. Klose, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Jacob Kline, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Jacob Krepps, must. in May 12, 1864; died at David's Island, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Thomas P. Kinman, must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864, grave 8210.

John F. Laird, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Franklin Lehman, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Jacob Lash, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Section B.

John Marks, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John F. Miller, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Levi Mattern, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1865.

Nathaniel Nerhood, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Peter Nelson, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John Niver, must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.

Samuel Niver, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Willoughby Ocker, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Henry Reed, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John Rice, must. in May 12, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.

Henry M. Reinard, must. in May 12, 1864; prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865; veteran.

Henry Rice, must. in May 12, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Samuel D. Reed, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1864.

Emanuel L. Riffert, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1865.

Isaac E. Romig, must. in May 12, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Danville Jan. 20, 1865.

Daniel Stroub, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Aaron M. Stauffer, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Levi Schnare, must. in May 12, 1864; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

William Treaster, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

John Tanner, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Bantram Treskar, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Anthony Treskar, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Jeremiah J. Thomas, must. in May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1865.

Eli Treaster, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 17, 1864, of wounds rec. in action.

Saul H. Whetstone, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

William Witmer, must. in May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Abram Williams, must. in Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 12, 1865.

Howard J. Walter, must. in May 12, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 30, 1865, of wds. rec. in action; buried in Nat. Cem., Loudon Park.

William H. Weider, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1864, grave 12,098.

Reuben Weider, must. in May 12, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 26, 1864; grave 11,503.

COMPANY I, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth :

Lewis C. Edmunds, capt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Michael Smith, 1st lieut. must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. Jan. 12, 1865, for wounds recd. at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 2, 1865.

Paul H. Knepp, 1st lieut., must. in Sept 7, 1864; pro. from pri. to 2d lieut. Sept. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Charles E. Haus, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 8, 1865.

James Musser, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Houser, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac E. Specht, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Alexander Hommel, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Philip J. Manbeck, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Elias Borman, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joseph M. Bowers, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Levi Hook, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

N. B. Middleswarth, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James W. Bachman, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John L. Strong, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Edward Mitchell, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Charles C. Fees, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Andrew J. Orwig, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. Dec. 16 for wounds recd. in action near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Edward Beaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Walter Baker, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

David Boush, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

A. Baumgardner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John L. Bower, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac Bickel, must. in Sep. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George Bilger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. March 11, 1865, for wounds received in action at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

John Culbertson, must. in Sept 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jacob W. Dreese, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Freed, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joseph W. Freese, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Henry Fall, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Getz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Gilbert, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.

Aaron Goss, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.

Sepharus Gill, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Grubb, must, in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

J. C. Hackenberry, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Lewis R. Haines, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Reuben Hook, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George Hackman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Edward Krickbaum, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Levi Knepp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William Kerstetter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George Kline, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Krick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Wallace Lepley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Michael Lepley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James E. Loss, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va.; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Frank Lepman, must. in April 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
George A. Musser, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jeremiah Mohney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
John J. Mattern, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
J. F. Middleswarth, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Uriah J. Moyer, mustered in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Michael Narehood, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John J. Narehood, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daniel Peter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, wounded at muster out.
Henry J. Peter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George Plank, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Feb. 17, 1865.
Jacob Rheam, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Wilson Romig, must in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Lewis Rauch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Rahmstine, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 5, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., division C, section D, grave 67.
Allen Stock, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jeremiah H. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob O. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William O. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Uriah F. Swengel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Wm. A. Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
J. H. Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Daniel Snook, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jeremiah J. Spangler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William Spangler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Swartz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William Steininger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Franklin Speese, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Samuel C. Shunk, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order June 24, 1865.
Jacob D. Steininger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., October 4, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division A, section B, grave 28.
Jesse Spigelmyer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; died at City Point, Va., November 1, 1864.
Levi Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Lewis Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Reuben Treaster, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph D. Ulsh, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Michael Weand, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must out with company June 2, 1865.
Samuel A. Wetzel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864, must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Isaac Wetzel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
David F. Walter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Edward Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Henry Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Andrew Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Amos Wagner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George E. Weaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Moses Yetter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order June 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, or Twenty-second Cavalry of Pennsylvania, contained a large detachment of men recruited in Mifflin County, and also a number of soldiers of the counties of Juniata and Perry.

The recruiting of the companies of this regiment was commenced in 1861, the first two having been raised in Washington County in the spring and summer of that year, and five others (also from Washington County) in the summer and early fall of 1862.

These companies left for the field, successively, immediately after their organization, and went forward into West Virginia, where the first two companies saw immediate service, and where, upon the arrival of the others, all were formed into the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion, under command of the senior officer, Captain John Keys, of the First Company. That First Company, mustered in June, 1861, under Captain Keys, had arrived in Virginia in time to take part, in the following month, in the battle of Rich Mountain, where the enemy's forces, under General Lee, were defeated, with severe loss. Again, November 14th, they fought at French's Gap, Va., with slight loss. At Blue Gap, near Romney, January 7, 1862, the two companies (Keys' and Greenfield's) were engaged, and the enemy was driven from the field, with the loss of two pieces of artillery, wagons and camp equipage and with a considerable number killed, wounded and taken prisoners. During the month of February they fought at Bloomery Gap, at Strasburg and at Winchester under General Shields. In April they were engaged at Columbia Furnace, Two Churches and Rood's Hill. On the 9th of November, 1862, the Ringgold Battalion fought at Dabney's Mills, and during the following winter and spring the companies composing the battalion were actively and constantly employed in scouting and picket duty, in which they performed excellent service. When the Confederate army advanced into Maryland and Pennsylvania in June, 1863, the troops in West Virginia were ordered to that quarter to cooperate with the Army of the Potomac in the general defense. Among them was the Ringgold Battalion, which was hastened towards the Potomac, but did not reach the river until July 8th, four days after the close of the battle of Gettysburg, when the battalion became engaged with the cavalry of the enemy at Williamsport, Md. On the following day they fought at Fairview, on July 17th at Martinsburg and on the 22d at White Hall. After the escape of the Confederate army the Ringgold Battalion was employed in marches, raids and scoutings during the summer and fall of 1863, but was engaged in no general battle. On the opening of the campaign of 1864 it was engaged, January 3d, at Petersburg, W. Va., and early in February at Lexington and Moorefield.

The Ringgold Cavalry Battalion became merged in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was organized February 22, 1864. It was composed of the seven companies already mentioned and five other companies (designated as Companies H, I, K, L and M) which had been reorganized from the companies of a Pennsylvania six-months' battalion, raised in the summer of 1863 to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State, and whose term of service had now just expired. The field officers of the new regiment were Colonel Jacob Higgins, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Greenfield (promoted from captain of Company B) and Majors George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell and Henry A. Meyers. The Ringgold Battalion and the five other companies forming the new regiment joined forces and consolidated as the Twenty-second at Cumberland, Md., on the 5th of March, 1864. The entire regiment remained at Cumberland until April, when the dismounted part of the command (amounting to more than half the regiment) moved, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, to Pleasant Valley, Md., when the men were mounted, and, about the middle of May, moved thence to Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C. A month later the battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, was ordered to Martinsburg, where it was assigned to duty with the brigade of Colonel Mulligan, the battalion being now placed under command of Major Troxell. During the month of July it fought bravely at Leetown, at Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap and Snicker's Ferry. In August, being then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, it joined the cavalry division of General Torbert, in the Army of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan, and fought in numerous actions, in-

cluding Kernstown, Opequan, Berryville and Charlestown, Va.

The other detachment or battalion of the Twenty-second, which had remained at Cumberland when the dismounted men marched for the Pleasant Valley camp in April, 1864, as before mentioned, soon left Cumberland, and, joining the forces of General Hunter, took part in that general's campaign against Lynchburg, Va., where they fought on the 12th of July, and afterwards fought in the battles of Kernstown and New Market, July 25th, it being then under command of Major Work and in the brigade commanded by Colonel Higgins, of the Twenty-second. Afterwards it formed part of the forces, which, under General Averill, pursued the Confederate General McCausland on his retreat from the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., and overtaking him at Moorefield, Va., fought a decisive battle, totally routing the enemy and capturing all his artillery. In this engagement the battalion, under Major Work, performed very valuable service, and behaved with marked gallantry.

Soon after this the two detachments of the Twenty-second were united at Hagerstown, Md., and the entire regiment, then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, moved with the cavalry forces of General Averill across the Potomac into Virginia, where the enemy was encountered on the 31st of August. In this engagement Averill's division was outnumbered and compelled to retire towards Falling Waters, Va. Again advancing, the cavalry division met the enemy at Darkesville September 2d and gained a decided advantage, capturing the Confederate wagon-train. On the two days next succeeding, the Twenty-second, with its division, fought the enemy, who were found in superior force, at Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Station, no decisive advantage being gained by either side.

On the 7th, at Darkesville, another battle was fought and the Confederate force defeated, with heavy loss. Again, on the 12th and 15th of the same month, at Bunker Hill and Buckleytown respectively, Averill's forces were engaged, and the Twenty-second showed its usual gallantry. On the 18th the regiment made a grand charge on the Southern line at Martinsburg, ending in the defeat of the enemy, who was on the following day driven, in some disorder, towards Winchester. Late in the day the Twenty-second, then commanded by Major Troxell, took part in the furious charge of the cavalry at Opequan, which ended in the entire rout of the Confederate forces under Early, and sent them "whirling up the valley." In this the Twenty-second captured a battery and a large number of prisoners. At Fisher's Hill Early again stood for battle, and again he was routed, the Twenty-second sustaining its full share of the fighting, as it also did on the 26th at Mount Vernon Forge.

On the 27th, Early's forces attacked in superior numbers and the regiment suffered severely, but held its ground in the face of overwhelming odds, and did at least as much as any other regiment towards averting general disaster and saving the wagon-trains of the whole division.

In the action of this day Major Work and Adjutant Isenberg were seriously wounded and several officers of the regiment taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield was on this occasion in command of the brigade. On the 19th of October the regiment fought splendidly and sustained severe loss in killed and wounded in the historic battle of Cedar Creek, when the day was barely saved by the arrival of Sheridan "from Winchester, twenty miles away." A few days later the Twenty-second went into camp at Martinsburg, remaining there about two months.

From about the 20th of December, through the winter of 1864–65, the regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and operations against Confederate guerrillas in the mountain regions of West Virginia, in which service the men were kept almost continually in the saddle, exposed to every kind of hardship and privation.

Of the two companies raised in 1861 many of the men had re-enlisted as veterans in 1864; and those who did not so re-enlist were mustered out at expiration of their term of service. In April, 1865, nearly one-half of those remaining in the regiment were mustered

out, their term of service having expired. The rest remained in service till after the close of the war, and in the latter part of June, 1865, the remnant was consolidated with a part of the Eighteenth Cavalry, forming what was known as the Third Provisional Cavalry, which remained on duty in West Virginia about four months longer, and was mustered out of service on the last day of October at Cumberland, Md.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Twenty-six men from Perry County were in Companies D and K of this regiment, viz.:

COMPANY D.—The following served in Company D of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh:

Henry H. Peck, sergt., must. in June 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
Henry C. Shearer, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
Alexander Kennedy, corp., must. in Feb. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
David Morrison, corp., must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

Privates.

George N. Allen, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
William H. Burtnett, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Peter Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
John F. Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
William P. Gensler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; killed June 18, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.
William J. Kiner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Nathaniel Kennedy, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Aaron Keck, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; wounded June 18, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.
John I. Kiner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded.
William T. Morrison, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry Nonemaker, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., July 14, 1864, grave No. 2395.
Joseph Sheaffer, must. in July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Wellington Sheaffer, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
Michael Shannafelser, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
David Sheriff, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; died at Newville, Pa., Dec. 18, 1864.
Henry Toomy, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery Va.
William W. Umholtz, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
John Warner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY K.—The following served in Company K of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh:

Privates.

Z. T. Baltawser, must. in May 13, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Corny Rhoads, must. in May 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
John W. Minnich, must. in May 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
Nicholas Sweger, must. in May 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; died at home; buried in Bloomfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment (one hundred days' service) contained one company of Mifflin County men, under command of Captain George W. Staats. The regiment was recruited in the summer of 1864, and was organized at Camp Curtin in July of that year, under command of Colonel James Nagle. On the 22d of that month it moved to Baltimore, where, at several different camps as headquarters, and with the several companies posted as detachments at a number of different points, it remained engaged in provost duty, and in the guarding of recruits and prisoners of war, during all its term of service, at the expiration of which the companies and detachments were brought in from their posts and moved to Harrisburg, where the regiment was mustered out on the 6th of November, 1864.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth:

Geo. W. Staats, capt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John W. Kartner, 1st lieut., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Francis S. Haeseler, 2d lieut., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John H. Jervis, 1st sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Jöseph Boedefeld, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Christian, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James M. Hughes, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John A. Kirkpatrick, sergt., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John F. Rigg, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William H. Francis, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Dicus, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Robert G. Wilson, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Albert S. Haeseler, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Lewis Cline, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James M. Madison, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William G. Shirtel, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Joseph Redcay, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Henry Sibson, corp., must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
John Snyder, musician, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Sterling, musician, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Elijah Allen, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Michael Burns, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Bomm, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jacob Brandt, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Taylor Brownwell, must. in July 20, 1864.
Warren S. Casterlin, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dennis C. Casterlin, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Arthur C. Connery, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Chesnut, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Doolan, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Thomas Davis, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John W. Davis, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Delaney, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Benjamin T. Fisher, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Henry Faull, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George Fox, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jacob M. Faust, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George Gottschall, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Isaac K. Good, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John A. Garren, must. in July 20, 1864.
Elijah Hoffman, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Charles Howard, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Harrison Hood, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Robert Houck, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Benjamin Howell, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Philip Horn, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Philip J. Klahr, must. in July 20, 1864.
Adam Kledinst, must. in July 20, 1864.
Thomas Kline, must. in July 20, 1864.
James Leonard, must. in July 20, 1864.
Jonah Lewis, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Conrad Magee, must. in July 20, 1864.
William Morgan, must. in July 20, 1864.
Jacob Miller, must. in July 20, 1864.
Thomas Magee, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
George W. Martin, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
David Moore, must. in July 20, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1864.
John A. Oliver, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Thomas O'Brien, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Isaac Purnell, must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 29, 1865.
Michael Reynolds, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Samuel Reed, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Benjamin Riggle, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Wendall Reiman, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Edward Ramsay, must. in July 20, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
James M. Rogers, must. in July 20, 1864.

Jeremiah Sterner, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Benjamin F. Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Silliman, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Emanuel Shaab, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Sponsor, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Levi A. Steiner, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Peter Smith, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Timothy J. Sullivan, must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by S. O. May 31, 1865.
Michael Umberger, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Charles Ulmer, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 6, 1864.
Nicholas Watkins, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Edw. Williams, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Wolfinger, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Thomas Wren, must. in July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Charles Yeager, must. in July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, which was first recruited as a hundred days' regiment, was organized on the 24th of July, 1864, with Joseph W. Fisher, colonel; William L. Bear, lieutenant-colonel; and Oliver C. James, major. As soon as it was organized it went to Baltimore, and thence to Monocacy Junction, where it remained two months, engaged in guard duty and drill. On the 1st of October it went to Berkeley County, West Va., and did guard duty along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad till the expiration of its term of service.

Three hundred of the men re-enlisted for one year, and these were organized in three companies, and remained on duty, under command of Captain Henry D. Markley. On the 16th of March these were joined by seven other companies that had been recruited chiefly by Colonel Fisher, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth was reorganized. It soon afterwards went to Charlestown, and thence, on the 1st of April, to guard some fords on the Shenandoah River for a short time. It then went to Stevenson's Station, and on the 22d of April to Berryville, where it remained till the 6th of June engaged in provost duty. It was then sent to Staunton, and the three companies that had first re-enlisted were mustered out. On the 1st of August the remainder of the regiment arrived at Washington, where it guarded government property till January 31, 1866, when it was mustered out. One of the companies of this regiment (F) was largely composed of Mifflin County men.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment (one year's service) was raised in the summer of 1864, and organized at Camp Curtin on the 29th of August, under command of Colonel F. Asbury Awl. The regiment contained a squadron of Perry County men, recruited at Duncannon. Immediately after organization it moved to a camp near Chambersburg, where it remained until a little after the middle of September, when the companies were ordered to various points widely separated, and employed in hospital, provost and other duty, several of the companies being afterwards posted as guards along the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with headquarters first at Gainesville and afterwards at Thoroughfare Gap. One company was sent to Scranton, Pa., for provost duty. About the middle of November the command was moved to Camp Slough, at Alexandria, Va., and there employed in guard and escort duty. In May, 1865, one company, which had been on duty at Bloody Run, was posted at Pittsburgh, Pa., and employed as a provost guard, and the main body was removed from Alexandria to Fort Delaware, when it was ordered to Harrisburg, and there mustered out of service on the 21st of that month.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment (one year's service) was organized at Camp Curtin September 3, 1864, under Colonel Charles Albright. One company (B) was composed almost entirely of Juniata County men, and an-

other company (I) was recruited in the county of Union; and men of Perry County were found in several of the other companies.

On the 10th of September the regiment moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and thence on the 30th to Alexandria, Va. From there it was ordered to the Manassas Gap Railroad to guard the line, and keep it open for the transportation of supplies to the Army of the Shenandoah. In this duty it was several times engaged with guerrillas, who infested that region and obstructed the railroad and threw a train off the track, killing several soldiers and wounding twenty, for which act the troops burned all the houses within a mile of the scene of the outrage. Afterwards citizens of rebel proclivities were compelled to ride on each train, and by this course their safety was secure for the future.

In December the regiment moved to Fairfax, and was placed on duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in fortifying at different points along the line, but saw no fighting except occasional skirmishing with guerrillas. In May, 1865, the regiment was moved to Pennsylvania, and was posted at Tamaqua and other points in the anthracite region, where it remained on duty until its muster out at Harrisburg, August 3, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.—The following field and staff officers served in the Two Hundred and Second:

Lieutenant-Colonel: John A. Maus.
Surgeon: S. Carson McCormick.

COMPANY B, JUNIATA COUNTY.—The following served in Company B of the Two Hundred and Second:

Lewis Degan, capt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William N. Sterrett, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Abner S. Bear, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David P. Showers, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William C. Logan, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Jacob R. Martin, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Solomon B. Kaufman, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wallis Rodgers, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Cunningham, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry Kleckner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Adam Bumgardner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Bristline, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Howard Andrews, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William W. Reed, corp., must. in Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Edw. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Bitner, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

Privates.

Wilson E. Auman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Brandt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George W. Beaver, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Adam Bitner, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Brannen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John C. Bartley, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry W. Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Edmund Bailor, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James B. Birchfield, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Andrew Bowerson, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Benjamin F. Birchfield, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas Bucaneer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Lewis Borham, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Bonsall, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas J. Campbell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas Divinny, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Dasher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

Rufus W. Davis, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Dawnly, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Dixon, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Jacob Dull, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
William H. Ewing, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Daniel Fisher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Benj. Fisher, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Daniel Foltz, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Foagleman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George Fetters, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Fink, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel W. Foster, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Isaac Garman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Thomas Guyer, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Solomon Howder, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John J. Holliwell, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George M. Howard, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
David Holtzapple, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Eph. B. Hoghawout, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George R. Hall, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
S. L. Hollinbaugh, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Hartman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Eph. Huntsbarger, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
William Isenberg, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
George Kniseley, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Amos Kirk, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James C. Kiser, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Kiser, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John B. Kissinger, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Edw. H. Krauss, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Eph. Lauver, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Michael Lyghter, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John W. Leach, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry L. Metlin, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Ephraim Moyer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wm. B. Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Ephraim Mahaffey, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James McCahern, must. in Sept. 2, 1864 must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James E. McCahen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wm. B. McCahen, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Martin Naugle, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Frank W. Nichols, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Geo. B. Peck, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James Peck, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Jeremiah Rowe, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wm. J. Roe, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wm. B. Rice, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wm. S. Rice, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Mallon M. Richards, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Wash'n Reeder, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Alexander G. Smith, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Frederick Showers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry Snyder, must. in Sept 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Andrew Shover, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Daniel Sheriff, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Stayner, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
William Showers, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Samuel Swartz, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry L. Schick, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; pro. to principal mus. Sept. 4, 1864.

John E. Seville, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
John G. Telfer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
John Vaughan, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
James B. Vaughan, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
S. M. Woodward, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Absalom Wise, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Clark W. Wright, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.
Geo. W. Wise, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Philip S. Zindt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY I, UNION COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Second:

Captain.
Jacob Neyhart.

First Lieutenant.
Jacob H. Brown.

Second Lieutenant.
George Y. McLaughlin.

First Sergeant.
John B. Ritner.

Sergeants.

William P. Allen.	Samuel S. Rank.
James P. Gundy.	George H. Gressinger.

Corporals.

Enos Zentmeyer.	George Himmerdinger.
Joseph C. Dull.	Henry S. Dewey.
John W. Brown.	John M. Brown.
Samuel S. Hess.	Zaccheus Cornelius.

Musician.
Cameron McGregor.

Privates.

Amos G. Becher.	D. A. Diffenderfer.
William Becher.	Jonathan F. Elce.
John Bently.	James S. Ellis.
Hosea Bogart.	Jacob Engle.
Joseph Bogart.	Elias Engleman.
Francis Bower.	James Eveland.
C. W. Brintzehoff.	John Everet.
John Brobst.	H. M. Fahnestock.
William W. Brown.	John H. Fesler.
Sheller Chappel.	Cyrus Fetter.
Charles Chappel.	Jared Fisher.
Charles W. Chappel.	John H. Fisher.
Jesse Cleaver.	Paul Fisher.
Jesse M. Cornelius.	Charles W. Flick.
Andrew M. Cornelius.	Henry G. Gebhart.
Levi Dennis.	Hiram Good.
Lester P. Dickey.	Joseph W. Gossness.
William Ginter.	Andrew Nagle.
Isaiah Gussler.	Daniel Newman.
James R. Hahn.	Amariah H. Pierce.
David Hahn.	Lemuel J. Platner.
J. D. Hawkenberry.	Edward Powers.
John Haynes.	Martin J. Rank.
Jacob Heister.	David Rank.
Joseph Hess.	John Rahrer.
Henry Hester.	Benjamin F. Reichley.
James Hooveman.	William A. Reichley.
Daniel Huff.	George E. Reitmeyer.
James Huff.	D. K. Reitmeyer.
John S. Huff.	James Rohrabach.
David Huff.	Hiram Sanders.
Benjamin Hummel.	Charles Sanders.
Frederick Hummel.	Henry W. Sanders.
Henry Irwin.	George L. Sanders.
John Jamison, Sr.	John B. Search.
Augustus B. Jamison.	James Shannon.
John Keener.	William Shannon.
Jacob Keyser.	David G. Slear.
George W. Kint.	Jeremiah Smith.
John S. Kupp.	David Speece.
William Landaw.	John Swartz.
William Leonard.	Henry O. Taylor.
Benjamin Leonard.	Martin Trester.
Peter Long.	Jesse H. Wagner.
Charles Lynn.	Henry Wertz.
John A. Mathias.	George Williams.
Joseph P. Miller.	Abraham Young.
Michael S. Mowrer.	James A. Young.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment had its rendezvous at Camp Curtin, where it was organized on the 2d of September, 1864, and was mustered into the service for one year under the following-named field officers, viz.: Colonel Joseph A. Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Walter, Major B. Mortimer Morrow, who had previously served with honor in the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Many of the enlisted men of the Two Hundred and Fifth were veterans of the early service. Two of the companies (F and K) were raised in Mifflin County.

On the 5th of September the regiment left Harrisburg and went to the front, camping at Fort Corcoran, on the Washington defenses, but soon after moved to City Point, Va., as an escort to about thirteen hundred recruits and drafted men, destined for General Grant's army in front of Petersburg. At City Point the regiment was engaged in fatigue and picket duty.

Early in October it joined the Army of the James, but about three weeks later it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to General Hartranft's provisional brigade, which was attached to the Ninth Corps, and which, about the middle of December, became a part of the Third Division of that corps, General Hartranft commanding the division and Colonel Matthews the brigade. The camp of the regiment was at Fort Prescott, on the "Army-Line Railroad," where, with the division, it made winter-quarters, the other divisions of the Ninth Corps holding positions in its front.

The first battle of the regiment was the retaking of Fort Steadman, which had been previously captured by the enemy in a sudden and overwhelming assault. It was in the early gray of the morning (March 25, 1865) that the troops were formed in line for the attack. The Two Hundred and Fifth was held in reserve and in support of Hartranft's first line, where it remained for more than an hour. The assault was made with great impetuosity and the work was carried in gallant style. The regiment captured a number of prisoners and lost ten wounded in the action. But the severest battle in which the Two Hundred and Fifth was engaged was the first assault on the works of the inner line at Petersburg, in the morning of April 2d. The regiment formed at eleven o'clock P. M. of the 1st, and at one A. M. of the 2d moved forward to the rear of Fort Sedgwick, then advanced and formed a line of battle nearly on the picket line. At daylight the whole line advanced to the attack. The regiment assaulted Battery No. 30, carried it, taking a number of prisoners, and held the work against several determined assaults made by the enemy during the day. It remained on the front line till two o'clock A. M. of the 3d, when it was relieved. In this engagement the regiment was exposed to the heaviest fire of musketry and artillery and suffered a loss of one hundred and twenty-one killed and wounded and five missing.

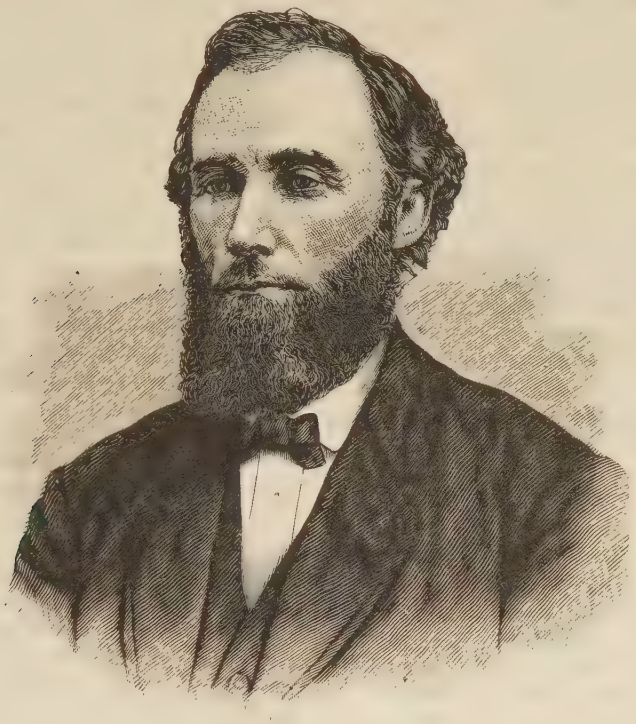
On the 3d of April the regiment moved to the front of the Petersburg works and found them evacuated. It then marched with the other troops, to Burkesville Junction, repairing the South Side Railroad as it proceeded. It remained at Burkesville till after the war had been ended by the surrender of the Confederate armies under Lee and Johnston, when it moved back to City Point and there embarked for Alexandria, near which place (at Fairfax Seminary) it remained until ordered to Pennsylvania. It was mustered out June 2, 1865. Following is a list of the officers and enlisted men of the Mifflin County companies.

COLONEL WILLIAM WILLIS is descended from Scotch ancestry, and is the grandson of Joseph Willis, who resided near Columbia, Lancaster County, where he was an enterprising farmer. The latter married a Miss Meldrum, of the same county, whose children were Samuel, John, George, James, Robert, Joseph, Charles, William, Thomas, Henry, Peggy, Sarah and Nancy.

The birth of John Willis occurred on the homestead, in Lancaster County, in 1796. He devoted his life to the occupations of a farmer in his native county, having married Fanny, daughter of John Shupe, also of the same county. Their children are William, Henry, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Wilson, of Reading), Mary (Mrs. J. Goshé, also of Reading), Susan (Mrs. Landorn Carter, of California, deceased), Sarah (Mrs. Christian Leib, of Lancaster), Charlotte (Mrs. Thomas Winnemore, of Iowa), Fanny (Mrs. William F. Breckon, of Iowa) and Anna (Mrs. Frank Canders, of Ottawa, Ill.).

William Willis, the subject of this sketch, was born April 24, 1821, in Mountville, Lancaster County, Pa., and in childhood removed to Mount Joy, in the same county. The necessity for acquiring habits of industry in early years precluded opportunities for a thorough education, and at the age of fourteen, on leaving the farm, he was engaged as conductor of a freight train, first on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, and later on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, both of which were at that time controlled by the State. At the age of sixteen he became an engineer, but later returned to the position of conductor. Deciding to change his employment, he entered a furnace

in Marietta, Pa., as an employé, and finally accepted the position of manager for Schoenberger & Musselman, which he filled from 1847 to 1853, when Lewistown became his home. Here he acted as manager of the Lewistown furnace until 1858 and then embarked in the milling and grain business. Disposing of his interest in the latter enterprise, in 1864 he entered the army in defense of his native State, then invaded by the rebel forces. He became second lieutenant of Company F, Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the engagements at Hatcher's Run, Va., the retaking of Fort Sedgwick, Va., and at Petersburg. Declining a colonel's commission on account of ill health, he accepted the position of quartermaster and also acted as commissary of his brigade. On returning again to civil life, Colonel Willis embarked in the manufacture of iron, in connection with the Glamorgan Iron Company, of which he was both superintendent and president. He is also extensively interested in contracting and in various commercial enterprises, including the quarrying of limestone, and fills the office of director of the Mifflin County National Bank. In politics he is a Republican and has filled various local offices, such as chief burgess, school director, etc. He is a director of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He was, on the 2d of February, 1855, appointed aid-de-camp to Governor Pollock, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Lewistown, in which he has, since 1855, been an elder. He is a member of the Lewistown Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Free and Accepted Masons and has filled the leading offices in each of these organizations.



William Willis

Colonel Willis was, on the 25th of August, 1841, married to Susan, daughter of Philip

Schaum, whose children are a son (William) and a daughter (Teresa), both deceased.

Mrs. Willis has three brothers—Frederick Schaum, George Schaum and William Schaum—all of whom served in the Union army, Frederick being also a veteran of the Mexican War.

COMPANY F, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the Two Hundred and Fifth:

Jacob F. Hamaker, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Swan, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Henry Printz, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John A. Boyer, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Thomas J. Cameron, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.
George B. Stewart, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John R. Hesser, sergt., must. in Sept. 26, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 2, 1865; must out with company June 2, 1865.
William A. Troxel, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. E, div. 2, grave 26.
Henry E. Kirk, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Charles W. Stahl, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Andrew J. Sturgis, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Henry Sherman, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John D. Lotz, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Casper D. Criswell, corp., must. in August 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Perryhill, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Peter Higo, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George W. Graul, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Peter Keen, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Privates.

Eph'm D. Auner, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John K. Aultz, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Isaac Aurand, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died Oct. 6, 1864.
Charles Austin, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
James Bishop, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Albert C. Burns, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.
Andrew Brehman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John E. Barr, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Barr, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George W. Bolinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Robert Buchanan, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Michael Blouch, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Michael B. Bloom, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
William Bell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., section C, division 2, grave 33.
Joseph Carrigan, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James W. Cargill must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Josiah H. Conley, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 2, 1864.
Charles R. Dalby, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Dunmire, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.
George Dull, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James B. Eckelbarger, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Mathias P. Essick, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John Fincle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daniel Finicle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 2, 1865.
John Fields, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William H. Freed, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Forsyth, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with June 2, 1865.
John Gochanauer, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Isaac Goddard, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Gephart, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Henry Hassinger, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George S. Hunt, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Howard F. Hess, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Robert A. Jackson, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Joseph Jenkins, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Andrew J. Jenkins, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Saml. Jenkins, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac Johnson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph M. Limes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Lilley, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must out with company June 2, 1865.

Jno. S. Langton, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Lewis W. Limes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jno. S. Lawrer, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Jno. C. Lyter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Wm. W. Mayes, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Wm. Martin, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joseph Mallard, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Thomas Miller, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Moon, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Benj. S. Mumper, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jno. S. McCormick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James McCafferty, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jno. M. McAninch, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch., date unknown.

Joseph McFadden, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to hosp. stewd. Sept. 2, 1864.

Peter M. Ort, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James L. Porter, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James Price, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Geo. Pecht, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joel Price, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

N. E. Pennepacker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jno. W. Rider, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch., date unknown.

Reuben Rider, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Franklin Rice, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John C. Ream, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.

Alfred Rarick, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Ready, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Lewis Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va. sec. E, div. 2, grave 167.

Andrew D. Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 5, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Joseph Summers, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by General Order June 15, 1865.

James Stewart, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Alvin Shimp, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George W. Settle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by General Order June 15, 1865.

Frederick Smith, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

George Smith, must. in August 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John H. Stull, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Samuel Styers, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John A. Stout, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Conrad Ulrich, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Dallas Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John H. Weber, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Lewis Yeater, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

COMPANY K, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company K of the Two Hundred and Fifth :

F. B. McClenahan, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; brev. maj. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Samuel Haffly, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jacob Kohler, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James W. Couch, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in 9th Army Corps Cem., Meade Station.

George B. Scott, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from sergt. April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Conrad Hobaugh, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John A. Sager, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William F. Alexander, sergt., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James H. Beaver, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John T. Arnold, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James McManany, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Henry Herschall, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Franklin Hulbert, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

William Koons, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel McClenahan, corp., must. in Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hosp., at muster out.

David R. Shank, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Isaac R. Hetrick, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Peter Freed, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John H. Coulter, mus., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to principal mus. Sept. 2, 1864.

Privates.

Samuel Alexander, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.

Lewis Arnet, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Stewart Arnold, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

James N. Brown, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William Butterbaugh, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

H. I. Baughman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Leonard Bargo, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Henry Bowersox, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Jacob Bottorff, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joel Bobb, must. in Sept. 1. 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Geo. W. Bell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Daniel Beaver, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

David Carter, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Robert Casner, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

William Casner, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Amos Carson, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James Carl, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Wm. A. Clymans, must. in Sept 3, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Joseph Casner, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. C, div. 2, grave 72.

Levi Decker, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Peter Dale, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Amos Folk, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John Goodfellow, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

John F. Gibbony, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Jos. P. Guisewhite, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Benj. Harman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Solomon Harman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Nelson B. Henry, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Thompson O. Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

E. J. Hampton, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Harry Hall, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

Michael Kline, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Daniel Knittle, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Eli Kipe, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

James A. Kays, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Richard C. Kinlay, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Reuben Knepps, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Josiah Long, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
Daniel Miller, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Ames Moury, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Samuel Moury, must. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
George W. Mitchell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
J. Mouthersbaugh, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph Miller, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Miller, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob A. Marks, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Peter A. Marks, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Levi A. Myers, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James H. McClenahen, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
A. C. McClenahen, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Dav. R. McClintock, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Elias McCalips, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William H. McManigal, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
John McCalips, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Albert W. Nale, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph M. Owens, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Albert Penepacker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Aaron Peters, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John L. Reedy, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Rager, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob V. Ross, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John H. Reed, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Stubs, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Calvin Stubs, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob Stull, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Samuel M. Sager, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Isaac Snook, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Andrew Snook, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Thomas Shirk, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Joseph H. Smith, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daniel Sivits, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Eli Sivits, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Mathew Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Chas. Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Geo. Spickler, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James Shilling, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob Saltzman, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob Swab, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., 1864.
John Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Andrew H. Triester, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
James Wray, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Isaac Ward, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Chas. Williams, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment (one year's service) included in its organization four companies (E, F, G and I) recruited in Perry County, and two companies (A and D) of men raised in Snyder County. There were also some men of Juniata and Union Counties serving in its ranks.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized September 12, 1864, under the following-named field officers, viz.: Colonel Alfred B. McCalmont, Lieutenant-

Colonel M. T. Heintzelman, Major Alexander Bobb. The regiment moved (September 13th) from Harrisburg, and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, where it was assigned to the brigade of Colonel Potter. On the 27th of November it joined the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Ninth Corps, the division being under command of General Hartranft. During the winter the regiment was on active duty in the front, and frequently under fire. In February, 1865, it took part in an expedition to Hatcher's Run, and returned after five days' marching, but without having participated in a general engagement.

On the 25th of March the enemy assaulted the Union lines with great fury and captured Fort Steadman. The regiment was ordered forward, and made a vigorous attack, driving the enemy from a position in its front, and bravely holding the ground gained. In the general assault made to retake the works, the Two Hundred and Eighth captured Battery No. 12, with three hundred prisoners, suffering a loss of forty-two killed and wounded. From the morning of the 27th it was constantly in motion until the 2d of April, when it took part in the final assault on Petersburg. Its position was a point in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the works were carried and held against repeated and determined attacks made by the enemy during the day.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was forty-eight killed and wounded. At daylight on the 3d it was found that the Confederates had abandoned their last defenses, and the Union troops entered Petersburg. In the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment moved with its division to Nottoway Court-House, arriving there on the 9th, in the evening of which day the news was received of Lee's surrender. It remained there until April 20th, when it moved to the rear, passing through Petersburg to City Point, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, near which place it remained in camp till the 1st of June, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment, and the Two Hundred and Eighth was mustered out of service. The officers and men of the Perry and Snyder companies were as follows:

COMPANY A, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company A of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

Thomas W. Hoffman, capt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; brev. maj. March 25, 1865; brev. lieut.-col. April 2, 1865; disch. June 1, 1865.

Jacob F. Hoffman, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 23, 1865.

James P. Smith, 2d lieut, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Elias M. Houser, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel H. Brubaker, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frederick N. Wise, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Bachman, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham H. Reed, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Edmes Greenough, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

William C. Styers, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Jury, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac D. Muench, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James B. C. Shaffer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Percival Sausser, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

William Bowman, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John N. Deibler, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Michael Messner, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

John H. Hoffman, mus., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Gamberling, mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

George N. Aumiller, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Phillip Amich, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William S. Bingaman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Elias Bachman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Bachman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Solomon Bowersox, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John J. Badman, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John J. Burkhart, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Samuel Bowersox, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
William Brown, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Edward Brown, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
George Campbell, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company June 1, 1865.
Israel F. Charles, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry F. Charles, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robert Cummings, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Simon Decker, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William S. Dallinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Erhart, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
John W. Erb, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Elias Etswiler, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Etswiler, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaac Frantz, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Frantz, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William A. Flemming, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Grim, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel H. Hartman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob C. Houtz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Methus R. Herrold, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Heckert, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Emanuel Hepner, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug 7, 1865.
Joseph R. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Charles Hauk, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Theodore Jury, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Elias Keeboch, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Charles Kalterman, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel Clinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John A. Klinger, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jonathan Lower, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry H. Lentz, must. in Aug. 26, 1864: must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John W. Leiter, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Aaron F. Moyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas McGill, must. in Aug. 31, 1864 must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William J. McMurray, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John S. Price, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Casher Reiger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
H. C. Reichenboch, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Reigle, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Schroyer, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Sweigart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William C. Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob C. Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David R. Seasholtz, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Strohecker, must. in Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Benj. Specht, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel C. Swartz, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Benj. R. Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas C. Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob F. Specht,, must. in Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
James Sheets, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William A. Smith, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry J. Smith, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George H. Shough, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Snyder, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Philip C. Schwab, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Speer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.

Chr. Sweitzer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.

Isaac Underkoffler, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry E. Welker, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Willoughby C. Wald, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Josiah H. Witmer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Williard, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew M. Zeigler, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Zerby, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 22d, of wounds received at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Philip Zerby, must. in Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

COMPANY D, SNYDER COUNTY.—The following served in Company D of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

David Mitchell, capt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Franklin W. Keller, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died March 26th of wounds recd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

W. H. Gemberling, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles B. Miller, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Lorah, 1st sergt., must in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from sergt. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

W. J. Wagenseller, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Kunney, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Snyder, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. from corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

H. J. Yarrington, sergt., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Erdley, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jonathan J. Spacht, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Chr. Munier, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

H. Loudenslager, corp., must in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Miller, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Long, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Luck, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Mitchell, corp., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.

Jeremiah Long, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Joseph H. Feehrer, musician, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John H. Wenrich, musician, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles H. Remmel, musician, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Thomas Aikey, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Jesse M. Auchmuty, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Lewis Aurand, must in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Lewis Burkholder, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Birckhart, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph Boop, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Emanuel Boyer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865.

William J. Barnhart, mus. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benjamin F. Bolig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

George W. Bower, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Bolig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Beistle, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. C Oct. 2, 1864.

John Brown, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Joseph Catherman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Christ, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William M. Curns, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Crouse, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Mahlon Courtney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Alfred Chubb, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Clark, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Henry Dieffenbach, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
George W. Doebler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Frank Duffy, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
James Erdley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jeremiah Erdley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Lewis V. Ellis, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John A. Ettinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to musician Co. F Sept. 22, 1864.
Elias Ettinger, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
Enoch Fockler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
John Fink, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Fisher, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Fieg, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas Fitch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
George Gaughler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Gaughler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Paul Gemberling, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Aaron Gundrum, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Percival Gemberling, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
G. W. Gemberling, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. A Sept. 30, 1865.
Nicholas P. Haxton, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John M. Harbson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Franklin Haupt, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Hendricks, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Casper Hahn, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Edw. Haupt, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Adam Hartz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Geo. H. Hahne, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician Co. F Oct. 2, 1864.
J. J. Housenworth, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to musician, Co. H, Oct. 2, 1864.
John Harris, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Peter Krotzer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Percival Keiser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John P. Kautz, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Josias L. Krebbs, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaac Long, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Danl. D. Messner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jeremiah M. Malick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. McMonigal, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Michael McCearney, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Benj. Pifer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David Peters, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Nathan Roush, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Saml. P. Rowe, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joel D. Rubenthal, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaac Roshon, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jeremiah Straub, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry J. Stroh, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Peter Stahl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Peter Shipman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Amos M. Stroh, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel G. Sechrist, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George W. St. Clair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel W. Seesholtz, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Schrauder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William E. Snyder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George W. Snyder, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Merritt Snyder, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Amos F. Spittler, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Stevens, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 8, 1865.

Daniel Stouffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to mus. Co. C Oct. 2, 1864.
William S. Thursby, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John H. Visner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Charles W. Winters, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wharton S. Welch, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry S. Werline, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Charles Wolborn, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas H. Wilson, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

COMPANY E, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company E of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

F. M. McKeehan, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John T. Mehaffie, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Solomon T. Buck, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Ephraim B. Wise, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph W. Gantt, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joshua E. Vancamp, sergt., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David R. P. Bealor, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William R. Dunn, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel W. Lutman, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Meredith Darlington, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Raffensberger, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Dunn, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob S. Wagner, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel I. Shortess, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
William S. Mehaffie, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Rampfee, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Peter S. Albert, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Harris A. Rohraback, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry A. Albright, corp., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David Adams, corp., must. in Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

George Albright, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Bitner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Bistline, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John S. Baker, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Frederick Barrick, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Bipp, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Ephraim Bird, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob B. Burkpile, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George M. Bryner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Best, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Andrew J. Barrick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jasper Blain, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Bellman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Thomas Boston, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Simon W. Clouser, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Adam Clemens, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Dehaven, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Dice, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George E. Davis, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Jacob Foose, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaiah C. Foose, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Frank Foose, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.
Henry D. Foose, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Henry Ferris, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Isaiah M. Gantt, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John S. Garlin, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

John Gregg, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Jacob High, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Hirt, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Heckart, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; killed near Appomattox River, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
William Jackson, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Charles Jacobs, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Thomas Jones, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
George Kocher, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John W. Kelk, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William T. Kepner, must. in Aug 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Darius I. Klinepeter, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company, June 1, 1865.
William H. Kacy, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William M. Kennedy, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 15th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Edm 'd B. P. Kinsloe, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 24th, of wounds received at Petersburg Va., April 2, 1865.
George Keilholtz, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
John C. Loy, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Lupfer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robert W. Long, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Samuel A. Martin, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; promoted to hospital steward Sept. 8, 1864.
Manoah Mercer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jonathan Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
James L. Moore, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Levi Markle, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robert Markle, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
James Mickey, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Richard Magee, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Mercer, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
John Mace, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
James L. Meginley, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Joseph P. McCabe, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
Charles Nickols, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
William Power, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William A. H. Persing, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Perry, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
George W. Reamer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Reapsome, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Henry Ricedorff, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Harvey Rank, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Robison, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Christian Snyder, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
T. M. Sullenburger, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Peter Shalto, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Franklin Schwartz, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Spriggle, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Shadel, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Snyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robert Surrell, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Snyder, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Jerome Toomey, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Dav. P. Tressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Turnbaugh, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., April 13th, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865; grave 3080.
Daniel Wertz, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
John S. Warren, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Zeigler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

COMPANY F, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company F of the Two Hundred and Eighth :

Gard C. Palm, capt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Shreffler, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Francis A. Campbell, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thos. J. Sowers, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Martin H. Furman, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robt. H. Campbell, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. Berrier, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded

at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Hugh Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry A. Wade, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 12, 1864.

Samuel G. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

George Bistline, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Reiber, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Meminger, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 26, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John K. Stump, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Newcomer, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel T. Ritter, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Samuel S. McKee, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frederick Shull, corp., must. in Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

John A. Ettinger, mus., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George H. Hahn, mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Thos. A. Adams, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

W. H. Armstrong, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Robert A. Blackburn, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

David V. Brickley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Godlip Burkel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Solomon Bistline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas Berrier, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Sylvester K. Baltozer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob R. Bender, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

S. W. Bernheisel, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Peter Berrier, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Berrier, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Wm. Baltozer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph Bistline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John H. Briner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George S. Briner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph C. Collins, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Barnard A. Connor, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Fred. Daum, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Reuben Dillman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

G. W. Droneberger, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

John Delancy, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Ernest, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James English, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Emory, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Foose, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

James A. Finley, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Fritz, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Getz, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Jacob Gatshall, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Wm. Garland, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Wm. H. Garber, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Michael Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

David Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Wm. A. Hull, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

D. A. Hollenbaugh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

W. C. Hollenbaugh, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

A. T. Hohenshelt, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel S. Henry, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John B. Hench, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Saml. A. Johnston, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Lloyd K. Kistler, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Simon Kern, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Chas. W. Kline, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob S. Lowe, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Saml. R. Morrow, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas Messimer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Andrew J. Mumper, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. Morrison, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John H. Mathers, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Philip McElheney, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
S. W. McElheney, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 20th, of wounds received at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865.
Jonathan Peckard, must. in September 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Saml. Rinesmith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Robert Reed, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
James D. Rhea, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William T. Reeder, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
John Reeder, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
Samuel F. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Shoff, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Sheibley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George Sheibley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Andrew Shearer, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel G. Smith, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Seager, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Swales, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Benjamin F. Shoemaker, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Stroup, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David E. Saylor, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Jacob Shearer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William D. Seibert, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Andw. B. Shreffler, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Elias Shope, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Shope, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Charles S. Shields, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John G. Snyder, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. R. Segar, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John H. Titzel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel Welsh, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Sinary Wentzel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Wilt, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Waggoner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
George E. Walker, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
Philip Zeigler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

COMPANY G, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company G of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

Benj. F. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William A. Zinn, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. Fosselman, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Lewis Besom, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. A. Blain, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Wm. S. Hostetter, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas J. Latchford, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jeremiah J. Billows, sergt., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Nicholas Hogentogler, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

D. B. Hohensheld, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaiah W. Clouser, corp. must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph S. Bucher, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John B. Swartz, corp., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
L. H. C. Fleckinger, corp., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Findley Rogers, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel W. Gantt, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
A. Worley Monroe, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Howell, mus., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

John Acaley, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Valentine Arndt, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. A. Blain, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Sylvester Byrem, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Peter S. Baker, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Geo. W. Burrell, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Adam Bucher, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Benj. F. Barnhart, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wm. H. Clouser, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Cyrus S. Clouser, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Calvin H. Clouser, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry C. Charles, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John H. Cox, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Geo. L. Comp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob S. Comp, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Edward T. P. Dunn, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wesley Deitrick, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel Duffield, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Alexander M. Fleck, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Fair, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jesse M. Ferguson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William H. Fleckinger, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Fosselman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Christopher Fisher, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Ephraim F. Gardner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Gutshall, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Watson L. Gant, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaac Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob S. Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wendell Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Hoffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Hinbach, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
David W. Haines, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William T. Johnson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
J. B. Kochenderfer, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Peter Kerlin, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Klinepeter, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John I. Kleffman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Lesh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Baltzer Lesh, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob M. Long, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
James P. Latchford, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel Maginnis, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel P. Maginnis, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob Mogel, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry C. Meredith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Myers, Jr., must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Shuman Miller, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John Miller, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Samuel G. Miller, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 12, 1864.

Jacob McLaughlin, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jesse S. Nace, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Newman, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George F. Nipple, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James C. Nipple, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Martin V. Orner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Adam J. Page, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Charles N. Price, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Lewis W. Powell, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Peterman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Thomas A. Reader, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

W. C. Reichenbach, must. in Sept. 9, 1364; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Justice Rouch, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frank Rohm, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William J. Reigle, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob R. Rider, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edward G. Sheaffer, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George A. Spahr, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Sweger, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John M. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew C. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham S. Smith, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Christian Shoop, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac Tschopp, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Trego, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Troup, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Frederick Watts, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John B. Wright, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel D. Wrey, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel S. Witherow, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Wagner, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jonathan Weaver, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Weise, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

David Yohn, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

COMPANY I, PERRY COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Eighth:

James H. Marshall, captain, mustered in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Isaac D. Dunkle, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John D. Neilson, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George K. Schall, 1st sergt., must in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John J. Monroe, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. in with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Keen, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edwin D. Owen, sergt., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John F. Ayle, sergt., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Theodore Jones, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Kitner, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Frank W. Gibson, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Shaffer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Rufus Potter, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Seiler, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Samuel Landis, corp., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry F. Sweger, corp., must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Jacob P. Kerlin, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Vincent M. Gallen, mus., must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel Albright, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Owen Brunner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Samuel Behel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel W. Bair, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jeremiah Bair, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samel W. Bair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Brunner, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Brunner, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Peter Bair, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Clegg, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Cornelius Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel Cless, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Andrew J. Clouser, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Simon S. Clouser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Carl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Duke, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William J. Dehiser, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John T. Dew, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Dressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Edward Dressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Dile, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William H. Donaldson, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Elias L. Fetrow, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

James Gibney, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham Garling, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.

Patrick Gibney, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Gohn, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Ernest Gurdom, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.

Josiah Grubb, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1865.

Benjamin Holmes, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John W. Hench, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Levi Hunter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

Daniel Hilbert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Hains, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George Haymaker, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Hain, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Jacob Hull, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John A. Hillbish, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Abraham E. Howe, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Robert Hunter, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Inch, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Kepperly, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William Kamler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.

Christian Lickel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George S. Lenhart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Samuel Liddick, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

William A. Lackey, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John H. Miller, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Joseph W. Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Henry Marshall, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

William Morris, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John P. Motter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Daniel W. Motter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

George W. Myers, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

John N. Motter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob B. Meck, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William McKinzie, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Potter, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Rice, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Reuben Rewhendal, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John L. Retter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joseph Ready, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. Feb. 18, 1865.
Geo. W. Swarts, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Benj. W. Small, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Israel W. Smith, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Alexander Shortess, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Henry M. Sweger, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Shorer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Geo. W. Souder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Emanuel Staner, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jno. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Danl. T. Shaffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jno. W. Silks, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Silks, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Saml. Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Henry Shotsberger, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Noah Shoop, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Isaiah Skevington, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry H. Spots, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Emanuel Troutman, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
William Williams, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jacob A. Zeigler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment (one year's service) was recruited in the summer and fall of 1864, and was organized at Camp Curtin on the 24th of September in that year, with Colonel William Sergeant as commanding officer, and having as its lieutenant-colonel Edward L. Witman, previously captain of Company D of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. Immediately after its organization the regiment moved to the front of Petersburg, where it was assigned to duty in the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Its first engagement was at Hatcher's Run, October 27th and 28th, where its loss was but slight. Early in December it moved with the Fifth Corps on an expedition having for its purpose the destruction of the Weldon Railroad and the Confederate stores gathered along the route, which duty was successfully performed for a distance of many miles along the line. On the 5th and 6th of February, 1865, it fought at Dabney's Mills, behaving with marked steadiness and gallantry, and losing severely in killed, wounded and missing. Again, in the battle at Gravelly Run, March 30th and 31st, it fought bravely, and suffered a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and an equal number missing—many of them taken prisoners. From that time, during the ten days that intervened before the struggle was closed by the surrender of General Lee's army, it was continually at the front, taking part in the fighting of the 1st of April, and in subsequent engagements to and including the closing scene at Appomattox on the 9th. After the surrender it moved to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the great review of the armies in May, and was mustered out on the 30th of that month. Companies H and I were largely composed of Mifflin County men, with detachments from the contiguous territory.

COMPANY H, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company H of the Two Hundred and Tenth:

John R. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
William P. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1864;

wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

J. W. Mutherbaugh, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by S. O. Dec. 7, 1864.

George W. Garber, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Phillip Trewitz, sergt., must. in Sept. 8, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. May 16, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Wm. P. Waream, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Josias Kisinger, sergt., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Cyrus E. Solida, sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Isaac Umholt, sergt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; bur. in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, div. A, sec. D, grave 69.

Hugh Conley, corp, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Levi Gable, corp., must. in Sept. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John B. Gise, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Adam Demmy, corp., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Joseph F. Yeager, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John L. Good, corp., must. in Sept. 16, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

John B. Fordyce, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

Edmund Umholtz, mus., must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John G. Keihner, mus., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Privates.

William Adams, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Anderson, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

John Anderson, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry Bingerman, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Peter Blystone, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Samuel E. Brown, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

William Burns, must. in Sept. 16, 1364.

John Brooks, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.

William Blizzard, must. in Sept. 21, 1864.

William Carbaugh, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Martin Carbaugh, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Joseph Cummings, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Allen Cutler, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John Collins, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Samuel Crawford, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

James Carl, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

Frank Cannon, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Carden, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

John Doyle, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Philip Devers, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

John English, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Christian Funk, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John Feeny, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John Freilich, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

John Flevel, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Elias Grims, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Joseph Grove, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

William Grell, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Galliger, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Daniel Hafer, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Jacob Hafer, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Jacob K. Hess, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Cornelius Hawk, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 9th of wounds received at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Michael Higgins, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

Francis Hair, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.

Henry Heckman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.

George Jordon, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

James Jones, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.

Joseph Klinger, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

William Koehner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

George Kemmerer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

John Kreitzer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

Francis Kidwell, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.

John Lebo, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John C. Murphy, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Edward Mendenhall, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
David W. Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
William A. Moyer, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
George F. Matler, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 19, 1864.
John Misel, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
George W. Miller, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
Bernard Mullen, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
William Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
John Mockerman, must. in Sept., 1864.
James Munson, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
Anthony McCartney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Oliver P. Newman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; died Dec., 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
James W. O'Dare, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 16th, of wounds rec. at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington.
James O'Brian, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
James M. Penepacker, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Eli Paul, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Hiram H. Parson, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Manley Y. Pond, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
David Rohrer, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Daniel Rickert, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John A. Riley, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John B. Reiss, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Ephraim Rinker, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
John Shoop, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John C. Soltzer, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
James F. Simons, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Jonas Swab, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
William Shuye, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; captured at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Peter Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
Leonard Stearns, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Daniel Tobias, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Charles Trout, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Thomas Thornton, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Josiah Umholtz, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by General Order June 2, 1865.
William Walters, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John A. Warner, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John Winterode, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by General Order May 17, 1865.
John Weest, must. in Sept., 1864.
John Webber, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Charles White. must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
John Wright, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
John Williams, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
William Yeater, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
S. A. Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

COMPANY I, MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The following served in Company I of the Two Hundred and Tenth :

Perry J. Tate, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from pri. Sept. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
James H. Foster, capt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Charles J. Sefton, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
John C. Martin, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
David L. Michaels, 1st. sergt., must. in Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. Feb. 20, 1865; com. 2d lieut. April 12, 1865; not must.; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Thompson McCork, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Richard B. Carson, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Jesse C. Tate, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Philip Dougherty, sergt., must. in March 8, 1865; pro. to sergt. April 24, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
David C. Summers, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died Jan. 5, 1865.
George W. Knell, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; mustered out with company May 30, 1865.
Jacob Honelyshell, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Henry Ogle, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Joseph Kunkle, corp., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. April 24, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Smith King, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Charles W. King, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; captured at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
John T. Done, corp., must. in March 9, 1865; pro. to corp. April 24, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
Amos S. Lenig, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Richfield, Juniata County, Pa., date unknown.
Daniel C. Blank, musician, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
James H. Weaver, musician, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.

Privates.

Thom'n Anderson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Wilson R. Alberson, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
George Andrew, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
George B. Barnhart, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
James B. Boyd, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Americus Brook, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
David Best, must. in Sept. 18, 1864.
Bernard Bradley, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
William Brannon, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Charles Burns, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Isaiah Caufman, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
David Caufman, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
George H. Carhner, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Jerome Conlycome, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
George Caufman, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 1, 1865.
Nicholas Codori, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Patrick Clary, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Thomas H. Curry, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Edward Coleman, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Hugh Carrigan, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
S. Dunkleberger, must. in Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
William Ditch, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
James L. Dunbar, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
John Dugan, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
George English, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
James T. Funk, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Adam Frey, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
David Fulton, must. in Oct. 1, 1864; died Jan. 18, 1865.
John Foster, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Theodore Fisher, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
John Flaherty, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Patrick Gibney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Dabney Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Charles Gardner, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
Simon P. Green, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1865.
John Gowldy, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
John Gordon, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
William E. Hensel, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Adam Histe, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Daniel J. Hepfer, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Daniel Hahn, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.
George Holdsworth, must. in March 8, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
George Herron, must. in March 9, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
Patrick Harrington, must. in March 9, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
John S. Heirer, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1865.
James Harewood, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
George A. Krise, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Joseph Kent, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John Knox, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865.
Philip Kearney, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
John Lynch, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Henry Lipocome, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
James Landers, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Joseph Muckley, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Henry Mayor, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Daniel Miller, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
William H. Martin, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
John Machie, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Daniel McPherson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

John McPherson, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Frank McKenna, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
James McGruer, must. in Sept. 11, 1864.
John M. Newhart, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865
Peter Putnam, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John Pervard, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Frederick Peters, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Charles Rock, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Samuel Robinson, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
P. E. Rosenberger, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Nicholas Radle, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Edward Reese, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Thomas Ryan, must. in Sept. 20, 1864.
Harvey Reily, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Daniel S. Saylor, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
George W. Swank, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Martin L. Summers, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John Shank, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Amos F. Savage, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
Francis Strawbaugh, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
Henry Simms, must. in March 8, 1865; died at City Point, Va., April 5th, of wounds received at Gravelly Run March 31, 1865.
Felix Schneff, must. in March 9, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Thomas Searth, must. in April 1, 1865; trans., date and organization unknown.
Joseph H. Sanders, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Michael Stanton, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Michael Sullivan must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Wm. F. Thompson, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John B. Thomas, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Peter Weaver, Jr., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
John A. Wilson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.
Robert Walton, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Francis C. Williams, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
Charles Williams, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
Jacob Williams, must. in Oct. 14, 1864.
John Walter, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
Daniel Zetts, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O., date unknown.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment (one year's service), was organized March 2, 1865, under command of Colonel John A. Gorgas. During the less than forty days which elapsed between its organization and the close of the war by the surrender at Appomattox, it was on duty guarding the prisoner's camp in Maryland, known as "Camp Parole," and (a part of the command) was posted at Frederick City, Md., guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After the surrender of the Confederate army and consequent close of the war, the regiment was placed on the north line of the Washington defenses, and there remained until the 18th of November, when it was mustered out of the service. A large detachment of Juniata County men enlisted, and served in this regiment in Company G., commanded by Captain William Babe. These men were all mustered out with their company November 18, 1865.

Martin L. Littlefield, 1st lieut., must. in March 1, 1865.
Jesse W. Warner, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
John A. Ebberts, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1865.
James Stewart, must. in March 10, 1865.

Privates.

Richard Alcott, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
Samuel Bell, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
William Brannan, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
Jacob Etka, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
Hiram Knox, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
David H. Long, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Israel W. Long, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Martin C. Leonard, must. in Feb. 22, 1865.
Hezekiah McAfee, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Moses Pennebaker, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.

EMERGENCY TROOPS.

The Emergency Troops and the militia regiments of 1862 and 1863, that were called out by the Governor of the State to assist in repelling the Confederate invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the years named, were largely

swelled by contributions of men and officers (very many of them veterans who had previously served out a term of enlistment) from each of the five counties of Mifflin, Union, Juniata, Perry and Snyder. In the Third Regiment of 1862 were two companies (B and C) from Union County, and Company E, same regiment, was of Juniata County men, commanded by Captain Erasmus D. Crawford. To the Fourth Regiment, called out at the same time, Mifflin County contributed Company A, from Lewistown and Company C, from McVeytown. In the Sixth Regiment were two Perry County companies, D and I. Of the Eighteenth Militia Regiment in the "Shade Gap and Mount Union campaign" of 1862, Company I was taken out from Juniata County by Dr. S. B. Crawford as captain, who, being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, was succeeded in the company commanded by William C. Laird; and Company K of the same regiment was also of Juniata men, commanded by Captain John Deitrick; while Companies D and E, commanded respectively by Captain A. C. Simpson and Captain Simon P. Wolverton, were made up of men of Snyder and Mifflin Counties. A cavalry company of Mifflin County was organized September 15, 1862, under: Captain, William Mann, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Thomas Reed; Second Lieutenant, John Hays, Jr.; with Sergeants Howard McFarland, Edward Locke, Reynolds McDonald, John Montgomery; Corporals Michael Buoy, Robert Roenig, Henry Taylor, William Wills; Privates, Elijah Burns, James A. Carson, Thomas Ellis, Michael Garvin, Andrew Taylor, John Garver, George Houser, Davis Henry, William Irvin, John Kerr, James Kyle, Jacob Kohler, John Langton, Luther Longwell, Joseph Latchford, John W. Lehr, Edward Moore, James Mayborn, Samuel McDowell, James McFarland, Edward McBride, James H. McClenehan, Samuel McNitt, Howard McDowell, A. J. Patterson, James J. Pelters, James W. Sterrett, John D. Snook, Samuel Shunk, Frederick Schaaf, Jacob Swabt and Isaac Strunk,—but, like many other independent companies organized at the time, was discharged after about twenty days, without having been called on for service.

Of the ninety-day militia of 1863, the Thirty-sixth Regiment contained Companies A and H, of Mifflin County men; B and I were from Perry County; Company D was composed of Juniata County soldiers, under Captain Lewis Degen. The Thirtieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863 embraced one company (I) from Snyder County, under Captain A. C. Simpson. Of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and nearly the entire staff were from Union County, while three of its companies were chiefly composed of Union and Snyder County men, for which reason, lists of them are given here, which has not been done in the cases of the militia and Emergency Troops before mentioned, whose existence did not extend more than about fifteen days at the most from organization to discharge, and who had no opportunity to show their fighting qualities in the field, though their patriotism was fully shown by their promptness in organizing and holding themselves ready to meet the invader. Following are the lists referred to of the Twenty-eighth:

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, EMERGENCY TROOPS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James Chamberlin, col., Thompson G. Evans, q.m.,
John McCleary, lt.-col., George Lotz, surgeon,
Samuel H. Orwig, q.m.-sergt.

COMPANY A.

Captain.
Thomas R. Jones.

First Lieutenant.
David M. Nesbit.

Second Lieutenant.
Charles S. James.

First Sergeant.
Owen P. Eaches.

Sergeants.

Benjamin F. Cox, Ross Ward,
John B. Hutton, Robert A. Townsend.

Corporals.

John G. Blair, Henry H. Witmer,
John Ritner, Harrison B. Garner,
David McDermond, Joseph H. Shepperd,
Joseph R. Frederick, Henry C. Wolf.

Musicians.

Frederick E. Bower, George D. Kincade.

Privates.

David Brooks, Alfred Lilley,
Franklin Bay, Howard W. Murphy,
Samuel Baus, James Murty,
John W. Balliet, Salman D. Munson,
John H. Betzer, Abraham Mowry,
Bright Henry Barton, P. Meixell,
William K. Crites, Ziba Meixell,
Edward Cornelius, John Mench,
Zaccheus Cornelius, Theodore McFadden,
Zaccheus Chappel, Hugh H. Penny,
Peter Collins, George Paul,
William H. Cowley, George Pross,
George Dull. Amariah H. Pierce,
Charles C. Dunkle, Samuel Reber,
William O. Donachy, William R. Rossell,
Franklin Donahower, Edward M. Reber,
John Eyer, Oliver P. Rearick,
John A. Frain, Howard W. Reed,
John H. Fornwalt Elisha Straub,
Abraham H. Goodman, Alfred Slifer,
Isaiah Gussler, Samuel Stuck,
Samuel M. Giffin, Jonathan W. Slear,
Henry Heitsman, John D. Stitzer,
Jacob Heitsman, Charles E. Solomon,
James E. Herr, John A. Winegarden,
Thomas Howard, Conrad Wetzel,
John Howard, William H. Washeliskei,
John R. Hess, George Washeliskei,
John F. Irwin, Benjamin H. Williams,
James W. Kelley, Joseph H. Wagner,
William A. Loomis, George W. Zechman.
William Lokas,

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Charles C. Shorkley.

First Lieutenant.

Josiah Kelly.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel D. Bates.

First Sergeant.

Samuel W. Murray.

Sergeants.

William L. Nesbit, Jacob K. Mertz,
Jacob Neyhart, Sylvanus G. Bennett.

Corporals.

George W. Cornelius, Thomas Shoemaker,
Daniel Meyers, George B. Miller,
William T. Leinbach, William Myers,
Daniel Brown, Isaac Wagner.

Musician.

Edward McGregor.

Privates.

Daniel W. Barnhart, George Bowman,
Peter G. Bobb, William W. Case,
George J. Brensinger, Asher Cook, Jr.
John W. Curtis, Henry C. Munro,
Edwin Colvert, John J. Overholt,
John A. Donachy, Thomas E. Phillips,
Frank C. Derr, John B. Probasco,
George Fegley, David E. Read,
David Gebhart, Jesse J. Read,
Theodore A. K. Gessler, Oliver J. Read,
Nathaniel Giddings, Edwin H. Ranney,
Thomas A. Gill, William H. Runyan,
Henry F. Grier, Orlando W. Spratt,
George C. Hall, Leroy Stephens,
Jacob W. Hess, Thomas W. Shanafelt,
Eleazer E. Hill, Charles A. Stone,
John S. Hutson, John J. W. Schwartz,
Henry J. Henderson, Franklin P. Startzle,
Jacob D. James, Edward H. Shaffer,
Jesse Z. Johnson, Robert C. Straw,
Antis Krape, Thomas J. Small,
David P. Leas, Joseph R. Smith,
Galen H. Lotz, George W. Truitt, Jr.
Freeman Loomis, Robert Vanvalzah,
Clement B. Low, William Winterbottom,
James C. Leinbach, Jacob C. Wolf,
George O. Martz, William J. Wolverton,
Webster R. Maul, Isaac C. Wynn.
Charles W. Mettler, Peter Yeager.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

George W. Forrest.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew H. Dill.

Second Lieutenant.

James Hays.

First Sergeant.

David B. Nesbit.

Sergeants.

William Ginter, Adolphus A. Kaufman,
Lorenzo D. Brewer, William H. Nesbit.

Corporals.

J. Henry Brown, Joseph M. Housel,
John W. Brown, Samuel F. Gundy,
Richard Dye, Thomas Ritner,
Theodore Taylor, Edward H. Richards.

Musicians.

James Forest, Jacob H. Worth.

Privates.

Absalom Baldwin, Thompson Donachy,
Samuel Beck, George Hughes,
Allen Bell, William H. Imhoff,
Frank Bently, William Kennedy,
William D. Bower, Jacob Long,
William F. Brown, William Loudenslager,
Robert M. Cathcart, Charles Marsh,
George P. Derr, J. Howard Miller,
David H. Dotts, Joseph Murphy,
M. Reese Dill, Alvin Nesbit,
Abraham Dolby, Samuel I. Pardoe,

Peter G. Paul,
George M. Poeth,
Lemuel Rank,
John S. Reese,
John W. Simonton,
Benjamin F. Smithers,
Jacob M. Smith,
William Search,
Frank Stoughton,
John Vincent,
Edward Walker,
C. C. Wertz,
John D. Wallace,
Peter Zentmeyer.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN (1864), PERRY COUNTY.

The following were one hundred days' men of 1864 from Perry County. They were mustered in from July 16 to August 12, 1864, organized at Harrisburg and mustered out November 10 to 14, 1864.

COMPANY D, FIRST BATTALION.—The following served in Company D, First Battalion, of the one hundred days' men :

D. C. Orris, 1st. lieut. ; residence, Saville township.
George Flickinger, 3d sergt. ; residence, Saville twp.
Andrew J. Kochenderfer, corp. ; residence, Saville township.

Privates.

Henry O. Bender ; residence, Saville township.
Benjamin F. Bender ; residence, Saville township.
Henry W. Flickinger ; residence, Saville township.
Martin Flickinger ; residence, Saville township.
William H. Graham ; residence, Saville township.
David Gutshall ; residence, Saville township.
Henry S. Jacobs ; residence, Saville township.
Irvin Kerr ; residence, Tuscarora township.
Peter Long ; residence, Saville township.
William T. Odell ; residence, Tyrone township.
John A. Odell ; residence, Tyrone township.
David M. Rice ; residence, Saville township.
William P. Stambaugh ; residence, Saville township.
John A. Stambaugh ; residence, Tyrone township.

COMPANY E, SECOND BATTALION.—The following served in Company E, Second Battalion, of the one hundred days' men :

Joel F. Fredericks, capt. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
John Jones, 1st sergt. ; residence, Juniata twp.
Samuel Briggs, 2d. sergt. ; residence, Carroll twp.
George S. Lackey, 3d sergt.
Isaac B. Trostle, 4th sergt.
James P. Laird, 5th sergt ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Israel Bair, 1st. corp. ; residence, Buffalo twp.
James E. Woods, 2d corp. ; residence, Jackson twp.
Wilson D. Messimer, 4th corp. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Carson S. Gotwalt, 5th corp. ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
Charles B. Heinbach, 8th corp. ; residence, Greenwood twp.

Privates.

John C. Adams ; residence, Tyrone twp.
David R. Demaree ; residence, Newport twp.
David T. Dumm ; residence, Spring twp.
Henry B. Eby ; residence, Toboyne twp.
John Frank ; residence, Newport twp.
A. Blain Grosh ; residence, Jackson twp.
Anthony Gibbons ; residence, Spring twp.
D. H. Hollenbaugh ; residence, Madison twp.
Alexander M. Hench ; residence, Madison twp.
D. M. Hohenshildt ; residence, Madison twp.
Aaron Hoffman ; residence, Madison twp.
George Kochenderfer ; residence, Saville twp.
John Miller.
Silas H. Mickey ; residence, Carroll twp.
Andrew Lightner.
Isaiah D. Musser ; residence, Newport twp.
Charles A. Murray ; residence, Bloomfield twp.
John S. Musser ; residence, Newport twp.
Samuel Noll ; residence, Spring twp.
John M. Noll ; residence, Spring twp.
Benjamin Rice ; residence, Spring twp.
William W. Sheibley ; residence, Madison twp.
William F. Sheibley ; residence, Madison twp.
David R. Smith ; residence, Spring twp.
Philip Shuler ; residence, Jackson twp.
Alfred Waggoner ; residence, Spring twp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a list of persons who resided in Mifflin County and who served in the regiments and companies designated :

John S. Houtz, Co. B, 10th Regt., Pa. Vols. (three months').
J. Shaffer Jacobs, Co. B, 10th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
George W. Threlkeld, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols., (three months') ; first prisoner of war taken.
Hiram Edmiston, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Samuel Tice, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Josiah Marks, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Alexander Edwards, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
William H. Kreider, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
James Settle, Co. I, 15th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months').
Peter Hardsock, Co. A, 77th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three years').
Marion F. Hamaker, Co. B, 11th Regt. Pa. Vols. (three months') ; wounded at Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861 ; first Union soldier wounded in the war.
Rev. David McCay, chaplain 103d Regt. Pa. Vols.

William Earnshaw, chaplain 49th Pa. Infa'y; chaplain to Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.
William H. Lepley, Co. H, 51st Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
David C. Appleby, Co. I, 149th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
Milton Lane, Co. H, 54th Regt. Mass. Vols.
William H. Spigelmoyer, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
John I. Smith, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
Jeremiah Mohney, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
Isaiah Marks, Co. G, 184th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
William Whippo, Co. C, 49th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
Aaron F. Gass, Co. I, 184th Pa. Vol. Infa'y.
James Potter, Co. L, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
John H. Brought, Co. L, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
John F. Stratford, Co. L, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
John W. Bradley, Co. F, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
William Lepley, Co. H, 51st Pa. Infa'y.
William H. Bengamin, Co. F, 184th Pa. Infa'y.
John R. McMullin, Co. I, 21st Pa. Cavalry.
William Hanan, Co. D, 130th Pa. Infa'y.
Joseph H. McClintock, Co. A. 87th Pa. Infa'y.
Frank P. Kirk, Co. F, 126th Pa. Infa'y.
D. Crawford Selheimer, lieut. 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M.
Hon. Walter Parcells, 25th Regt. N. Y. Cavalry.
Thomas Strang, Crocker's Iowa Brigade.
Abram Cash, lieut. 71st Regt. N. Y. Vols.
John M. Gallagher, Co. K, 143d Pa. Infa'y.
John H. McKim, Co. G, 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
Lewis Thomas, Co. C, 8th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
John Boone, Co. K, 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
James Gayton.
Edward C. Stones, 1st. sergt., 22d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.
William Anderson, Co. H, 54th Mass. Vols.
Milton Lane, Co. H, 54th Mass. Vols.
Evan R. Hildebrand, 2d lieut. Co. A., 30th Regt. Indiana Vols.
George H. Stains, pri. Co. E., 53d Regt. Pa. Vols.
John Feeney, Co. L, 19th Pa. Cavalry.
Josiah Brininger, Co. E, 93d Pa. Vols.
Samuel Lessick, Co. E, 84th Regt. Pa. Vols.

The following served in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery:

Battery A—William S. Settle.

Battery E—George Clum, Cyrus Corbet, Daniel Bearley, Francis H. Sample, Henry H. Rush, Daniel Amich, Vance C. Aurand, Harry Peters, John Long, George W. Threlkeld, John A. Aultz, William George.

Battery M—John A. McDonald, John Pugh, Lewis P. Crawford, Robert Dunn, John L. North, Sergeant Abram Harshburger, William Stull.

The following served in the Eighteenth United States Infantry:

John Martin, William H. Wagner, John Hoffler, John Armstrong, James Campbell, John Brown, Thomas Havice, James Barlett (Juniata County).

The following were officers in the United States regular army:

David D. Van Valzah, capt.; Evan Miles, capt.; David Wilson, capt.; Richard C. Parker, major; William C. Mitchell, bvt. brig.-gen. (deceased); William P. Maclay, capt., 62d Pa. Infa'y.

The following were surgeons:

Andrew J. Atkinson, Thomas A. Worrall, brig. surg.; George Hoover, J. Irwin Marks, George V. Mitchell, John Norris; Drs. Bowers, Bigelow, Harshbarger, Rothrock, Mahone and Gibboney, Dr. John Van Valzah (Illinois Vols.).

The following were hospital stewards:

Joseph McFadden, 131st Regt.; Charles Nieman, 46th Regt.; W. F. McCay, 107th Regt.

The following names are of persons who resided in Juniata County, Pa., who do not appear in rosters of companies given, together with the rank, company and regiment of which they were members:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY F (THREE MONTHS').

E. W. H. Kreider. William Littlefield.
T. A. McAllister.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS').

Matthew Hate, sergt. Isaiah W. Marks.
Jacob Deitrich. William Roush.
William H. Kreider. I. W. Reynolds.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Indian Paths followed by the White Man's Roads—The Pennsylvania and other Railroads within the Five Counties.

In almost any given region of territory it will be found that the centres or chief seats of the past and present populations have occupied practically the same ground, and so general is this rule that where a marked exception has occurred, peculiar and potent causes may be looked for as its explanation. As a natural sequence to this truth that the centres of population of successive races have been generally one and the same, it follows that the highways of travel

in the past and in the present must similarly coincide or approximate. The lines along which, with roar and rumble, the iron horse now rushes with his mighty load, making an old-time day's journey in sixty minutes, are almost exactly coincident with the first rude wagon-roads of the pioneers of a century and more ago, and also with the paths or trails along the water-courses and through the easiest mountain passes trodden from time immemorial by the moccasined foot of the red man. In one respect, then, it is literally true that civilization has followed in the footsteps of barbarism; that the skilled surveyor and engineer has followed with scientific instruments where the ignorant savage first went, guided only by the instincts of woodcraft. The difference between the new and the old is far less in the direction or lines of communication than in the method of travel, and the moderns, with all of their wisdom and knowledge, have done little besides making grand improvements on old routes—building with stone and iron and steel, it is true, but nevertheless along the course of the old, narrow, leaf-strewn path that the Indian first found out was the most direct and practicable line of communication between two given points.

Bearing in mind the foregoing general fact, it may be of interest to briefly describe the Indian trails of the Juniata and Susquehanna region before taking up for consideration the roads and railroads and other means of transit and traffic which have succeeded them. For this purpose we draw information from the writings of two local students of and writers upon the subject.[1]

"There can be no doubt (says Mr. Guss) that the whole country was ramified with the paths used by the *Onajutta-Haga*, or the ancient people of the Juniata, who were exterminated by the Iroquois prior to the time this country was penetrated by the white people. They were a superior race, lived largely by cultivation of the soil, and beyond doubt had regular paths by which they traveled to and from their settlements.

"The Tuscaroras, also, who came to the Juniata Valley in 1713, no doubt fell in the old routes, and used them for communication in different directions. Even after the great body of them had removed to New York, they had a settlement in Tuscarora Valley, and used it as a stopping-place between those in the north and those still left in the south, for they continued passing backward and forward for fifty-five years. There was a regular path from the Five Nations in New York, down the Susquehanna, leaving the river at Shamokin or Sunbury, passing near Richfield, Thompsontown and Mexico, crossing the Juniata at Port Royal, continuing up through Tuscarora Valley, entering Path Valley at Concord, striking the Potomac about Harper's Ferry, and continuing on down through Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, and at a later date west of the Ridge down the Shenandoah Valley. This was known as the Tuscarora Path, and this term gave the name Path Valley to a part of the present Franklin County. Another branch of this path led on up the valley and crossed the Potomac at Hancock, Md.

"From this path there were branches leading from Port Royal, by way of Licking Creek, to Lewistown, which, after 1755, was called the Fort Granville road; another across Tuscarora Mountain by the Run Gap; and a couple of others farther up the valley. Many other paths ramified through the surrounding country, but the knowledge of their exact locations has perished in most instances. Where the soil has been left undisturbed, however, they may yet be traced in the woods for great distances."

Mr. Linn says the great Indian path through the Buffalo Valley "left the Susquehanna River at the first ravine, a few rods below the Northumberland Bridge, passed up the river, following the main road as it now is, for a few miles; then turning towards the river, it came down the hill upon the Merrill place; thence followed the bank of the river up through the old Macpherson place to Lees Winfield; thence passed through the fields from the Gundy road to Fourth Street, Lewisburgh; thence to Buffalo Creek, where the iron bridge now is; thence it curved towards the river, passed up through Shikellemy's town and along the river around the rocks into White

[1] The accounts of the Indian paths or trails as here given is derived chiefly from an article by Prof. A. S. Guss and from John Blair Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley."

Deer Valley. The paths through the valley westward are obliterated, historically and topographically, except the small portion of the one passing into Brush Valley, which may still be traced in the woods at Solomon Heberling's."

There was an Indian path along the Juniata River for many years, and it was the route of the Delaware Indians in 1742, when they were on their way to Philadelphia to attend a treaty, and discovered Frederick Starr and others located upon their lands on the Juniata, above Mexico, in Juniata County. This path passed through the Juniata Valley and on to Kittanning Point, near the present western line of Blair County. It was described by Governor Morris as "only a horseway through the woods and over mountains, not passable with any carriage." This trail became a pack-horse path used by the Indian traders in their journeys through this region. George Croghan, Thomas McKee, Jack Armstrong, Francis Ellis, William Baskins and many others passed through this region in 1740 and succeeding years.

It was along this path, then called the "Horseway," that Braddock's troops marched when on their way to Fort Duquesne, in 1755, and it was improved by Colonel James Burd for their passage. It was along this path, also, that the Rev. Charles Beatty passed, August 25, 1766, when on his missionary tour through this region. In 1769, at the October term of court, the inhabitants upon the route petitioned the court of Cumberland County for a bridle-path along this trail from Aughwick to the mouth of Kishacoquillas Creek. This route, by action of court at various times, was improved, and eventually became the great stage and mail route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and later the route of the canal and railroad lines, the latter being the great through route from Philadelphia to the West.

Earliest Bridle-Paths and Wagon-Roads.—By the Improvement Act of April 13, 1791, £300 was granted for the improvement of a road from the mouth of the Juniata to David Miller's (Millerstown), on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap; £180 was granted for a road through the Long Narrows, and £120 for one through Jack's and Igow's Narrows. In 1807 an act was passed incorporating a turnpike company to build a road along this route, which was completed at the east end in 1818, and at the west end in 1825.

The earliest evidence of a road laid out in the Indian purchase of 1754 is found in the court records at Carlisle. In 1761 a road was ordered to be laid out from Carlisle to Sherman's Valley, extending through part of Cumberland and Perry Counties.

"South of these counties there had been a road cut for military purposes, in connection with getting supplies to General Braddock, during his campaign in 1755. It passed from Fort Loudon, in Franklin County, by Fort Littleton, in Fulton, to Fort Bedford, in Bedford County.

"In 1762, January term, viewers previously appointed advised that a road be made through lands of Francis West and others from Carlisle across the mountain, and through Sherman's Valley 'to Alexander Logan's, and from thence to the Gap in the Tuscarora Mountain, leading to Aughwick and Juneata as the nearest and best way from the head of Sherman's Valley to Carlisle.' The road from Carlisle to the gap in Tuscarora Mountain was all in Perry County. The 'Gap' is that through Liberty Valley near Bealetown. 'Aughwick' is now Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon County. The 'Juniata' is the Raystown Branch in the vicinity of Bedford. This report was confirmed.

"In the spring of 1767 there was a petition for a road from Baskin's ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Andrew Stephens' ferry, on Juniata." The location of this proposed road was from Baskinsville (now a part of Duncannon) to Stephens' ferry, a few miles up the Juniata River.

"At the July sessions, 1767, the court received a 'petition of the inhabitants of Kishecoquilas, Jack's Creek, Lost Creek, Juniata and Tuscorora, &c., for a road from the Sherman's Valley road to Kishecoquilas Valley.' On the 6th of May, 1768, the viewers reported in favor of a carriage-road from the Sherman's Valley road, beginning two and three-quarter miles from Croghan's Gap, running through Rye township

and across the Juniata at the mouth of Sugar Run, into Fermanagh township, and thence through the same and Derry township, up the north side of Juniata, into Kishacoquilas Valley.

"Croghan's Gap is now known as Sterrett's Gap. (Sugar Run is a small stream that enters the Juniata a short distance below Raccoon Creek, in Perry County.) The signers who are represented as living in 'Juniata,' as distinguished from Tuscarora, Lost Creek and other valleys, were the inhabitants along the river from Mexico to Thompsontown. That region was frequently mentioned in the old days as 'Juniata,' and, big 'Juniata.'"

This was the first road laid out in Mifflin and Juniata Counties.

"At the October sessions, 1767, a petition was presented from inhabitants of Lack township, asking for a Bridle Road from said township to cross the Tuscarora Mountain at the Run Gap, and thence to Carlisle; and from the mouth of the Long Narrows to the Run Gap and to Sherman's Valley."

Viewers were appointed, who reported to the court "that they had viewed the route on the 7th of September, 1768, and recommended 'a road from Alricks' plantation, in Sherman's Valley; thence through the Run Gap in Tuscarora Mountain, and through lands of William Rennison, Hugh Quigley, Clement Horrell, Charles Poulk (Pollock), William Erwin and Alexander Robison, in Tuscaroras Valley, and from thence to the Long Narrows, on the Juniata.' The location of Rennison was where Thomas Stewart resides, in Turbett township. Horrell lived where Robert Robison resides. Pollock lived next the ridge adjoining the Sterrett place. Irwin's place was afterwards known as the old Hugh Hardy place. Robison lived on the Doty farm, in Muddy Run. The river-crossing must have been about Milford Siding. The petitioners asked for a Bridle-Path, but the viewers recommended a Road. It seems to have been on the route of the Fort Granville road, at least from Sterrett's, over the ridge, through the Run Gap at the end of the Shade Mountain, to Licking Creek.

"At the January term, 1770, a petition was received from the inhabitants of Tuscarora Valley for a road 'from John Furgues', in Sherman's Valley, round Tuskerora Mountain and by Bail's Mills; thence across the Juniata River below William Patterson's and intersecting the road lately laid out on the east side of Juniata.' Nothing further in regard to this road appears in the records. Patterson lived, at this date, on the Strouse place, opposite Mexico. The road, it seems, was to run up the valley and pass into Perry County by the Gap through Liberty Valley. Furgus lived in the house occupied by Alex. Logan before he was killed by the Indians, in 1763, now owned by McMillans. This action might have been a revival of the effort to get the same road (including an extension to the river) that was opposed in 1767.

"At the March sessions, 1770, there was a petition from 'inhabitants of Fermanagh township for a Bridle-Road leading from the upper parts of Lost Creek to the Meeting-House in said settlement and Captain James Patterson's mill and the landing for water carriage.' The signers are William Maclay, James Purdy, Hugh McAllister, Samuel Mitchell, William Henderson, John McCartney. No further record in regard to this road is found. The 'meeting-house' spoken of was at the residence of David Diven, in Walker township. The upper parts of Lost Creek was no doubt about McAlisterville. Maclay then lived upon and owned the land where Mifflintown now stands and the farms eastward. Purdy lived on Lost Creek, near Jericho. McAlister and Mitchell lived near McAlisterville. Henderson lived where Joseph Rothrock resides. Patterson built the first mill in Juniata County, and the expression 'Landing for Water Carriage' shows that this was already a kind of headquarters for flat-boats on the Juniata.

"At the January term, 1771, a petition was presented for a road 'from James Gallaher's, on the Juniata River, thence to William Patterson, Esq.'s, and from thence to James Baskin's Ferry on the Juniata River,' which road was confirmed as a Bridle-Path at the April term, 1771."

James Gallagher at this time lived near Thompsontown. William Patterson resided in

Pfoutz's Valley, and Baskin's Ferry was at Duncannon. This road was also a part of the Indian path along the Juniata before mentioned.

"At the October sessions, 1771, there was an application for a road from Armagh township at Logan's Gap to Penn's Valley. This would be from Reedsville, Mifflin County, to the neighborhood of Potter's Fort, in Centre County, across the Seven Mountains, indicating settlers already over there.

"At the same term of court a petition was received for a road from Wm. Patterson's mill, on Cocolamus Creek, to Middle Creek. This probably led from Pfoutz Valley to Middle Creek, by Freeburg, and perhaps to Middleburg, in Snyder County."

The first road in the territory here treated of, and in the purchase of 1768, of which any mention is made, was in 1773, when upon petition to the Northumberland County Court William Irwin, John Kelly, Robert King, Jacob Grozean (called French Jacob) and Ludwig Derr were appointed viewers to lay out a road "from the fording between Ludwig Derr's and John Aurand's mill through Buffalo Valley to the Narrows." They never reported, and at May sessions, 1774, Samuel Maclay, William Irwin, Henry Pontius, Christian Storms and William Gray were appointed in their stead. At the February term, 1775, they reported the first public road laid out by court through the Buffalo Valley. It commenced on Ludwig Derr's land (now Lewisburg) at a hickory on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Hon. J. B. Linn thus describes its course in 1877,—

"Leaving the river at Stroehecker's landing, it passed up his lane and by an old house that formerly stood in the southwest corner of Adam Gundy's field; thence along the line between John G. Brown and J. M. Linn, or near it, to and through Mortonsville, through or by the site of Ellis Brown's new house, to a white oak about one hundred rods west of his house. Thus far one course. Thence it curved about the hill, and ran in front of Frederick's, where stood the pine; and thence by Schrack's it ran straight, crossing the present turnpike beyond Biehl's tavern. It then ran north of the turnpike a little distance; thence along its site to another pine, which stood near where the Great Western Hotel now stands; thence it followed the turnpike site until it reached its terminus, where the Orwig mill road now comes out upon the turnpike, east line of Jane Little, warrantee, one hundred and twenty rods west of the officers' survey. It was ordered to be opened, thirty-three feet wide."

Before this time, in 1770 or 1771, Reuben Haines, a brewer of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large tract of land in Centre County, and whose name has been perpetuated in the name given to one of the townships in Centre County, which adjoins Union County, had, as a private enterprise, opened a road from Northumberland by way of Dry Valley, and through what is now Limestone, Lewis and Hartley townships, and through the Narrows into Penn's Valley, in the neighborhood of what is now Aaronsburg. A tree on this road became famous as a landmark under the name of the "four-mile tree." It was situated at the distance of four miles from the eastern end of the Narrows, and became a point on the line between Northumberland and Centre Counties, and afterwards between Union and Centre. The tree fell down many years ago. At this time all vestiges of the tree have disappeared, and it has mouldered into its original elements. A stone monument stands near its site and marks the spot where the line between the counties crosses the turnpike. A babbling brook, which, on its way to join Laurel Run, comes tumbling over the rocks near where the celebrated old tree formerly stood, still bears the name of the Four-Mile Run, and is a favorite place at which wayfarers on the turnpike stop to regale themselves with its sparkling waters.

In the summer of 1775 petitions were sent to Northumberland court, asking for a road from Bald Eagle to Sunbury. Viewers were appointed to examine and report a route, which they did, and reported at the November term. So much of its route is here given as relates to the Buffalo Valley,—

"From a White Oak in the Narrows between White Deer and Buffalo Valleys, two miles, ninety-nine perches, to Smith's Mills (now Condor's); thence to a white oak west side of Blythe's Mill (which was probably nearer the mouth of the creek); thence to McClure's (who lived on Blythe's land); thence to a white oak opposite the lower end of Marcus Hulings' Island (Milton Bridge Island); thence to a plumb at Peter Swartz's (Miller's place); thence to a stone at Clark's (late John Kling's); thence to a post at Robert Fruit's (Hineley's); thence to a post at William

Gray's (now Paul Geddes'); thence to Buffalo creek (where the iron bridge now spans the creek); thence to a pine near the head of Derr's dam; thence to a pine, corner of Abel Reese's (*i. e.*, through the University grounds to Adam Gundy and William Brown's corner); thence to a post at Aurand's barn (Jenkins'); thence to John Lee's (Winfield); thence to Andrew Gibson's; thence to the gum near Reuben Haines' road; thence down the same to the black oak on the west bank of the river opposite Sunbury."

At the same sessions the great road up the valley was extended, through the Narrows, to the Great Plains, now in Centre County.

A petition was received by the court of Cumberland County, at the January term, 1775, "from inhabitants of Milford township, praying for a road from a point near Thomas Kerr's, on the great road from Path Valley, thence to the Juniata River at or near John McClelland's." The viewers appointed reported in favor of the road, and the report was confirmed at the April sessions, 1775. At the April term following, inhabitants from the same township petitioned the court for a road from the summit of Tuscarora Mountain, at or near the head of the Run Gap, and from thence to Thomas Correll's, on the Juniata, at the lower end of the Long Narrows; and at the July term in the same year a road was confirmed from William Logan's to David Beale's mill (now Bealetown).

The excitement of the Revolution, which broke out this year, absorbed the attention of the people, and no further effort was made to lay out roads until 1781. The first petition was presented at the July term of the Cumberland County Court in 1781, and was for a road from John Keppler's, on the Juniata River at Thompsontown to Hamilton's Mill on Cocolamus Creek, now the site of the saw-mill of Robert Humphrey, in Delaware township. At the January session following (1782) a petition was presented for a road from John Harris' plantation (now Mifflintown) to Hamilton's mill, mentioned above, thence to Fulton's Ferry, on the Susquehanna. "At the April term, 1787, a petition was presented for 'a road from John Harris' Island to John Lyons, thence to Thomas Kerr's, to extend through the mountains; and from Path Valley road to Laurel (or Spruce) Run, on the south side of the Tuscarora Mountain.' Harris' Island was Bell's Island, at Mifflintown. This seems to be the same route on which a road was asked for in 1775. It was probably opened soon after this last application. It left the river at Patterson and passed directly over the hills to Licking Creek, crossing that stream about one hundred yards below the residence of David Cunningham, and it then came to the present road leading from Patterson to Academia, at the Lyon (now Sterrett) place.

"At the same term of court viewers reported in favor of a road 'from Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek settlement (Oakland Mills) to Miller's Tavern, near the Ferry that leads to Carlisle from Juniata.' The draft of this road starts at Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek, passes Hugh Sharron's house, crosses Lost Creek, passes over Cedar Spring Ridge, goes by J. Dougherty's house, and further on passes David Walker's house and, going on, it terminates at the Carlisle road. This road ran from Oakland Mills, across the ridge, past Van Wert, to Thompsontown," and to Millerstown, Perry County, from which place a road ran to Carlisle through what is now New Bloomfield, Landisburg through Croghan's Gap to Carlisle.

"At the October sessions, 1787, a report was made in favor of a road, which was prayed for by petitioners of Milford and Fermanagh townships, 'from Captain Enoch Anderson's mill on Juniata to Robert Nelson's and thence to George Pyle's, on the line of Northumberland County.' At some distance from the starting-point the road crosses Lost Creek at Epenetus Hart's house; passing Hugh McAlister's house, it recrosses Lost Creek, then passes David Martin's house, to Cocolamus creek at William McAlister's house; just above the forks of the creek, then passes Michael Page's house, then crosses the Mahantango creek at George Pyle's house, and then down the creek by J. Shellenberger's house to a maple on the bank of the creek.

"At the July sessions of 1788 viewers reported favorably on 'a road from David Miller's Ferry on Juniata River to John Graybill's Mill on Mohontongo Creek.' By the draft it commenced at Miller's, passed by N. Myers' house, crossed the Cocolamus creek to David

Beal's dwelling, crossed Crane's run, crossed McConnel's run, near E. McCormick's house, then by Evans' Cabin, on to Graybill's Mill, a distance of nine and three-quarter miles."

The Pyles, Shellenbergers and Graybills all lived on Mahantango Creek, near Richfield, and the last two roads ran from the Juniata River above Mifflintown, through Oakland, McAlisterville, to Richfield, to John Graybill's mill, near that place. Then across the county southwesterly, passed Thomas Evans' cabin, east of Thompsontown, across the Cocolamus, to Millerstown.

At November sessions of the Northumberland County Court, (1786) viewers were appointed to lay out a new road from the upper part of Penn's Valley to Jenkin's mill and Sunbury, "to take the place of the old road, whose badness is well known."

At the November sessions, 1787, the road commencing at the head of Penn's Valley, thence through Aaronsburg and the Narrows to John Davidson's ferry, was ordered to be laid out.

At the January term of Cumberland County Court, 1788, a road was reported favorably "from Reed's ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Boston Shade's mill, on Cocolamus Creek." (Sebastian Shade's mill was in what is now Greenwood township, Perry County).

In August of the same year viewers who had been appointed at a former term of court in Northumberland County reported "that they had laid out the road beginning at Derrstown, on the West Branch; thence to the meeting-house, in Buffalo; thence to Thompson's mill, on Buffalo Creek; thence to the east side of George Rote's lane, where it intersects the road leading from Davidson's ferry to the Narrows; distance, nine and a half miles. (Thompson's mill became Rockey's in 1789.) This is the road leading past the late Francis Wilson's (by the old Billmyer place) to Mifflinburg, Union County.

In November, John Clarke, John Lowden and Philip Voneida reported a road from Michael Shirtz's, at the narrows of Penn's Creek, past Peter Kester's, on the Cole place, to a pine-tree at the end of Colonel Clarke's lane. This is still the main road down Penn's Creek, through Laurelton, Hartleton, and then south of the turnpike to Mifflinburg."

In November, 1788, John Clarke, John Lowdon and Philip Voneida reported the road that comes down from the upper end of the valley, through Laurelton, Hartleton, and then south of the turnpike to Mifflinburg.

At May sessions, 1789, Samuel Mathers, Colonel John Clarke, John McPherson, Christian Schively and William Moor made report that "they have laid the road from the second hollow in the Big Blue hill to Hartley's house, where Peter Kester now lives, on the road from Davidson's ferry to Penn's Valley."

At the November sessions, 1790, a petition was presented to the Northumberland County Court asking for a road from the Mahanoy road on the east side of the Susquehanna River across the Isle of Que to the Penn's Valley road, "to begin at Peter Witmer's Ferry, on the Susquehanna; then by Peter Hosterman's at the mouth of Middle Creek; thence by George Overman on Penn's Creek, and from thence to the road lately laid out from the Susquehanna River, through Dry Valley, to Colonel Hartley's tavern in Buffalo township." The viewers made a report in May, 1791, which was confirmed at the December term in that year.

Prior to 1791, Colonel Samuel Miles, who owned nearly all the lands in the lower end of Brush Valley, built a road from what is commonly called Heberling's Mill, in West Buffalo township, through the Brush Valley Narrows and up through the valley to its upper end. This he did to facilitate the access of settlers to his lands. At January sessions, 1792, a public road was reported, by viewers appointed for that purpose, from Brush Valley, by way of French Jacob's mill (Heberling's), to where it intersected "the meeting-house road." (This refers to the road from Lewisburgh, by way of Buffalo Cross-Roads, to Mifflinburg.) The road through these narrows remained bad and difficult to travel over until the present improved road was made.

In 1840 an act was passed authorizing commissioners to lay out a State road from Heberling's mill (French Jacob's) to Elk Creek, through the Brush Valley Narrows. It was laid

out and completed in 1846–47, and passed along the route of the old road in most of its course.

At November sessions, 1792, the road from Wolf's tavern (afterwards Lyon's, on the Cumberland road, leading to Sunbury) to Jenkins' mill, thence to Derr's Town, at the south end of Second Street, along Second to Market, to Front, by way of St. John's, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, was laid out.

Mifflin County was erected in 1789, and at that time embraced its present territory, Juniata County and part of Centre. The following is a brief account of petitions for and locations of roads, as taken from court records, March term, 1790:

On petition from inhabitants of Wayne township for a road from Samuel Holliday's mill to intersect the road from Summerville's mill to the State road, viewers were appointed, who reported at next term. John Carmichael petitioned for a review, which was granted, and the reviewers reported a road laid out thirty-three feet wide, which report was confirmed at the December term, 1790.

In March, 1790, a petition was made from inhabitants of Derry township for a road from Lewistown to intersect the road from Beaver Dam township (Beaver) to the Northumberland County line. The road was laid out and confirmed at the next term of court.

Inhabitants of Derry and Wayne townships asked for a road from Lewistown, past William Smith's dwelling-house and Brightfield's Run, to Samuel Holliday's mill, to John Culbertson's fulling-mill, and the most direct course to Samuel Drake's, at the Huntingdon County line. Upon reports and examination, the road was declared laid out in September, 1790.

The inhabitants of the east end of Armagh township presented petitions for the two roads here given:

"A Road leading from the east end of said Township (viz.) from Thomas Thompson's, the nighest and best road to the Cove Hill, and from thence the Old Road, with amendments, to James Reed's, where the West End Road comes in."

"A Waggon-Road from James Scott's Saw-Mill to the Meeting-house, the nearest and best way to the Road already laid out near the Meeting-House."

These roads were laid out and confirmed by the court in the following June.

March, 1790, the people of Fermanagh asked for a "bridle-road from Sunbury road that leads through Lost Creek Settlement to the tent where the Rev. William Logan preaches, on the land of James Boner, over the Cedar Spring Ridge; from thence to the school-house on the land of Robert Hayes, and from thence the most convenient and best way to Joseph Poultney's Ferry, on Juniata," the petitioners proposing to open and keep the road in repair at their own expense. Road laid out and confirmed at June sessions, 1791. The tent where the Rev. William Logan preached is the site of the old Seceder Church, in Walker township, Juniata Co.

At the June sessions, 1790, the inhabitants of Wayne township asked for "a road branching off from the road now laid out from Lewistown to Jack's Narrows, at or near William Smith's, from thence to cross Juniata at Widow Huston's and join at the county line a road from Sommerville Mill down the south side of the Juniata."

The people of Jack's Creek Valley at the same sessions asked for "a road leading from Kishacoquillas to Northumberland County line, to begin at or near Semple's Lick, and proceed the straightest course down Jack's Creek to Lewistown."

People of the same locality also asked for "a road from Lewistown to the county line which divides Northumberland and Mifflin Counties, at or from George Bell's, in Jack's Valley; thence to George Zeigler's saw-mill; thence the nearest and best way by Christopher Martin's to Lewistown." The court appointed viewers, by whom the road was laid out thirty-three feet wide, and confirmed by the court at the next sessions.

At the same term the inhabitants of Milford asked for "a Road from the Run Gap in Tuscarora Mountain, thence by Thomas Turbutt's tan-yard, the nearest and best way to Joseph McClelland's Ferry, on Juniata." Viewers were appointed, who laid out the road, and their action was confirmed by the court at the next sessions. Joseph McClelland's ferry was at Mifflintown.

Inhabitants of Fermanagh township petitioned the court at this term for "a Road to the House of Publick Worship, and also to Mill, beginning at Samuel Wiley's plantation, and at the Road laid out from Juniata River to Sunbury, and to be opened to the Road leading from John Hamilton's Mill to David Walker's; the said Road to be opened and supported at the Expence of the subscribers, viz.: Samuel Wiley, John Robison, James Dickey, George Moore, William Speedy, Jr., Ebenezer Larimer, William Speedy, Sr., Hugh Sharon, Robert McDowell and James Sharon."

At the September sessions in that year, 1790, numerous inhabitants of Mifflin County united in asking the court for "a Road leading from William Brown's Mill through the Kishacoquillas Valley to the Huntingdon County line."

A petition was presented to the court by the people of Milford at the December term of court, 1790, asking for "a Road leading from John Lyons' to Thomas Beal's Forge; thence to Thomas Hardy's Mill; thence to Alexander Robinson's; thence to Juniata at Stanford's Fish-Dam." Viewers were appointed, who made a report. A review was granted March, 1791, on petition setting forth the great expense. It was ordered laid out at the June session, 1791.

Armagh and Union townships united in a petition to the March term of court, 1791, for "a Road leading from Lewistown, past William Brown, Esq.'s Mill, to the Huntingdon County line." Viewers were appointed, who made a favorable report, whereupon the court, at the June term of 1791, ordered the road to be laid out and opened thirty-three feet wide.

The people of Fermanagh township at the same term asked for "a Bridle-Road leading from the Waggon-Road to Carlisle, beginning at the Rev. Mr. Logan's Plantation, the highest and best way cross to the other Great Road from Robert Nelson's to Juniata and joining on James Bonner's Land."

In March, 1791, sundry inhabitants of Fermanagh township asked the court for "a Waggon-Road from Mr. David Walker's down to Thomas Jordan's Mill, and from thence, the nearest and best way, Down to John Smith's Mill, on Cocalamus Creek." Thomas Jordan's mill was on the site of the grist-mill of Samuel O. Evans, in Delaware township, Juniata County.

At the same term of court the inhabitants of Derry township asked for "a Road leading from Lewis Town and across the Gap of the Bald Ridge leading to John Cever's, and thence along the North Side of said Bald Ridge to Andrew McKee's; from thence to the line of Wayne township near John McKee's." Viewers were appointed, on whose report the court, at the June term, 1791, ordered the road laid out and opened.

The inhabitants of Union township, at the June session in 1791, asked for "a Road from the Stone Valley road, where it ends on the Standing Stone Mountain in McEllevy's, *alias* Meteer's, Gap, to lead down through said Union township, the nearest and best way to the Kishacoquillas great road, at the plantation whereon Col. Alexander Brown, Dec.[d], lately lived, so as to intersect the said Great road at or near said place." Viewers were appointed. Their favorable report was presented at the April term, 1792, and then confirmed and the road ordered laid out and opened.

At the same sessions the inhabitants of Lack and Milford united in asking for "a Road leading from the Narrows of the Path Valley, the highest and best way to John Terrier's Mill; thence to the end of Daniel O'Keson's Lane, where it joins the Great Road leading down the other side of the Valley to Mr. McClelland's Ferry."

At the same term of court, and from inhabitants of the same townships, a petition was presented, asking for "a road leading from the Tuscarora meeting-house; from thence to James Harrell's, and from thence, the nearest and best way, to Thomas Wilson's, at the Juniata River." Viewers were appointed, on whose report the court, at the following term, ordered the road laid out and opened. Thomas Wilson lived at Port Royal.

At the September term in 1791 the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a road from Lewistown through the Kishacoquillas Valley to the Huntingdon County line. . . .

Beginning at the middle of the street, and opposite Jeremiah Daily's house," and thence running, by various courses and distances, "to pirkins' Spring," the width of the road to be thirty-three feet. Also another road "from Samuel Wiley's plantation, from the road laid out from Juniata River to Sunbury, to be opened to the road leading from John Hamilton's mill to David Walker's."

A petition "of Divers Inhabitants of Wayne township," Mifflin County, was presented at the April sessions in 1792, praying for "a road beginning at the publick road, at or near the Centre Meeting-house, in Wayne Township, to join the Main Road leading to Lewis Town, at the place [which] shall appear most suitable to the Inhabitants, &c." (The Centre Meeting-House was at that time the log church that stood in the old Bratton grave-yard.)

At the same term a petition of sundry inhabitants of Mifflin County was presented, asking for "a Road from the Cedar Creek Meeting-house, to lead across Penn's Valley and Nittany Valley to the Bald Eagle Creek, at or near Pearsons, as it may be most conducive to the publick."

At the August sessions, 1792, divers inhabitants of Mifflin County presented a petition for "a Road from Lewis Town to lead to the Road, or to intersect the great Road, leading from Northumberland County through Beaver Dam Township, as may be most conducive to the publick."

At the April sessions, 1793, divers inhabitants of the east end of Armagh township presented a petition for "a Road from Mathias Rubel's unto the laid-out Road that comes alongst James Reed's."

At the same term sundry inhabitants of Wayne and Derry townships united in a petition for "a Road on the south side of Juniata to the County Town."

At the same term inhabitants of Wayne township presented a petition, "praying that the Road laid out from the line of Huntingdon County to the house of Marshall Standley, on the south side of the Juniata, and that the same may be continued, crossing the North side, at the mouth of John McBea's Run; from thence until it may intersect the Road at the aforesaid Crossing-place on Cuthbertson's Road." (Marshall Standley (Stanley) resided on and owned the land where the town of Mattawana stands, opposite McVeytown.)

At the same term sundry inhabitants of Lake and Milford townships presented a petition for "a Road to begin at or near Anderson's Mill, in Lack Township, and to run down the valley to fall into the Road about Robert Muscelley's, and join the Road that leads from Joseph McClelland's, Esq., to the Valley Meeting house." At the November term in the same year a review was ordered, and at the January term, 1794, the court ordered the road laid out and opened.

At the same term the court ordered laid out a road "beginning at a White Walnut Tree upon the bank of the Kishacoquelles Creek, opposite the middle of the Main Street" of Lewistown, and running thence, by a great number of courses and distances, to and down the Long Narrows "to the Bank of Lost Creek."

A number of inhabitants of Milford township petitioned the court at August term, 1793, for "a publick Road through part of the said Township, viz., from Thomas Harris' Mill, down the Tuscarora Valley, the nearest and best way, until it intersects the Great Road at the east end of Daniel Okeson's lane." Viewers were appointed, and on their report the court, at its November term in the same year, ordered the road laid out and opened.

At the same sessions the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a Road from Mr. James Eakins' (Aitkins'), on Juniata River, to James Henderson's; from thence to the Northumberland Road," at Hamilton's Mill, about six and three-fourths miles.

At November sessions, 1793, the court, on report of viewers, ordered laid out a road commencing at the Huntingdon County line, and running thence, by various courses and distances, "to the Center of Lewis Town."

At the same sessions the court ordered laid out and opened "a road from the fording of Juniata, at Mifflin Town, to intersect the road leading to Northumberland, by Hugh McAlister's, at the side of the Widow Mitchell's plantation."

At the same court sundry inhabitants of Mil-

ford township presented a petition for "a Road from the plantation of James McEllary to the landing at the mouth of John Wilson's Run."

In 1794 the following roads were laid out by order of the court:

At the January session, "A Road from John Kyle's house, in Armagh Township, to the Rev. James Johnston's." Also, "A Road from John Cooper's, of Armagh Township, to intersect the Penn's Valley Road, near the Rev. James Johnston's Meeting-House."

At April sessions, "A Road from James Mays' Mill, to intersect Mr. McKee's road, at Charles Hardy's, in Derry Township." (James Mayes resided at Yeagertown.)

August sessions: Upon the return of William Sharon, William Cunningham, John Henderson (cooper), Samuel Burge, Hugh McCalister and David Davidson, viewers,—a road in Fermanagh township, "from John Watson's Mill, to intersect the road leading to Sunbury, at John Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek." (John Watson's mill was later known as the Cuba Mills.)

On the return of viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, "a road from John Lyons', in said county, through the Town of Mifflinburgh, to John McClelland's old Ferry, cross the Juniata."

Upon the return of viewers appointed at the sessions in April, 1794, "a Public Waggon-Road from the Extremity of the Huntingdon road, at the county line, above James Mateer's, to Poe's Mill, on the West Branch of Kishacoquillas, in Union Township."

Upon the return of viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, "a road from the west end of William Beale's Lane, passing near Hugh Hart's place, to the Huntingdon line, on a direction to William Goose Horn's."

At November sessions, upon the return of viewers appointed at the April sessions of the same year, on a petition by inhabitants of the upper part of Wayne township, "a road from the south-east corner of John Uncles' Meadow to the mouth of the lane west of John Culbertson's barn."

At the January term, 1795, on the return of viewers appointed at the August term, 1794, reported "a road from William Thompson's to Abraham Wells', and from said Thompson's to Tuscarora Center Meeting-House."

August, 1795, upon return made by viewers appointed at the preceding April term, on a petition of sundry inhabitants of Wayne township, reported "a road beginning at George Hanniwalt's, in that township, and running thence, by various courses, to Samuel Holliday's mill."

January term, 1796, upon return made by viewers appointed at the August term of 1795, on a petition by sundry inhabitants of Milford township, "a publick road from William Campbell's Grist-Mill, in Millford Township, to intersect the Great Road already laid out down Tuscarora Valley, to Joseph McClelland, Esquire's Ferry, at John Lyon's Spring-House." Also, "a road the nearest and best way from the said William Campbell's Mill to the river Juniata, intersecting the great road leading from Abraham Wells' to Mifflintown, near said Mill, to strike the river at or near the half Falls, nearly opposite 'Squire Taylor's."

On a return by viewers appointed at November sessions, 1795, a public road beginning at the upper end of the Main Street of Mifflintown, "thence along the same south five degrees and one-fourth of a degree, east one hundred and eighty perches, through said town and across Deep Hollow and the Widow Harris' orchard, till it intersects the old road leading to George Patterson's Mill," at Mexico.

At April term, 1796, on return by viewers appointed at January term next preceding, on petition of sundry inhabitants of Mifflinburg, a road from Market Street, on the northeast side of that town, the nearest and best way to intersect the Northumberland road, on the near side of Robert Nelson's, in Fermanagh township.

On return by viewers appointed on memorial of inhabitants of Derry township, presented at January sessions, 1796, a road "beginning at the road already laid out from Lewistown up thro' Ferguson's Valley to ye Township line between William and John McKee's; thence to run parallel with Brightwell's Run, the nearest and best way, till it intersects the River Juniata, at or near the mouth of said run."

Upon the return made by reviewers appointed at the term in January preceding, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at Mifflintown, opposite McClelland's Ferry," and running thence, by a great number of courses and distances, as described in the record, "to the old Northumberland road, and at Hugh McCallister's Dwelling-House."

At August term, 1796, upon a return made by reviewers appointed at the April term of 1794, "a road from low-water mark, opposite Bell's Landing, to where the road is laid out up the river at the Huntingdon County line."

On a return made by viewers appointed at the August term, 1795, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wayne township, the court ordered the opening and laying out of "a publick road from the great road leading from Summerville's Mill to Marshal Standley's, down by Nathaniel Standley's and Joseph Culter's, till it intersects the great road at James Stackpole's leading to Lewistown."

At November sessions, 1796, on a return by reviewers appointed at the January term, 1796, "a road from the great road leading from James Aitken's to Hamilton's Mill, on Lost Creek; beginning at the land possessed by Michael Moore, thence to Peter Sturgeon's Mill, on Lost Creek."

James Aitkins resided in the Long Narrows, and Peter Sturgeon's mill was near Jericho, in Fermanagh.

On a return by viewers appointed at the preceding April term, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "from the house of James Johnson, in Wayne township, to John Culbertson's Mill."

At January session, 1797, on a return by viewers appointed at the sessions in the preceding November, a road "from a leaning pine-tree on the Cove Hill, in Armagh township, standing on the south side of Mitchell's road, the nearest and best way to James McFarlane's Mill."

On a return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1797, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a road leading out of the great road leading from Mifflintown to Sunbury, Beginning at the end of the Rev[d] Hugh McGill's lane, past his house, the nearest and best way, to George Patterson Esqr's Mill." (Rev. Hugh McGill resided near the Cedar Spring Meeting-House, in Walker township, and George Patterson's mill was at Mexico.)

At August sessions, 1797, upon a return made at the January term, 1797, by viewers of "the river road from the borough of Lewistown to Huntingdon," the court confirmed and ordered the laying out and opening of the road "from the Huntingdon line to John Culbertson's mill, in Wayne township, and from James Stackpole's, in said township, to Lewistown; beginning at the lower end of Jack's Narrows," and thence, by a great number of courses and distances, "to the west end of Water street; thence along said street eighteen perches to the end of Main street; thence along the Main street seventy-two perches to the Market-House in Lewistown."

At November sessions, 1797, upon a return by viewers appointed at the preceding April sessions, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a public road, the nearest and best way, from the bridge on Kishacoquillas Creek, opposite Lewistown, through Jack's Valley, to meet or intersect the great road leading from Beaver Dam township, in Northumberland County. . . . Beginning at the bridge on the bank of the aforesaid creek," and thence running, by a great number of courses and distances, as described, to the Northumberland line.

Upon return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1797, "a road, beginning at John Lyttle's Mill," and running thence, by various courses, to intersect "the road leading from McClelland's Ferry up the Tuscarora Valley."

On return by viewers appointed at the August term preceding, the court ordered the vacation of a certain part of the Huntingdon road, and the laying out and opening, in lieu thereof, of a road beginning at the Huntingdon County line, and running thence, by numerous described courses and distances, to a point "on the Kishacoquillas great road."

Upon a return by viewers appointed at the August sessions, a road "beginning at a black oak near Mr. Potter's mill, in Penn's Valley," and running thence, by many described courses

and distances, to "the Meeting-House in Kishacoquillas Valley, near the Rev[d] James Johnston's."

On a return by viewers appointed at April sessions, 1796, a road beginning at Joseph Strode's mill, and thence, as described by course and distance, to "the great road at Captain William Armstrong's, in Derry township."

On a return by viewers appointed at August term next preceding, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at John Patterson's store," and thence running, by described courses and distances, "to the mountain road, at or near Hogg's Gap."

At January session, 1798, the court ordered the laying out and opening of "a public road from the north end of the Main street of Lewistown, to intersect the road laid out leading through Ferguson's Valley." The return was made by viewers appointed at the April sessions in 1797.

At April sessions, 1798, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road "beginning at King's road, near Gilson's mill," in Milford township, and running thence, by described courses and distances, "to Gray's road, to intersect between James Gray, deceased, and James Smith's." Return made by viewers appointed at the January term, 1798.

At August sessions, 1798, the court ordered laid out and opened a road beginning at William Junkin's mill, and running thence, by numerous described courses and distances, to intersect "the great road leading from Lewistown to Huntingdon." (William Junkin's mill was in Bratton township.)

At November sessions, 1799, upon a return by viewers appointed at the August sessions, 1799, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road in Milford township, "beginning at Juniata River, opposite James Aitkin's," and running thence, by a number of courses and distances, as described, to William McCrum's mill, on Licking Creek.

On a return by viewers appointed at August sessions, 1799, on petition of inhabitants of Milford township, the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road beginning "near Lawrence King's saw-mill, in the laid out road leading from Joseph McClelland's, Esq., to Tuscarora Mountain;" thence, by several described courses and distances, "to a post by the main street of the town of St. Tammany" (old Port Royal).

On a return made by viewers appointed at June term preceding, the court ordered a road laid out and opened, beginning at Nathaniel Standley's, near the Juniata River; thence across the river and by several courses to the south end of Water Street, in Waynesburg; thence to the north end of the same street; thence by two courses to the Lewistown and Huntingdon road, "fourteen perches below Holliday's Mill;" this road being granted "on the petition of Sundry inhabitants of the County of Mifflin, stating therein that themselves and the upper end of the county labor under great disadvantages for want of a road or crossing-place over Juniata River, there being no convenient crossing-place for waggons from Lewistown to Jack's Narrows."

At November sessions, 1801, on a return made by reviewers appointed at the August sessions in 1801, "on a petition of Sundry inhabitants of Greenwood and Fermanagh townships," praying for a road "from the Sunbury road, near William McCallister's, by his merchant mill, thence to intersect the public road leading from Lost Creek to Juniata, at the head of Jordan's Narrows," the court ordered the laying out and opening of a road beginning at the head of Jordan's Narrows, and running thence, by numerous courses and distances, as described, to a point of intersection with the Sunbury road. (William McAllister's mill was then in Greenwood township, now in Fayette and known as Brown's Mill. Jordan's Narrows was the Long Narrows.)

The roads here given are all in Union and Snyder Counties.

In 1801, Abraham Eyerly and Daniel Rees laid out a road in Buffalo Valley from Jenkins' mill to where it joins the road from Mifflinburg to Lewistown.

At November sessions, 1802, a road was laid out from Milton, by way of the ferry at Orr's or John Boal's (Miller's place now); thence through Boal's and Heckle's land, crossing Lit-

tle Buffalo at William Clingan's, Buffalo Creek near Chamberlin's mill; thence to the Derrstown and Mifflinburg road.

In 1803 a road was laid out from Jenkins' mill to Michael Smith's house, in East Buffalo.

A road was laid out in April, 1805, from the west line of Andrew Billmyer's, by Mary Harris', to intersect the road from Derrstown to Japhet Morton's. This is the road from Kephart's to the turnpike, past W. L. Harris'. Hugh Wilson, Daniel Rees and John Brice were the viewers.

In 1814 the following roads were laid out: From Mortonsville, by Hugh Wilson's and Derr's mill, etc., two and one-half miles; from Rockey's mill to Reznor's saw-mill, five miles; from Reznor's saw-mill to the Brush Valley and Mifflinburg road, four miles, one hundred and forty-one perches.

The first of them was vacated in 1830, and the Turtle Creek road from Mortonsville was extended to the turnpike.

On the 29th of March, 1824, an act was passed to lay out a State road from Bellefonte, by way of Sugar Valley, to the river, at the mouth of White Deer Creek.

On the 10th of April, 1826, a turnpike company was incorporated to make a road from the bridge at Lewisburgh to Mifflinburg. William Hayes, Jones Geddes, Jacob Maize, Henry Roush and Jones Duncan were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions. The course was surveyed September 11, 1828, and was eight miles and thirty-four perches in length. The contract for building it was let January 27, 1829, to John Maclay. It was completed in December of that year.

In 1828 the Union County Court ordered a road laid out from Lewisburg to Selinsgrove, and in May of the next year James F. Linn surveyed and laid out the road along the river.

The court records of the different counties make mention of many roads, part of which are now in use, others that are abandoned, and many that were not opened, even after order of court to that effect.

Turnpikes—Stage-Lines.—The first agitation for the construction of a turnpike in this territory was in 1806. Petitions were made to the Legislature, asking for a charter to construct a turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh along the Juniata River. In accordance with this petition, an act was passed incorporating the company, March 4, 1807, with power to build a road from Harrisburg to Lewistown. It was later extended. The incorporators who lived in the limits of this territory were David Davidson, William Thompson, Dr. Ezra Doty, James Knox, John Brown, George McClelland, John Norris and John Bratton, of Mifflin County. The west end was built first and completed about 1818. On May 14, 1821, books were opened for subscription to build the east end, which was completed about 1825. The road from Clarke's Ferry (now Duncannon) ran past the old Woodhull tavern and crossed the Juniata River at James Powers' ferry (now the farm of Oliver Rice, in Oliver township), passed up the east side of the Juniata River, through Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mexico, Mifflintown, the Long Narrows, Lewistown and, later, McVeytown, Mt. Union and to Huntingdon.

Judge William Brown presented to the Legislature a petition of the inhabitants of Mifflin County praying that a company might be incorporated for the purpose of making an artificial road or turnpike from the court-house in Lewistown to the house of Alexander Reed, in Kishocoquillas Valley. The petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Inland Navigation, who reported favorably. An act to incorporate was passed January 3, 1813. William P. Maclay, Andrew Keiser, John Alexander, Robert Means, William Brown, Jr., James Milliken, John McDowell, Richard Hope and James Potter were appointed commissioners to obtain subscriptions. The commissioners advertised to open books October 11th in that year, at the house of James Kinsloe, in Lewistown; Alexander Reed, in Kishacoquillas Valley; John Kerr, in Penn's Valley; and Evan Miles, in Bellefonte. The turnpike was built and is now used.

Soon after the turnpike company was incorporated a company was organized to run a line of stages from Harrisburg to Alexandria. The proprietors were John Walker, John McConnell, George Galbreath, of Waynesburg (now

McVeytown), George Mulhollen, John M. Davison, Thomas Cochran, of Millerstown, and Robert Clarke, of Clarke's Ferry. The company was known as the Juniata Stage Company. The following circular was issued as the advertisement of this first stage-line in the territory which forms our subject:

"JUNIATA MAIL STAGE.—The Subscribers beg leave to inform the Publick that on the 3d of May next their Stage will commence running from Harrisburgh, by the way of Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Waynesburgh and Huntingdon, to Alexandria once a week. Leaves the house of Mr. Berryhill, in Harrisburgh, every Tuesday at one o'clock P.M., and arrives at Alexandria on Friday following. Returning, leaves Alexandria every Saturday morning and arrives at Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening.

"As the Company have procured elegant and convenient carriages, good horses and careful drivers, they flatter themselves that the passage of those who please to favour them with their custom will be rendered safe, easy and agreeable. Fare for travelers, six cents a mile, each entitled to fourteen pounds of Baggage gratis; one hundred and fifty pounds of Baggage equal to one passenger.

"JOHN WALKER.
"JOHN MCCONNELL.
"GEORGE GALBRAITH.
"GEORGE MULHOLLAN.
"JOHN M. DAVIDSON.
"THOMAS COCHRAN.
"ROBERT CLARK.

"April 14, 1808.

"N. B.—Horses and Chairs will be procured at the different towns for those Passengers who wish to go off the road or proceed further than Alexandria."

This was the pioneer line of stages, and the first stage-coach was named the "Experiment" and began its trips May 3, 1808, as advertised, leaving Harrisburg every Tuesday at one o'clock P.M., from the hotel of Mr. Berryhill at Harrisburg, passing over Clarke's Ferry, through what is now Wheatfield township to the tavern of John Woodhull, now in Oliver township; then to James Powers' ferry, where it crossed the river to Joseph Fetterman's; then up the Juniata River on the east side, through Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mexico, Mifflintown, through the Long Narrows to Lewistown, where the stage-house was kept by Benjamin Patton, "a gentleman of the old school, with manners matching in grace and stateliness the sterling worth of his character. The hostess was a mate worthy of her lord." From Lewistown it passed up the river to the stage-house of George Galbraith, at Waynesburg, from thence on to Alexandria. The turnpike was not built until many years after, and from Clarke's Ferry to Lewistown was completed in 1818, and in 1825 was finished to Alexandria, greatly to the relief of the stage-lines. In 1828 the company put on the route a daily stage, carrying the mail three times a week. In 1829 a daily mail was put on, commencing February 1st. Soon afterwards the line was divided into two sections, each ending at Huntingdon. The east division was run by Colder, Wilson & Co. Other stage and mail-routes were established to run in connection with this through route by Leech, Snodgrass and others. Robert Clarke opened a line westward from Clarke's Ferry to Landisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal was completed to Lewistown in 1829 and to its termination in 1833. With this line of communication opened, stage-lines began to decline and passengers were conveyed by the canal packets, which were, a few years later, superseded by the railroads.

Probably the most noted stage route in this territory, if not in this State, was that opened in 1853 by Zachariah Rice. The route established by Robert Clarke had long since been abandoned. No stage-lines were in operation in Perry County, and all the mails for the interior were carried by post-riders. In that year he established a daily stage and mail route from Landisburg, through Loysville, Green Park and Bloomfield, to Newport, and a tri-weekly stage to Germantown; the latter in 1856 was made a daily line. Soon after this lines were established by Major Alexander Barnes from Ickesburg to Newport and from Ickesburg to Millerstown, which were purchased in 1863 by Zachariah Rice, who continued in the management of the various lines until his death, in 1880. His sons—Samuel, Jesse, William, James, Henry, Zachariah and Joseph—each became drivers on the various routes, and succeeded to the business upon the death of their father. At present the lines from Landisburg and New Germantown to Newport are

owned and conducted by Zachariah and Joseph Rice, the route from Landisburg to Carlisle by Henry Rice and that from Ickesburg to Newport and Millerstown by Samuel Rice.

Stage routes are run from Patterson westward into Juniata County, from Mifflintown eastward through McAlisterville and Richfield to Selinsgrove, and from railroad connections in different parts of this territory.

A stage and postal route was established in the latter part of the last century, which ran through the valley from Northumberland, and through Penn's Valley Narrows to Aaronsburg. This route was established not later than the early part of 1788. The mail was carried once a week by carriers on horseback. In 1818 a mail-stage ran between Northumberland and Bellefonte, on the following schedule: It left Northumberland every Friday, at five o'clock A M. Passengers breakfasted at L. B. Stoughton's, at Lewisburgh, and arrived at Jacob Maize's, in Mifflinburg, for dinner; at Henry Roush's, in the Narrows, at four P.M. and at W. L. Brown's, at Aaronsburg, at six P.M. Left Aaronsburg at seven o'clock A.M. the next morning, stopped at Earlystown for dinner, and arrived at John Rankin's, at Bellefonte, at four P.M. The return trip was made from Bellefonte, starting every Monday morning, reaching Northumberland the next evening. Soon after the completion of the turnpike from Lewisburgh to Mifflinburgh and to the Old Forts, a daily line of mail stage-coaches was run from Northumberland to Water Street, on the Juniata, in what is now Blair County, passing through Mifflinburg, Hartleton and the Narrows. This line was continued until the construction of the canals, and subsequently the railroads, along the Juniata and West Branch so changed the course of travel as to make the running of coaches unprofitable. In the palmy days of the stage-coach era the arrival and departure of the stage was an event that brought together a concourse of people not inferior to that which now greets the arrival of a railroad train; indeed, the old-time tally-ho coach, with the driver on his high seat, with horses four-in-hand on a brisk trot, sounding his horn as he approached his stopping-place, formed a picturesque sight and one not easily blotted out from memory, and remains as one of the pleasing recollections of the past.

The first act incorporating a company to build a turnpike road from Northumberland through Buffalo and Penn's Valleys, and on to Waterford, in Erie County, was passed February 22, 1812, under the following sonorous title: "An act to enable the Governor of the Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from Waterford, in Erie County, through Meadville and Franklin, to the river Susquehannah, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield County; and also to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, by the best and nearest route, to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, passing through Derrstown, Youngmanstown, Aaronsburg, Bellefonte and Milesburg."

The war with England of 1812 interfered with the commencement of operations, and nothing was done.

In 1814 a supplementary act was passed extending the time for commencing the work for three years from February 22, 1815. In 1818 another supplementary act was passed reviving the original act and again extending the time for commencing the work for five years. The financial depression consequent on the War of 1812 still delayed the enterprise, and on March 29, 1819, another supplementary act was passed, Section 1 of which provided for the creation of five companies to make the road from Northumberland to the West Branch, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, as follows, viz.:

No. 1. To make road between Northumberland and Youngmanstown.

No. 2. To make road between Youngmanstown and Aaronsburg.

No. 3. To make road between Aaronsburg and Bellefonte.

No. 4. To make road between Bellefonte and Philipsburg.

No. 5. To make road between Philipsburg and river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek.

Section 4 authorized the issuing of letters-patent to No. 2, under certain conditions.

In 1822 another supplementary act was passed, again extending the time for commencing the work for four years.

In 1823 still another supplementary act was passed, of which Section 1 consolidates companies 1, 2 and 3, of the act of 1819, above mentioned, under the name, style and title of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company.

Section 3 authorizes the issuing of letters-patent by the Governor when a certain number of shares have been subscribed to the stock, and provides "that the said subscribers and those who may hereafter subscribe shall have perpetual succession, and shall have, enjoy and possess all the powers and privileges and authority, and be subject to all the duties, qualifications and restrictions given and granted by the acts to which this is supplementary."

Section 5 empowers and authorizes the company to commence their section of the road at Youngmanstown or Bellefonte, or at any point where they may think proper on the Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike, south of Bellefonte, and to proceed to lay out and complete the road from the point so fixed, by the nearest and best route, to Aaronsburg, and thence to Youngmanstown.

Section 6 extends the time of commencing for five years from first Monday of April, 1826.

On September 24, 1825, the requisite number of shares of stock having been subscribed and the other requirements of the acts of Assembly having been met, the Governor, John Andrew Shultze, issued letters-patent incorporating the company. The company was organized with James Duncan as president, and let the work to contractors in four sections, the third of which extended from Aaronsburg to Roush's, at the foot of the Narrows; the fourth from Roush's to Mifflinburg; whole length, thirty-four miles. The road extends from Mifflinburg to the Old Fort, where it connects with the road of another turnpike company running from Bellefonte to Lewistown. In pursuance of what was then the policy of the State in the furthering of public improvements within her borders, the State subscribed to and was the owner of a large portion of the stock of the company, and had the appointment of a portion of its managers. In course of time it became the policy of the State to dispose of its stock in all corporations of this kind. The stock was sold at public sale, and bought by General Abbott Green, of Lewisburgh. After the death of General Green the stock changed owners, and eventually was mainly owned by John C. Motz, Esq., of Woodward, Centre County, Pa. For nearly forty years a contest was going on between the different owners of the State stock and the other holders of stock for the control of the affairs of the company, which more than once required the interposition of the courts. But for the last few years peace has reigned.

A road had been made at a comparatively early day from Sugar Valley through the mountains to White Deer township which passed through the northern and mountainous portions of Hartley, Lewis, West Buffalo and White Deer townships, which formed the most direct route of communication between the valleys of White Deer and Bald Eagle. This road was usually in a very bad condition, owing to the fact that the people in some of the townships through which it passed had to travel a days journey to get to it, in order to repair it; and that it was never used by them, but entirely by persons outside. This state of things continued for many years until at last a company was formed to build a turnpike road through the Sugar Valley Narrows, under the name of the Sugar Valley and White Deer Turnpike Company. This company commenced making the road at both ends of the Narrows, and becoming straitened for funds, in 1851 the Company received financial aid from the state and the road was finished. After collecting toll a few years it was found that the income of the road would not keep it in repair, and it was abandoned and thrown back upon the townships through which it passed.

The maintaining of these roads had long been felt to be a grievous burden to the tax-payers of West Buffalo, Lewis and Hartley, but more especially to the latter two. In response to their complaints, the Legislature of the State,

in May, 1871, passed an act requiring the commissioners of the county to take charge of these mountain roads through the Brush Valley and Sugar Valley Narrows, and keep them in repair at the expense of the county, so far as they lay in the county and beyond the settled portions thereof. For the passage of this the citizens of the townships named owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. A. H. Dill, who was at that time a member of the State Senate, who dared to do what he thought to be right.

In 1852, or thereabouts, John McCall became the owner of a large body of land, covered with a heavy growth of fine white pine timber, on the head-waters of the South Branch of White Deer Creek, lying partly in Centre County and partly in Union County. He built a saw-mill on said tract and made other improvements with a view of engaging in the manufacture of lumber on a pretty extensive scale for that day. But he had no road to his saw-mill, it being situated about three miles from the Brush Valley Narrows road (the nearest public road), and a precipitous mountain intervening. He applied for a view to lay out a road from his saw-mill down the waters of White Deer Creek, and thence across to the neighborhood of what was called Rengler's saw-mill, where it would intersect an already existing road. This was a distance of at least eight miles through an unbroken, howling wilderness, and his application for a road was contested at every point by the townships through which it would have to pass. Views, reviews and re-reviews were had and exceptions filed to every report, until at length a compromise was effected under which, by act of Assembly, commissioners were appointed to lay out a State road from the Brush Valley road at a certain point named, by way of McCall's saw-mill to Schreyer's Gap, in Clinton County. This road ran about two and a half miles through Hartley township, Union County, and about a half-mile in Miles township, Centre County, before it reached the line of Clinton County. West Buffalo and Lewis townships each contributed two hundred dollars towards the making of the road.

To head off all future attempts of a similar kind in the way of having public roads made at public expense, to subserve private or individual interests, an act of Assembly was passed which declared that it should not be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions of Union County to grant a view to lay out a new public road in the townships of Hartley, West Buffalo or Lewis unless the petition for such view was signed by at least one-third of the taxables resident within the township. Mr. McCall died within a couple of years after the completion of the road for which he had so long contended, and his property passed into the hands of Mr. Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, who changed the mode of getting the lumber to market by clearing out White Deer Creek, and floating the logs by means of splash dams to the mouth thereof, opposite to which, at Watsontown, he had large saw-mills. The McCall road has ceased to be of any public or private use and is no longer kept in repair; but the act requiring one-third of the taxables to sign the petition for a new road in the townships named is still the law of the land.

There are at present in the county of Union four hundred and fifty-six miles of roads and in Snyder six hundred and seventy miles.

River, Creek and Canal Improvements.—The first act concerning the improvement of the Susquehanna River and its branches was passed by the Legislature March 9, 1771, which declared the Susquehanna River a public highway to Wright's Ferry, Juniata River to Bedford and Franklin and Penn's Creek twenty miles along its course from its mouth. Commissioners were appointed to attend to the clearing the rivers and creeks of obstructions, and with power to receive and collect subscriptions for the purpose. John Lowden, William Maclay, William Patterson, Reuben Haines and Thomas Holt, members of the commission, resided in the territory here treated. It is not known that much was done toward the improvement of Penn's Creek under this act.

Sherman's Creek, in Perry County, was declared a public highway by act of Assembly, February 6, 1773. A Mr. James Patton had erected a saw-mill dam across Sherman's Creek near its mouth, thus proving an obstruction to its passage. On complaint of a number of

persons living near to the creek that this dam was a hindrance to navigation, the act mentioned above was passed. As it explains the manner of constructing early dams, the bill here given—

"Section I. Provides that the said James Patton, and 'all and every person or persons claiming under him, and all and every person or persons whatsoever, having already erected any mill-dam or other obstruction across the said creek, where the same has been or can be made navigable for rafts, boats or canoes, shall make open and leave the space of twenty feet in breadth near the middle of said dam, at least two feet lower than any other part thereof; and for every foot that the dam is or shall be raised perpendicular from the bottom of said creek, there shall be laid a platform, either of stone or timber, or both, with proper walls on each side, to confine the waters, which shall extend at least six feet down the stream, and of breadth aforesaid, to form a slope for the water's gradual descent, for the easy and safe passage of boats, rafts and canoes through the same.' The section further provides a penalty for not constructing these dam-shutes within eight months from date of act—six months' imprisonment or £50 forfeiture, one-half to the informer and the other half to the Overseers of the Poor of the township wherein the offender resides.

"Section II. Provides against the construction of 'any wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pond or other device or obstruction whatsoever within said creek,' for taking fish, with the penalty of one month's imprisonment 'without bail or mainprize,' or £10 fine.

"Section III. Makes it the duty of the constables of the respective townships adjoining the creek to inspect the dams therein and make information against offenders. This they must do once every month throughout the year under a penalty of twenty shillings.

"Section IV. Provides against fishing at the shutes of the dams so constructed, by 'net or seine,' within twenty perches above or below the same, under a penalty of £5.

"Section V. Is a proviso that the act shall not be taken to preclude fishing with a seine or net in other places in the creek, except at or near the shutes.

"Section VI. Declares the creek a public highway so far as the same is navigable for rafts, boats or canoes.

"Section VII. Provides that James Patton's dam shall not be affected in any way other than is specified by the act."

In 1816 the Legislature appropriated two thousand dollars to remove obstructions and improve the navigation of Sherman's Creek between Craighead's mill-dam and the junction of the creek and Susquehanna River. Francis Gibson, William Bower, Samuel Anderson, John Creigh, Robert Adams and others were appointed commissioners to superintend the work. The time for attending to these duties was extended until 1822. The creek was made navigable for small crafts as far as Gibson's mill.

A convention was held at Paxtang on the 19th of October, 1780, to take measures for the improvement of the Susquehanna River. Charles Smith, Anthony Selin, William Wilson, Frederick Antes, Aaron Levy, Andrew Straub and others were delegates. They resolved to solicit subscriptions, to be received in money, grain or produce of any kind, to be paid in at Boyd & Wilson's store, in Northumberland; Teutzer & Derr's mill, at Derrstown (now Lewisburgh); Selin & Snyder's, in Penn township (now Selinsgrove). Nothing further has been learned of their success. Three of these men here named were founders of towns,—Selin of Selinsgrove, Aaron Levy of Aaronsburg, and Straub of Straubstown (now Freeburg).

On the 31st of March, 1785, another act was passed authorizing the appointment of new commissioners. Section III. declared that "*Whereas* the extensive counties which are watered by the River Susquehanna and the numerous branches thereof are stocked with immense quantities of oak, pine and other trees suitable for staves, heading, scantling, boards, planks, timbers for ship-building, masts, yards and bowsprits, from which great profit and advantages might arise to the owners thereof, if the same could be conducted in rafts and otherwise down the said river to the waters of the Chesapeake, which trees must otherwise perish on the land whereon they grow:" Section IV. declared the Susquehanna a public highway within this State upwards to the Northumberland, and then by each of the two great branches. Four years after this act, and on September 29, 1789, an act was passed by the Legislature which authorized the State to expend twenty-five hundred pounds for the improvement of the Susquehanna River above Wright's Ferry (now Columbia, Lancaster Co.) Timothy Matlack, John Adlum and Samuel

Maclay were appointed commissioners to survey and examine the proposed improvements. Samuel Maclay, in his journal, says they began the work April 26, 1790. They examined first the Swatara, then the West Branch. "The Society for Promoting the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation," in a memorial to the Legislature, estimated that two thousand three hundred and twenty pounds would be needed for the improvement of the Juniata River to Frankstown, giving also amounts in their opinion necessary for other rivers and creeks. The Legislature passed an improvement act April 13, 1791, by which eight thousand three hundred and twenty pounds was granted for improvements on the different rivers and creeks of the State; of this amount, three hundred pounds was for use from the mouth of the Juniata to the West Branch; two thousand three hundred and twenty pounds, as suggested by the society mentioned, for the Juniata River from its mouth to Frankstown.

A meeting of influential citizens was held at Harrisburg, August 13, 1795, to remove the obstructions on the Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line. Five commissioners were appointed to raise money and apply it for the purpose. Three of the commissioners were General John Bratton, of Wayne township, Mifflin County (now Bratton township); Colonel Ephraim Blain, Cumberland; and George Gale, Esq., of Maryland. The Legislature of Maryland had authorized a lottery to raise fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to clearing the river in that State. Money had been advanced, and the work was to begin in August, 1796.

In the year 1796, Zachariah Poulson, an editor and printer in Philadelphia, published a pamphlet, entitled "A Description of the River Susquehanna, with observations on the present state of its trade and navigation, and their practicable and probable improvements." It contains an account of the river and the advantages to be derived from its improvement, from which the following is quoted:

"The West Branch of the Susquehanna is at present navigable for boats of ten tons about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, to Sunbury. A person who had been with a boat of that burthen, laden with provisions for the surveyors in the western part of Pennsylvania, informed Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, Eng. (who had been gathering information concerning America), that he stopped at the Whetstone Quarry, in the forks of Sunbury, and could have gone fifteen miles further."

Of the Juniata River the writer says,—

"It flows through the Allegheny Mountains from the west, pursues an irregular and winding course into the Susquehanna through a mountainous, broken, but cultivable country. It is navigable one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and forms, with the Susquehanna, the most important of all the communications between Lake Erie with the western country and the Atlantic. In the spring of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five Mr. Kryder came down from his mill, near the Standing-Stone on Juniata, in the neighborhood of Huntingdon, and about eighty-six miles from the Susquehanna, in a flat-bottomed boat, with one hundred and seventy barrels of flour. He passed Wright's Ferry in the morning, and was at Havre de Grace with time enough in the evening of the same day to put his flour on board a shallop, which delivered it at Baltimore the next day at twelve o'clock."

The trip was made from Wright's Ferry in twelve hours, and in the month of May, 1796, a trip was made from the same place in seven hours. Captain Charles Williamson, in his "Description of the Genesee Country," written in the year 1799, also gives the account of Mr. Kryder, and further says,—

"He built a sort of boat he called an *ark;* it was long and flat and constructed of very large timber, such as he supposed would suit the purpose of builders. This vessel, or float, carried three hundred barrels of flour. This man had the courage to push through a navigation then unknown, and arrived safe at Baltimore, where he received from the merchants a premium of one dollar above the market price for every barrel. Thus encouraged, the same person has been down every year since, and has made so considerable improvement on this sort of boat, that *arks* are now used which carry five hundred barrels. As they are never intended to be used except for descending in high water, they are navigated by three to five men, and will float down at the rate of eighty miles per day."

The ark was a large, strongly-built and high-sided flat boat, formerly in almost universal use on the rivers of Pennsylvania (particularly the Susquehanna and its tributaries) for the transportation of all kinds of produce down the streams to market. They were, of course, never

intended to be brought back up the stream, but were sold for building lumber or other purposes, at the place where their cargoes were disposed of. In a note to the "Description of the Susquehanna," 1796, an account of the arks is also given,—

"The boats which come down the Susquehanna in the spring are from fifty to seventy feet long, and about fifteen feet wide, carrying from one to three hundred barrels of flour, and navigated by four men. They are built, without any iron or caulking, of two-inch plank, jointed and pinned in a frame, and draw from twelve to eighteen inches of water. These boats, not being intended to return, are sold as plank and scantling nearly at their original cost. Behind these smaller boats, from five to eight tons burthen, may be towed for the purpose of carrying up returns. Neither these boats nor any other calculated for the Susquehanna can navigate the bay any further than Havre de Grace."

The smaller boats here mentioned were known as keel-boats, and were brought back up the rivers by the use of setting poles. They were used on return trips for the transportation of groceries, hardware, iron, gypsum and general merchandise. The gypsum was used as a fertilizer.

The first shipments down the rivers were of lumber, of which Poulson says: "Large quantities have been brought down the Susquehanna from the distance of three hundred miles above its mouth during the freshets of spring, and rafts of boards, masts and all kinds of timber have been floated from the State of New York and the head-waters of the Susquehanna, as well as down the Tioga and Juniata branches for several hundred miles in their different windings." In the year 1790 "The Society for the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation" estimated that "one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain had been brought down the Susquehanna" that year, . . . and of that amount "Juniata, (the lands on the banks of which are but in an infant state of cultivation,) afforded a considerable portion." The report of the society also stated that "In the year 1788 large quantities of wheat and flour were carried up the river for the use of settlers in Northumberland County (which then embraced, west of the river, all of Union and Snyder Counties and a considerable region to the northward and westward). In 1790, after the month of March, thirty thousand bushels of wheat returned down the stream from the same county."

The rapid settlement of the interior of the State and the cultivation of the lands demanded an outlet to market, and every step taken towards the improvement of inland navigation was an incentive to agricultural improvement. In January, 1791, Penn's Creek, in Snyder and Union Counties, Little Juniata, in Perry County, Conococheague, Spring Creek and Tuscarora, in Juniata County, were all declared public highways.

It will be remembered that Penn's Creek was declared a highway in 1771, as was Bald Eagle Creek to Spring Creek, in Centre County. Concerning the former measure, Mr. R. V. B. Lincoln says: Among the commissioners named in the act for the improvement of Penn's Creek were John Lowdon, William Maclay and Reuben Haines. On April 3, 1792, another act was passed making the creek a public highway up to the mouth of Sinking Creek (Spring Mills). About the beginning of the present century the first arks were built upon the upper part of the course of the creek, and run down at the time of the spring freshets, freighted with the productions of the country. The navigation of the stream was difficult and dangerous, and the arks were frequently "staved," with serious loss to the owners of their cargoes. Various attempts were made to raise money to improve the navigation, with indifferent success. Under the act of 1771, which applied to the twenty miles above its mouth, the commissioners tried to raise money by private contributions, and as that portion of the stream was comparatively free from obstructions, it is reasonable to suppose that they were in a measure successful.

On March 31, 1807, it was enacted "That Samuel Templeton, George Long, Robert Barber, Peter Fisher, James Duncan, Adam Wilt, Christopher Seebold, Jr., and George Weirich be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to raise by way of lottery $4000, to be by them applied for removing all natural and such artificial obstructions as are not authorized by law out of Penn's Creek, in the County of North-

umberland, from the mouth thereof to Green's saw-mill (late Marston's)." The act further provided that before the commissioners proceed to place tickets on sale, they shall lay the lottery scheme before the Governor for his approbation, and shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Robert Barber was appointed treasurer, and in October they advertised a scheme of cash prizes amounting to thirty thousand dollars, but nothing came of it. The lottery did not take place, but arks still continued to be run with varied success.

By Section 66 of an act of Assembly passed March 26, 1821, the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to improve the navigation of Penn's Creek, in the county of Union, to be paid on warrants to be drawn by the Governor on the State treasurer in favor of Robert Barber, Jr., and Peter Richter, who were appointed commissioners to superintend the judicious expenditure of the same from the mouth of the creek to the Centre County line. The act provided that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Union should appoint viewers to examine the work and report to the court; and upon that report being certified to the Governor, the warrant for the money should be drawn.

At September sessions, 1824, John Ray and Elias Youngman reported "that, in pursuance of the order of the court, they had proceeded to view and examine the work done by Robert Barber, Jr., for improving the navigation of Penn's Creek from Stees' Mill (more lately known as Bellas') to the Centre County line, and that in their opinion the work was done to the best advantage."

By act of Assembly approved April 10, 1826, entitled an act appropriating to internal improvements certain depreciated paper in the treasury of the commonwealth, it is enacted, "That the sum of five hundred dollars, with the interest thereon, of the Centre County Bank, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the improvement of Penn's Creek between the Union County line and Spring Mills, in Penn's Valley, and the said notes shall be delivered by the State Treasurer to Jacob Kryder, Michael Musser and Jacob Henry, of Centre County, who are hereby appointed commissioners to superintend the expenditure of the said appropriation." This money was not all expended within the bounds provided by the act. There was a balance of about two hundred dollars left in the hands of the commissioners, and on March 3, 1829, another act was passed, Section 1 directing the commissioners appointed under the act of April 10, 1826, to apply the unexpended balance of the former appropriation for the improvement of Penn's Creek within a distance of six miles from the line between Union and Centre Counties, in the county of Union. Section 2 of the same act appropriated an additional two hundred dollars to be applied to the improvement of said creek "at a point not higher up than Spring Mills, in Centre County, and not lower down than a distance of six miles below the Centre County line." The work done in the improvement of the creek consisted in removing rocks from the bed of the creek and building wing-dams where the stream was wide and shallow, so as to confine the water within narrower limits and thus deepen the channel.

On February 27, 1822, an act was passed requiring the supervisors of the roads to remove obstructions from certain navigable streams in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre, such as accumulations of driftwood and trees overhanging the streams. On February 12, 1831, the provisions of this act were extended to Penn's Creek, in Union County. By joint resolution No. 14, approved April 14, 1828, the board of canal commissioners are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to connect the navigation of Penn's Creek with the Pennsylvania Canal. On September 23, 1830, was approved an act to incorporate the Penn's Creek Navigation Company. Christopher Seebold, Sr., Robert Barber, Jr., Abraham D. Hahn, James Duncan, George Weirich, Daniel Fitzsimmons, George Bogar, William Kessler, James Merrill, Henry Gross, Samuel Wilson, Solomon Kleckner, John Seebold, Sr., and John Maclay were named as commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to build a canal or slack-water navigation, or both, for the passage up and down of arks, rafts and boats from the lock out of the Pennsylvania Canal into the said creek to Solo-

mon Kleckner's dam, at New Berlin. The time for commencing this work was extended several times, but no work was ever done.

Boating was carried on extensively along the Juniata at an early time. Store-houses were erected, at which grain and other produce from the interior was stored and from which place it was shipped. One of the earliest store-houses of which anything is known was owned and operated by George McClellan, in 1795, at Lewistown, near the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek and on the site of the stone brewery at the foot of Main Street. This place was, until the railroad was completed, kept up as a place of storage. The following is an advertisement from the *Juniata Gazette* of date December 28, 1819:

"STORAGE AND BOATING.

"The Subscriber respectfully informs the farmers, merchants, millers and stillers that he has rented a part of the new store-house at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek, in the borough of Lewistown, where he will store produce of every description in the best manner and on the most moderate terms. He has provided himself with good Boats, suitable for stage of water, and from his attention he feels confident that he will be able to carry produce in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He may always be found at his house, west end of Water Street.

"PHILIP MARKS."

Samuel Holliday had a store-house at Waynesburg (McVeytown) from which shipments were made down the river, and Robert Gallagher also had one at Mifflintown.

THE ERA OF CANALS.—On the 27th of March, 1824, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State providing for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the State. Three commissioners were to explore a route for a canal from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, by way of the Juniata and Conemaugh Rivers; also a route for a canal by the West Branch of the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning to connect with the waters of the Allegheny. Commissioners were appointed under an act passed 1825, and on February 25, 1826, an act was passed to provide for the commencement of a canal to connect the eastern and western waters. The style and name was to be "The Pennsylvania Canal." This act was repealed and superseded by that of April 11, 1825, which authorized the appointment of five commissioners, who were to examine routes from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster Counties, then by the West Branch of Susquehanna and from the mouth of the Juniata to Pittsburgh.

Ground was broken for the canal at Harrisburg July 4, 1826. A canal-office was opened at Millerstown; James Clarke was chosen superintendent of the Juniata Division, and, July 15, 1827, advertised for proposals for building the line of canal from Lewistown down the north side of the river a distance of sixteen miles, to a point near the town of Mexico; also for the erection of dams, bridges, aqueducts, locks, culverts and other works necessary. This section was to be let on contract August 15th, proposals to be received to August 29th for the section from a point near Mexico along the north side of the Juniata River to the lower end of North's Island, below Millerstown, a distance of fourteen miles.

Proposals were received until September 12th for the section from the lower end of North's Island along the south side of the Juniata River for about fifteen miles, to a point nearly opposite Duncan's Island. The time of letting these contracts was postponed until October 12th, and then were concluded at the office at Millerstown. May 13, 1828, proposals were advertised for the construction of the aqueduct over the Juniata at Duncan's Island and for the construction of thirteen houses of wood, stone or brick for the use of lock tenders.

The *Mifflin Eagle* of February 23, 1828, says,—

"THE JUNIATA CANAL.—The work on this canal progresses rapidly; many sections are now more than half completed. The sections in the Narrows appear to get along slower than the rest. This is occasioned in a great measure by the high water, which has prevented the work from going on. The Juniata has not been frozen over this season, and ever since the middle of December it has been in what is termed by boatmen good 'arking order.' We saw five arks pass down on Tuesday last. This is the first winter, in the recollection of our oldest citizens, that the river has remained clear of ice."

The canal was completed in 1829, and the

first boat went up the canal from Harrisburg August 27, 1829. It was commanded by Cornelius Baskins, of Upper Clarke's Ferry. The freight consisted of seven thousand brick and a quantity of merchandise, the latter consigned to John Hipple, then sheriff of Perry County and residing at New Bloomfield. On September 22, 1829, the water was let into the first level of Juniata Canal at Lewistown. On the afternoon of October 30, 1829, the whole canal from Lewistown to the aqueduct at Duncan's Island, a distance of forty-five miles, was filled with water. The following communication (November 5, 1829) to one of the Lewistown papers gives an account of the arrival of the first boat at Lewistown:

"PACKET BOAT 'JUNIATA.'—On Thursday last this Boat, built by Joseph Cummins, Esq., of Mifflintown, arrived at this town from Mifflin, having on board a large Party of Ladies and Gentlemen from the lower end of the County. The boat was met at the head of the Narrows by a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen from Lewistown, accompanied by the Lewistown Band, who got on board the Packet and landed here about 2 o'clock P. M. About 4 o'clock the company from Mifflin, after having taken Dinner, and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen from Lewistown, embarked on board the Packet, and returned to Mifflin that evening, remained there all night, and the next day returned to Lewistown, with a view of conveying the Members of the Legislature, who had, by a publication in the papers, been invited to pass through the Canal to the mouth of the River; but, in consequence of a letter having been received by Mr. Clarke from Mr. Craft, of Pittsburgh, one of the Western members, stating that the members from the West would be on on Saturday, the Boat was detained until about half after three on that day, when several Members of the West arrived, viz.: Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, Mr. McQuaid, of Westmoreland, Mr. Blair, of Huntingdon, Mr. Galbraith, of Venango, Mr. Petriken, of Centre, and Mr. Cummin, of Mifflin, &c., and a number of Citizens of Lewistown and strangers, got on board the Boat, which was drawn by two white horses, when she set off in fine style, with the 'Star-Spangled Banner' flying at her head, and amidst the roar of cannon, the shouts of the populace and the cheering musick of the Band which was on board."

The canal from Lewistown to Huntingdon was completed in 1830. Regular packet lines for passengers and freight were established, and continued as late as 1850. Kennedy and Porter, of Lewistown, were proprietors of a line, and advertised that their packet, "W. C. Porter," would leave the landing below McKee's tannery, in Lewistown, April 1, 1850, and solicited passengers and freight. Soon after this time all travel by packets was suspended, as the railroad was then in operation along the Juniata, and the canal was used only for the transportation of freight. In 1834 the line was open through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, *via* Columbia Railroad, 82 miles; Eastern Division of canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg (including Juniata Division), 172 miles; Portage Railroad to Johnstown, 36 miles; Western Division of canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, 104 miles.

The cost of this line is here given,—

Eastern Division	$1,736,599.42
Juniata Division	3,521,412.21
Western Division	3,067,877.38
Total	$8,325,889.01

The West Branch Division of the canal was begun in 1828, and leaves the junction of Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers at Duncan's Island, passes along the west bank of Susquehanna, through Perry, Snyder and Union Counties, to Northumberland Bridge, a distance of thirty-nine miles; then across the river and up the east side of the West Branch, through Northumberland, Lycoming and Clinton Counties, to the mouth of Taugassatach Creek. It was completed in 1831. The announcement of the arrival of the first boat was made in the *Miltonian* May 14, 1831,—

"Arrival of canal boat 'Merchants' Choice' at Milton, nine days from Philadelphia, with twenty tons of merchandise for C. Comly and S. Cadwallader, saving thereby $400 on freight, which had usually been $1.50 per cwt."

In this division are thirteen locks,—nine in Perry County and four in Snyder County. Two are in close proximity near Clarke's Ferry. The remainder are located, respectively, as follows: New Buffalo, Girty's Notch, Montgomery's Ferry, Mt. Patrick, below Liverpool, above Liverpool, Dryson Mill, Mahantango, Chapman, Port Treverton and Shamokin Dam.

An improvement act was passed by the Legislature March 22, 1831, which included provisions for constructing the "Cross-Cut

Canal." Upon the receipt of the news at Lewisburg a public meeting was held, speeches made and the town was illuminated in the evening. It was put under contract at Harrisburg about May 1, 1831, and was completed in fifteen months, under the charge of William Cameron, who was an earnest advocate for the canal from its inception. Water was let in on the 26th of October, 1833, and the first boats passed through December 7th in that year. The improvement consisted in the construction of a dam below the site of the Old Bridge at Lewisburg and a canal three-quarters of a mile in length, from the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna eastward to the canal at Montandon. The canal is entirely in Northumberland County, but was constructed for the benefit of Lewisburg and Union County. In the summer following its completion bituminous coal from the western part of the State was shipped by canal to Lewisburg.

An act was passed April 21, 1858, authorizing the Governor to sell and deliver to the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) Railroad Company all the public works remaining unsold in Pennsylvania, viz.: Delaware, Lower Branch, Upper and North Branch, West Branch and Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The said company was bound to keep up the same, and pay annually to the trustees of the sinking fund $7,500. The whole consideration was $500,000.

December 19, 1858, Wm. F. Parker, Governor of Pennsylvania, sold the West Branch Division of the State Canal, beginning at the Taugassatach, in Clinton County; thence to Lockport, and through Clinton, Lycoming and Northumberland Counties to the North Branch Junction, at Northumberland; thence through Northumberland, Snyder, Perry and to the Juniata Junction.

Wm. J. Moorehead, president, and John Lindsay, secretary of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and John A. Gamble, president West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, and Charles A. Mayer, secretary, signed and executed the contract.

The company are yet in possession, and are gradually abandoning the Juniata Division.

ERA OF RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—The building of railroads followed quickly the establishment of that class of internal improvements of which De Witt Clinton has been generally and rightfully regarded as the father. It has already been shown in this chapter how the canal and railroad were first used in conjunction, and it remains only to give outline sketches of the growth of those works of the latter class which have now, in a very large measure, supplanted the former. Of these, the earliest in any part of the territory which forms the province of this history was the Pennsylvania Railroad. Properly speaking, the history of this great public improvement is much older than its incorporation, for it had its inception under other organizations and names—notably under that of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad—and it merged many other enterprises to create its own stupendous strength.

It will be remembered (by the reader who has read the account of the canals hitherto given) that in 1827 the canal commissioners were authorized to make an examination for a railroad to connect sections of the canal, already partially connected, and that in 1828 they were authorized to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Lancaster, to Columbia. This was in reality the beginning of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1832 portions of the Columbia road were finished and cars were run upon them. In 1834 the entire line, partly railroad and partly canal, was opened from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Horse-cars were for several years run over the Columbia road, but in 1836 locomotives were regularly employed, to the exclusion of horse-power.

Several attempts were made towards the construction of a continuous railroad from the Delaware to the Ohio, but they were abortive, and it was not until 1846 that the project assumed tangible shape, through the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The act was passed April 13th, and from that date (says a writer,[1] from whom we condense the subsequent

[1] The editor of the *Lewistown Gazette* in the issue of his paper for December 8, 1880.

history of this railroad) many energetic men, comprising the leading merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia, as well as a large number of citizens along the line, heartily engaged in the work. The board of directors elected on March 30, 1847, was as follows: Thomas P. Cope, Samuel V. Merrick, Robert Toland, David S. Brown, James Magee, Richard D. Wood, Stephen Colwell, Geo. W. Carpenter, Christian E. Spangler, Thomas T. Lea, William C. Patterson, Henry C. Corbit and John A. Wright. S. V. Merrick was elected president.

Under this board energetic measures were adopted to save the interests of the road. An act of the Legislature had been passed some years previously giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way for a railroad through Pennsylvania from Cumberland, Md., to Pittsburgh. As this would have created a rival to the Pennsylvania at the start, and jeopardized its prospective prosperity, a clause was inserted in the act of incorporation of the latter that if three million dollars' stock were subscribed and one million dollars paid in, and fifteen miles of road at each terminus put under contract by the 30th July, 1847, the privilege granted to the Baltimore and Ohio should be annulled. All these conditions were complied with by unusual stir in locating and securing the right of way, the second letting having saved the road by eight days.

The managers determined that instead of borrowing money to construct the road, the stock subscriptions should make it, and, as an inducement to subscribe, six per cent. interest was allowed thereon on the payments. The location was commenced in the early part of 1847 under the chief engineer, J. Edgar Thomson, and the grading of the first eighteen sections west of Harrisburg (including Rockville bridge) was let on the 15th July of that year, and a week thereafter fifteen miles east from Pittsburgh were let. On the 26th November of the same year forty miles additional of the eastern end were let at Lewistown. These lettings were as follows:

LET AT HARRISBURG.

Section 1.—Murray & Duffy.
Section 2, 3.—J. McMahon.
Section 4, 14.—Gambrill & Oliver.
Section 5.—Riley, Kearns & Gaynor.
Section 6,[1] 8.—Barron & Co.
Section 7.—George Blattenberger.
Section 9.—Lea & Schofield.
Section 10.—Church & Co.
Section 11, 12.—Schuyler, McReynolds & Co.
Section 13.—Drums & Anderson.
Section 15.—Gavit & Garver.
Section 16.—Gilson & Co.
Section 17.—Miller, Moore & Elliott.
Section 18.—Jackson McFadden.

LET AT PITTSBURGH.

Sections 1, 4, 9, 10.—Joseph Hunt.
Sections 2, 11, 13.—J. Rebrar and J. & J. A. Irwin.
Section 3.—Collins, Reeside & Co.
Section 5.—Collins, McFarland & Stewart.
Section 6.—Lutz & Wallace.
Sections 7, 8.—Nestar & Co.
Section 12.—Rehrar, Black, Irvin & Co.
Section 14.—Sterritt, Humbird & Co.
Section 15.—C. Cherry.

LET AT LEWISTOWN.

Timber.—The contract for one million feet of hemlock sills was allotted to S. Hopper and J. Hamilton, of Lewistown.

Grading and Masonry.

Section 22.—Nagle & Lee.
Section 23.—Joseph Bailey.
Section 24.—D. Custer & Co.
Section 25.—D. Custer & Co.
Section 26.—Rody Magee.
Section 27.—P. Donnelly.
Section 28.—W. Buffington.
Section 29.—W. Buffington.
Section 30.—James Mead.
Section 31.—Thomas O'Brien.
Section 32.—McConaughy & Fitzpatrick.
Section 33.—Easton, Adams & Co.
Section 34.—J. Nestor.
Section 35.—Waltman & Mills.
Section 36.—J. Lafferty & Co.
Section 37.—Means, O'Harra & Co.
Section 38.—Wm. G. Thompson.
Section 39.—McAllister & Co.
Section 40.—Dolan & Schott.
Section 41.—William Mead.
Section 42.—Lafferty & Irvine.
Section 43.—Lafferty & Irvine.
Section 44.—Michael Quinlan.
Section 45.—Shoemaker & Passmore.
Section 46.—Shoemaker & Passmore.
Section 47.—J. & D. A. Dougherty.
Section 48.—J. & D. A. Dougherty.
Section 49.—A. & P. Martin.

[1] This section comprised the bridge.

Section 50.—Wells, McReynolds & Co.
Section 51.—P. & P. Collins.
Section 52.—Edward Kearns.
Section 53.—John Gaynor.
Section 54.—Casper Dull.
Section 55.—Crisswell & Oliver.
Section 56.—E. & J. McGovern.
Section 57.—D. & H. Salisbury.
Section 58.—William Clark & Son.
Section 59.—Ralph Bogle.
Section 60.—Galbraith, Walters & Co.
Section 84.[1]—John McCord.
Section 85.[1]—John McCord.

From this time on thousands of men were hard at work between Lewistown and Harrisburg, and also at the most difficult points above, comprising Granville, Mayes' and Manayunk bridges with heavy embankments, the formidable rock cuts at Newton Hamilton, and the Spruce Street tunnel. For nearly two years but little, except busy engineers, supervising contractors, picks, axes, shovels and carts, with now and then the boom of a heavy blast, was seen or heard, but the road was steadily creeping westward from Harrisburg, and every few months the note was made that the rails were down to Duncannon, to Newport, to Millerstown; that some bog in Juniata County which had bothered the engineers was at last firm enough for the superstructure, etc.

In May, 1848, another letting was held, at which the following were the successful bidders. The omitted sections were either bridges or some other heavy work, or had been allotted:

Section 62.—Evans, Long & Co.
Section 64.—Geiger & Shultz.
Section 65.—Ralph Bogle.
Section 68.—D. Lutz & Co.
Section 69.—Jackson McFadden.
Section 70.—W. & J. Ross.
Section 71.—J. & H. Drum.
Section 72.—D. Lutz & Co.
Section 73.—D. Lutz & Co.
Section 74.—John Long & Co.
Section 75.—John Long & Co.
Section 76.—Daniel Keefe.
Section 77.—Houston & McMahon.
Section 78.—Houston & McMahon.
Section 79.—Garrett & Garver.
Section 80.—J. Kelly & Co.
Section 81.—J. Kelly & Co.
Section 82.—Michael Quinlan.
Section 85.—D. Lutz & Co.
Section 86.—Miller & Elliott.
Section 87.—Thomas Dolan.
Section 88.—McIlduff & Dougherty.
Section 89.—A. & P. Martin.
Section 90.—Salsbury & Bro.
Section 91.—Saxton & Anderson.
Section 92.—Becker & Gros.
Section 93.—George Scott.
Section 94.—Charles Murray & Co.
Section 95.—Charles Murray & Co.
Section 96.—James McMahon & Co.
Section 97.—White, Wolf & Co.
Section 98.—E. & J. McGovern.
Section 99.—McMurtrie & Fisher.
Section 113.—Carr & Thurlow.
Section 114.—George Liebrick & Co.
Section 115.—John McGran & Co.
Section 116.—McCue & Gillespie.
Section 117.—W. P. Sterrett & Co.
Section 121.—E. Sankey & Co.

The several lettings given above surmounted all or nearly all the heavy and most important work east of the mountain, most of the remainder being light grading, side cuts, small bridges, etc.

The first train that arrived at Lewistown was a lumber train, August 23, 1849. On the 30th a large party of railroad men and others came up to Lewistown from Harrisburg.

On the 1st of September the trains commenced running regularly, but no advertising was done until November 3d, when the following appeared in the *Gazette:*

"Freight trains now run twice a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows, viz.: Leaving Lewistown on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Philadelphia on Mondays and Thursdays, at the following rates of freight, which include commission on storage: [From Lewistown to Philadelphia for 1st class, 25; 2d, 30; 3d, 37½; 4th, 45 cts. per 100 pounds.]

"Way freight per mile is 2½ mills for first and second, and 3 mills for third and fourth.

"This notice was signed by Samuel Milliken, Jr., agent, Lewistown, and Craig & Bellas, agents, Philadelphia."

No mention was made of passenger trains until December 22d of that year, when the following was published:

"ON and after MONDAY, 24th December, *FREIGHT TRAINS* will run three times a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows:—Leaving Lewistown eastward, on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 7 o'clock A. M., and arriving

[1] Sections 84 and 85 comprised a deep cut and embankment at Newton Hamilton.

from Philadelphia on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, at 5.10 P. M.

"☞ All freight going east MUST BE DELIVERED BY THREE O'CLOCK P. M. on the day previous.

"PASSENGER TRAINS east will leave at 15 minutes to 10 A. M., daily.

"SAM. MILLIKEN, Jr., Ag't.

"Lewistown, Dec. 22, 1849—tf."

To this was subsequently added, "Fare to Harrisburg $2.10; to Philadelphia, $5.50." The fare was afterwards reduced to three cents per mile.

During 1850 the railroad steadily progressed westward, having been completed to McVeytown in the winter, where, by the by, an incident which occurred on the 9th of February shows how little was then thought of a locomotive. An omnibus, with several passengers in it, was driven right on the track, and when the train came along it could not be stopped in time and the 'bus and some of the inmates rather got the worst of it, though not badly.

On the 5th of April the *Gazette* contained the following advertisement:

"On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1850, *PASSENGER TRAINS* leave daily for the East at 3 o'clock 47 m. and 10 o'clock 16 m., A. M., and Wednesday at 12 o'clock 20 m. and 5 o'clock 45 m., P. M.

"*FREIGHT TRAINS* daily (except Sunday).

"*** Freight in all cases payable on delivery of goods at the warehouse.

"SAM. MILLIKEN, Jr., Ag't.

"Lewistown, April 5, 1850—tf."

On the fourteenth of June the *Gazette* local notices had the annexed in relation to the railroad,—

"☞The passenger trains ran through to Huntingden on Friday evening last, where, for some time, they will connect with the packet boat and stage lines—making the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by railroad and boats in 53 hours, and by railroad and stages in *forty* hours."

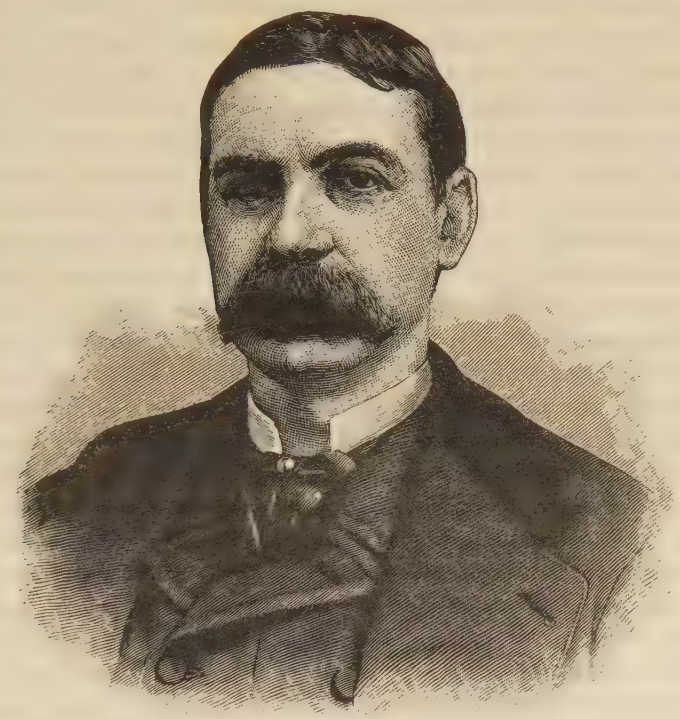
The principal event connected with the regular opening of the road took place on the 18th of October, 1850. On that day a large party arrived in Lewistown from Philadelphia, and remained over-night at the various hotels, "where they were sumptuously entertained." The party comprised the president and directors of the railroad company, the municipal authorities and members of the Legislature from the city and county of Philadelphia, Morton McMichael, Esq., of the *North American;* A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of the *Messenger and Gleaner;* George Lippard, of the *Quaker City;* Major Freas, of the *Germantown Telegraph;* Henry S. Evans, Esq., of the *West Chester Record;* C. McCurdy, Esq., of the *Harrisburg Intelligencer*, and others of the corps editorial. Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. William M. Meredith, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Brigadier-General Riley, Major-General Patterson, Adjutant-General Irwin, A. L. Russell, Esq., Secretary of State, Judge Kelley, S. W. Roberts, Esq., chief engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, ex-Governor Porter, William D. Lewis, collector, J. P. White, postmaster, P. C. Ellmaker, naval officer, etc., and Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band. On the following day, which was Friday, the party went westward to the foot of the Alleghenies, and, returning to Lewistown in the afternoon, partook of a substantial dinner at the depot. The *Gazette*, in its issue of October 25, 1850, says,—

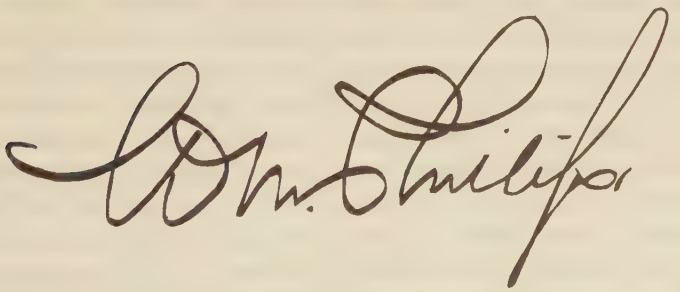
"Grace having been pronounced by Rev. Dr. Suddards, the clatter of knives and forks, interspersed with the sharp cracks of the sparkling champagne, showed that a general onslaught was being made on the friendly fare before us, and great was the slaughter thereof. These preliminaries having been concluded, Colonel W. C. Patterson, afterwards president of the company, arose and opened the proceedings by an admirable speech in relation to the great work entrusted to their construction and management by the stockholders. He concluded by proposing as a sentiment,—'*Pennsylvania, rich in everything but a knowledge of her own strength.*' Mr. Buchanan, yielding to repeated calls, responded to this sentiment in a most effective and eloquent speech, which was listened to with the deepest interest. He was followed by Messrs. Meredith, Roberts, J. R. Ingersoll, Generals Riley and Patterson, Morton McMichael, Esq., and Judge Kelly, after which the party again took their seats in the cars and returned to Harrisburg and thence to Philadelphia."

The celebration took place in the Junction building, now occupied as a ticket-office, waiting-rooms, telegraph-office, and by the superintendent of Lewistown Division. It had been erected as a freight depot, and was then all in one room. The supper was provided by the railroad company, and was a sumptuous affair, with champagne and other choice liquors as plenty as water, if not a little more so; but, notwithstanding the dense crowd, everything passed

off pleasantly, although it was with difficulty order enough could be preserved to hear the distinguished speakers. Everybody seemed to be happy, and felt as if a great work had been accomplished.

From that time the road was rapidly pushed east from Pittsburgh and west from Johnstown, and on the 10th of December, 1852, the cars ran to Pittsburgh *via* the Portage, with its ten inclined planes. On the 15th of February, 1854, the Mountain Division, the Horse-Shoe Bend and Gallitzin tunnel, (about three-fourths of a mile in length) were completed. The Pennsylvania Railroad, thus finished, formed a connecting link between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and was afterwards arranged into divisions, each of which has a superintendent. This railroad is now recognized as one of the best managed corporations in the world.





William M. Phillips, superintendent of the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a descendant of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, William Phillips, whose ancestors were large land-owners in England and Wales, emigrated to America early in life, and soon after married a Quakeress by the name of Clifford, whose ancestors came to America at the time of the Penns. She was blind during forty-five years of her life; yet, notwithstanding this misfortune, she was lively in spirit and greatly enjoyed society life. Several children were born to her after she became blind. John S. Phillips, the eldest son, in association with Levering, invented the process of refining white

sugar. He built the Annex to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and bequeathed the most valuable set of engravings in this country to that Institution.

Clifford S. Phillips, son of William Phillips and father of the subject of this biography, was married to Eliza C. Morgan. Her ancestors came to America during the seventeenth century. The first representative of the Morgan family in this country was an English colonel of regulars. General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame at the battle of Cowpens, was a member of the branch from which the present family of Morgans is directly descended. Thomas A. Morgan, the father of Mrs. Phillips, owned a large sugar plantation along the Mississippi River, fifteen miles south of New Orleans. Clifford S. Phillips was accidentally shot while gunning and died December 3, 1868. His widow survives him. Their son, William M. Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1847; acquired a preliminary education in private schools; at the age of fourteen entered the Polytechnic College of his native city and received his diploma as mechanical engineer in 1866. Then he became an apprentice in car-works at Harrisburg, and completed his term of apprenticeship in the iron works of I. P. Morris & Co., at Port Richmond and was draughtsman for the company.

In 1869 he became superintendent of a sugar plantation at Washington, La., and continued in that business until 1871, when he accepted the position of rodman with the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, located in the last-named city. He was soon promoted to the place of assistant engineer, being indirectly employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Being called to Pennsylvania, he was sent to locate the Williamsburg Branch Railroad, and next was ordered to assume the direction of the superstructure and bridge-building of the Bennett's Branch Railroad, and served as superintendent until July, 1875, when he was appointed assistant supervisor of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In January, 1876, he was transferred to Philadelphia to make changes in the United States Navy Yard, with a view of preparing for the reception of goods for the Centennial sent by the French government. In May, of the same year, was ordered to Uniontown to direct the building of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and was next assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1877 was transferred as assistant engineer Middle Division. In 1880, Mr. Phillips was appointed assistant engineer of the Philadelphia Division, and on July 1, 1881, was elevated to the position which he now holds. The college from which he graduated conferred upon him the title of Civil Engineer. Mr. Phillips originated and carried into execution the plan of the first general encampment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania at Lewistown, in 1882; and as a special compliment he was appointed to the position of aid-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of General Hartranft. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Phillips was married, June 5, 1873, to Miss Rebecca C., daughter of Joseph S. Lewis, a merchant of Philadelphia, whose ancestors came from England with the early Quaker settlers to Pennsylvania. On the maternal side of Mrs. Phillips she is descended, generations back, from the Thompsons, a family of considerable estate and influence, who were also among the first Quaker settlers of the Keystone State. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis, the founder of the white-lead works owned at present by John T. Lewis & Bros., of Philadelphia. Joseph Lewis, her father, was the original partner of William Shaw (now a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company) in the transportation business in the first days of railroads in America. His wife died in 1877, and he yet survives her. The children of Mr. William M. and Rebecca C. Phillips are Clifford S., born March 11, 1874; Martha L., born February 14, 1876; and Joseph L., born March 31, 1879. Mr. Phillips and family are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RAILROAD.—This road was incorporated as the Middle Creek Railroad March 23, 1865, with the "right to

construct a road from a point on the Mifflin & Centre Railroad, at or near Freedom Forge, or on the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, to run eastward at or along the Beaver Furnace, and at or through Selinsgrove, terminating at some point on the east bank of the Susquehanna River at or between Port Treverton and Northumberland, and connect with any railroad at or between these points. The road was to be begun within three years and completed within ten years. By act of Assembly February 17, 1870, the name was changed to Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and authority granted to connect not only above Selinsgrove, but also to terminate at Port Treverton. The road was built through Mifflin and Snyder Counties and around the Susquehanna River at the Isle of Que, and connected with the track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at what is now called Selinsgrove Junction. It was in operation in 1868, and is now connected at the eastern termination with the Philadelphia and Erie, and at the western at Lewistown with the Pennsylvania road, of which latter it is now a branch.

Selinsgrove and North Branch Railroad.—An effort was made in 1838 to bring about the construction of a railroad from Mifflintown to Sunbury, and on the 15th of December in that year a meeting was held at the house of John F. Saeger (Juniata Hotel), in Mifflintown, to consider the expediency of memorializing Legislature to incorporate a company for the construction of a road-bed from the Juniata River, at or near Mifflintown, to Sunbury, in Northumberland County. The Hon. Daniel Christy was chairman, and Andrew Parker was secretary. Resolutions were drawn and a committee appointed to procure signers. No further information is obtained concerning this movement except that it did reach a passage by Legislature.

On the 3d of May, 1871, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the incorporation of the Selinsgrove and North Branch Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad from Selinsgrove to Sunbury or Northumberland, and to Port Treverton or other points of connection which would be advantageous. The commissioners authorized to open books for subscriptions met on June 21, 1871, and attended to their duties. On the 8th of August, 1871, an election of officers took place and Colonel A. C. Simpson was elected president of the board of directors. At this meeting the board ordered a corps of engineers to survey a route from Selinsgrove to Northumberland, intersecting with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road, and from Selinsgrove to Port Treverton, through Liverpool, in Perry County, and thence down the Susquehanna River and across the Juniata River and intersecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1872 a committee was authorized to negotiate a loan of one million dollars to enable the company to construct and equip the road.

The project of building the road by the route mentioned above was abandoned in 1873, and in October of that year a survey was ordered made from Selinsgrove, through Freeburg, Fremont, Richfield, Avondale, Cocolamus, McAlisterville and Oakland Mills, to Mifflintown, a distance of thirty-five miles.

A public meeting was held at Mifflintown December 3, 1873, at which William A. Meeker, the president of the road, made a long address, touching upon all the reasons why the road should be built, and also stating that he had assurance from the Reading Railroad Company that if a line was graded and ballasted, they would lay track and equip the road. This address gave the people hope that a road might be obtained. Another meeting was held December 17th, and Mr. Meeker again addressed them, and asked of them thirty thousand dollars. This amount was raised in a few days, Mifflin County subscribing ten thousand dollars, of which Patterson raised three thousand dollars, Fermanagh township seven thousand dollars, and the eastern part of the county the balance. The survey was at once begun, and on March 12, 1874, the company awarded the contract for grading the entire line and building the masonry to Colonel J. W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove, for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

In the last week of June the terminus was located at Mifflintown. The grading was let to J. W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove, who sub-let it in

sections, and by the fall of 1874 the grading and most of the masonry was completed, at a cost of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. Money gave out, however, and there seeming to be no movement on the part of the Reading Company to take any action towards pushing the work to completion, the people became disheartened and it was abandoned.

On the 5th of December, 1884, the property was seized by the sheriff of Snyder County and sold to Colonel James W. Gaugler, of Selinsgrove. A reorganization was effected January 20, 1885, under the name of the Middle Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and with the Hon. A. H. Dill, president, and the Hon. S. P. Wolverton, William H. Dill, J. W. Gaugler, E. B. McCrum, Miles Wetzel and Erwin M. Beale, directors.

The road has its eastern terminus at the west bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Sunbury, where connection is made with the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, thus giving direct and close connection with the anthracite coal-fields and with the cities of Philadelphia and New York. It is proposed by the company to continue the line southeast through Tuscarora Valley, in Juniata County, and Path Valley, in Franklin County, forty-five miles, to a connection with the Harrisburg and Western Railroad.

The Susquehanna Railroad Company (now Northern Central) was incorporated April 14, 1851. [illegible]th authority to construct a railroad connect[illegible] with the York and Cumberland or the Pennsylvania Railroad, on either side of the Susquehanna River or on the Juniata, with the right to run to Sunbury. A supplement was granted, permitting the road to be continued to Williamsport. A railroad convention was held at Baltimore March 13, 1852, which was attended largely by delegates from Union County, then embracing Snyder. Public sympathy was aroused, and the commissioners of Union County subscribed two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Susquehanna Railroad, provided the road was built on the west side of the river. Much opposition was made to this action of the commissioners. The road was surveyed, graded and built to Sunbury, and survey made and grading partially done from opposite Sunbury to Lewisburgh, on the west side of the river. The Susquehanna Company and the Sunbury and Erie Company became involved in a lawsuit, and, as a result, the road on the west side was abandoned. A proposition was made to Union County by the Sunbury and Erie Company to subscribe two hundred thousand dollars, with the understanding that the road should be continued through Union County. This the county refused to do, and the agitation concerning it was one of the causes that operated to bring about the division of Union County in 1855.

The Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad.—Nearly forty years of talk on the subject of a railroad through the Buffalo Valley and on westward were passed before anything substantial was accomplished.

In the mean time railroads had been built across the entire continent and in almost all conceivable directions, until it really seemed that the denizens of Buffalo Valley would never awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep.

As early as June 1, 1836, an act was passed incorporating the Lewisburgh, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg Railroad Company, and in the same year a survey of a route through the Penn's Valley Narrows and of another along Penn's Creek to the same point in Penn's Valley, was made by Mr. Charles De Haas, but nothing more was done in the matter.

In 1853 the Lewisburgh, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company was incorporated, and a partial survey made by Thomas A. Emmett. In 1856 a very careful and elaborate survey was made by Major Shunk, which was published in pamphlet form, but no other work done. At length, in 1869, after many supplementary acts had been passed extending the time for commencing and completing the work and changing the terminus from Spruce Creek to Tyrone, or leaving it optional with the company which one to select, the road was opened to Lewisburgh on Friday, July 23, 1869. It was extended to Mifflinburg in 1871, and, after resting there a few years, in 1875 it was extended to Laurelton and completed as far as

Spring Mills, in Centre County, in July, 1877, and during the present year (1885) it has been finished to Lemont, where it connects with a railroad to Bellefonte, and thence, by the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad, with Tyrone. In 1880 the corporate name of the company was changed to Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. A section of the road from Tyrone to Pennsylvania Furnace, a distance of about seventeen miles, has also been in operation since the fall of 1880.

The continuation of this railroad has entirely changed the course of travel and business. Formerly the turnpike road through the Penn's Valley Narrows was thronged with teams conveying the products of the rich limestone valleys of Centre County to Lewisburgh. The wagons were strong and heavy, with a large bed usually painted blue, with a canvas covering stretched over bows and drawn by four or six horses, which, in size and sleekness, rivaled the far-famed Conestoga teams.

The Mifflin and Centre County Railroad Company was incorporated April 2, 1860, with an authorized capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and having authority to construct a road from a point at or near Lewistown, Mifflin County, by the nearest practicable route, to a point at or near Milesburg, Centre County, with right to use any five miles of the road when completed, and to equip the road with engines and rolling-stock. On March 7, 1861, the Pennsylvania Railroad was authorized to assist railroads auxiliary to their own to the amount of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and aid was furnished for the construction of the road. It was begun in 1864, at Lewistown, and constructed to Milroy, where it terminates, and after a few years it passed to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and became one of its branches.

The Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad, extending from Shamokin to West Milton, a distance of thirty-two miles, is operated under a lease for a long term to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It extends along the west side of the West Branch, along Blue Hill, through Monroe township, in Snyder County, and through East Buffalo township and the borough of Lewisburgh and Kelly township, in Union County at West Milton. At this point it connects with the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which passes through White Deer and Gregg townships, and on to Williamsport. The first train from Williamsport, *via* Lewisburgh, Sunbury and Shamokin to Philadelphia, passed over the road in July, 1883.

Projected Railroads.—Several efforts have been made to construct a railroad through Sherman's Valley, but without success. The account of the incorporation of these companies is here given. On the 5th of May, 1854, an act of Legislature was passed incorporating the Duncannon, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad, authorizing a capital stock of eight hundred thousand dollars, and with power to construct a railroad from a point at or near Duncannon, in Perry County, to a point on Broad Top Mountain, in Bedford County, passing through Sherman's Valley by way of Shermansdale, Landisburg and Bixler's Mills, in Perry County, and Waterford, in Juniata County. In 1855 the name of the company was changed to the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company, with power to change the eastern terminus to the mouth of Fishing Creek and to pass in their route Burnt Cabins, in Fulton County. The road was not begun within the time specified, and on the 18th of February, 1868, the time for building was extended five years from March 31, 1869.

On the 17th of April, 1866, the [illegible]nnon, Bloomfield and Broad Top Railroad Company was incorporated, with an authorized capital of one million dollars and with power to construct a railroad from a point at the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Duncannon, in Perry County, to a point at Broad Top Mountain, in Bedford County, passing by the way of Bloomfield, Perry County; also right to connect with any road at the eastern or western terminus. By a supplement, February 27, 1868, the capital stock was changed to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Loysville was to be made a point on the route. Benjamin F. Junkin, John R. Shuler, William A. Sponsler, Griffith

Jones, John Wistar and Henry D. Egolf were appointed commissioners to solicit subscriptions towards the Bloomfield route. Twenty-four thousand dollars was subscribed in two days at Bloomfield and Duncannon, and two thousand dollars at Loysville.

On April 3, 1872, the Duncannon, Bloomfield and Loysville Railroad Company was incorporated, with power to construct a railroad from Duncannon, by way of Bloomfield, to Loysville, in Tyrone township, Perry County.

Surveys were made for these roads, but delays and discouragements resulted in final abandonment of all of them. The name of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad was changed to the Pacific Railway, and again to the South Penn. On account of the changes the line through Perry County was abandoned, and the South Penn road, if completed, will have had its origin in the attempt to obtain a road through Sherman's Valley.

HISTORY OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Civil History—Erection of Mifflin County—Location of Seat of Justice—Public Buildings—Provision for the Poor—Rosters of Officials 1789 to 1885—Population.

THE territory embraced in Mifflin County at the time of its erection was in that part of Cumberland County which was contained in the great tract or "Purchase," the title to which was secured from the Indians at Albany July 6, 1754. Settlements were made so rapidly during that season that petitions were sent in to the court of Cumberland County from settlers in Sherman's Valley, along Buffalo Creek and in Tuscarora and Path Valleys setting forth "their great distance from the county-seat and asking for the erection of new townships, that they might better transact the necessary business to facilitate the improvement and good government of the new settlements." These petitions were presented to the court at its August term in that year, and, in accordance with their prayer, four "new townships tother side the N. Mountain" were erected. One of these was "Lac," whose territory was thus stated: "And we do further errect the settlement called the Tuskerora Valey into a sepparate Township and nominate the same the Township of LAC, and we appoint John Johnston to act therein as Constable for the remaining part of the current year." It embraced all of the county of Juniata lying west of the Juniata River. Its territory was reduced by the erection of Milford, November 7, 1768.

The trouble with the Indians, arising from the defeat of Braddock, occurred soon after these first settlements, and great hardships and many massacres followed. Almost all of the settlers returned to Carlisle or sought other strongholds, and remained some years before again seeking the frontier. A few ventured back in 1762, and in that year the territory lying north and east of the Juniata River was erected into the township of Fermanagh, which embraced all of the New Purchase not before organized. A glance at the history of that township, in Juniata County, will give the reader a knowledge of that mother of townships, which then contained a large part of the territory which is now Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre and Snyder Counties.

The years 1763, 1764 and 1765 were years of great trials, and but few settlers came to the lands except those who had made locations before the outbreak of hostilities.

In the years 1766–77 the rush of emigration was very great. Locations were selected, applications made, warrants secured, possession taken and improvements begun. From this time peaceable possession was obtained. This influx of settlers brought a demand for the division of the large townships, that the voting-places might not be at such great distances. At the July term of Cumberland County Court, Fermanagh township was divided, and from its territory was taken Greenwood, Penn's and Derry townships, the latter comprising nearly all of the present territory of Mifflin County. Its boundaries were given as follows: "Beginning at the Middle of the Long Narrows; thence up the north side of Juniata as far as Jack's Narrows, thence to include the valey of Kishacockulus and Jack's Creek." It will be noticed that a portion of the county lying south of the Juni-

ata River and north of the Black Log Mountain is not embraced in the boundaries here given. No action of court has been found that annexed it to Derry, but that it was soon after a part of its territory is apparent from many records. The township of Derry was divided in 1771 by the erection of Armagh, with Jack's Mountain as the dividing line. Wayne also was taken off from the upper part in 1782.

Bald Eagle township was erected as a township of Northumberland County in 1772, and Potter was taken from it in 1774.

It was from the territory embraced in the townships of Lack, Milford, Fermanagh, Derry, Armagh, Wayne, Bald Eagle and Potter that the county of Mifflin was composed upon its erection in 1789.

Prior to this time Cumberland County had been reduced by the formation from its territory of Bedford County, March 9, 1771, part of Northumberland March 27, 1772, and all of Franklin September 8, 1784.

Petitions were prepared, circulated, signed and sent to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1788–89, asking for the erection of a new county, with boundaries embracing nearly all of the territory now within the bounds of Juniata and Mifflin. A bill was framed, came up for consideration, and was passed by the House on the 21st of March, 1789, but, owing to complications and opposition, presently to be explained, it did not pass the Senate. The complicated causes of antagonism to the bill are, perhaps, best described in a document drawn up eleven years later,—a petition for the removal of the county-seat from Lewistown to Mifflintown, presented to the Assembly of 1801–2. This petition was not granted, and is only presented here for the reason that it so well rehearses the matter of the county erection. It reads as follows:

"Reasons offered by the Petitioners for the removal of the Seat of Justice from the borough of Lewistown to the town of Mifflin, which are, with all deference, submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, now sitting at Lancaster, and are as follows, viz.:

"*First*, That on the 21st day of March, 1789, a bill for the erection of Mifflin County passed the Legislature and was published for consideration: the described boundary being nearly as the lines of said county are at present.

"*Second*, That previous to the publication of said bill, the inhabitants within the described boundary for the new county, by their Delegates chosen for that purpose, met at the house of Robert Chambers, in the township of Derry, and agreed to nominate three disinterested men, whose judgment, with respect to the Seat of Justice, being above or below the Long Narrows, should be final and conclusive, and some considerable time after the Delegates as aforesaid met at the house of David Sharron, in Fermanagh township, and agreed that Col. James Dunlap, of Cumberland County, Col. James Johnston and Matthew Wilson, Esquire, of Franklin County, should be the three persons recommended to the Legislature as disinterested and suitable characters to explore said prescribed boundary and make report to the succeeding Legislature of the most convenient and central place for a Seat of Justice within said boundary; that then and there said delegates, viz., William Brown, John Culbertson, James McFarlane, John Bratton, John Oliver, William Smith, Arthur Buchanan and James Burns, of Armagh, Derry and Wayne townships, and John Stewart, Thomas Turbett, John Lyon, Robert Little, John Harris, Samuel Cowan, Samuel Sharron and James Murray, of Lack, Milford, Fermanagh and Greenwood townships, by written address and petition, stated to the Legislature the mutual agreement so entered into, with a particular request that the bounds of said county, agreeably to the Bill published, should remain unaltered; and that the aforesaid James Dunlap, James Johnston and Matthew Wilson were amicably chosen for the purpose aforesaid, requesting their judgment should be final and conclusive.

"*Third*, That the Legislature accorded with the choice of the aforesaid three persons, and nominated them in their Bill for consideration, who actually went into and carefully explored the same, and upon mature deliberation made report of the plantation whereon Mifflintown is situated as being the most convenient and central for a Seat of Justice within the described boundary.

"*Fourth*, That the inhabitants of Lack, Milford, Fermanagh and Greenwood townships, who are your petitioners for the removal, resting upon the plighted faith of the Delegates from Armagh, Derry and Wayne townships, and not suspecting any intrigue, device or advantage would be attempted to frustrate whatever the Judgment of the Commissioners aforesaid might be, did not prepare to meet any attack of the kind; but by the privity and connivance of one (or perhaps all) of the Delegates from Armagh, Derry and Wayne aforesaid, Spurious petitions were brought forward to the Legislature signed with the names of the greater number of the inhabitants of Potter and Bald Eagle townships, in Northumberland County, praying to be taken into the new county then about to be erected; said townships lying on the north side of our de-

scribed boundary, and including a tract of country upwards of 50 miles in extent more than was contemplated by the Bill published for consideration, and which has been struck off nearly two years since as Centre County.

"*Fifth*, That by the petitions aforesaid, and another unfairly obtained, from a small part of Greenwood township, in Cumberland County, praying to be continued in said county, your petitioners being unprepared to combat such artful conduct and the Legislature being ultimately deceived into a belief that the petitions aforesaid were genuine, did declare the townships of Potter and Bald Eagle a part of Mifflin County and left out a great part of Greenwood township, in Cumberland County, which was included in the Bill (thereby destroying its originality and substituting a very different one instead thereof, thereby derogating from their plain constituted authorities, by which your Petitioners humbly suggest they or any succeeding Legislature are or ought not to be bound), and did enact that William Brown, John Oliver and Andrew Gregg, within the townships of Armagh, Wayne and Potter, together with John Stewart, David Beale and David Bole, in the townships of Lack and Greenwood, should be Trustees for said county.

"*Sixth*, That John Stewart and David Beale, being all the Trustees who lived below the Narrows (David Bole being left out of the county by the line described in the Act), uniformly refused to act as Trustees, considering the Laws as unconstitutional, together with the undue advantage obtained thereby, until, by other device of those who lived in the vicinity of Lewistown, got a fourth trustee added to their side of the County, viz., James Armstrong. On the 23d of June, 1791, the four Trustees who lived above the Narrows, viz., William Brown, John Oliver, Andrew Gregg and James Armstrong, published in the *Carlisle Gazette*,— 'The Trustees hereby give notice that, agreeable to said Act, they have received by bargain a quantity of land at the confluence of the river Juniata and the Kishaqcoquillas Creek and confirmed thereon a town for the Seat of Justice called Lewistown.'

"*Seventh*, That your petitioners, as early as November 14, 1789 (see Journals, page 327, that year), also February 9, 1790 (see Journals, page 118, of that year), have uniformly held out to public consideration that whenever the period would arrive that a division off the north part of Mifflin County would take place, the people who lived below the Narrows would assert their just rights, thereby undeceiving every person who might have an inclination to purchase in the borough of Lewistown, in order that they might judge for themselves with regard to the seat of justice remaining in that place, and those who purchased cannot plead ignorance of an existing dispute, but are on the same footing with a person purchasing his chance of a disputed title.

"*Eighth*, That numbers of your petitioners who live below the Long Narrows (and have the same to pass through to get to Lewistown) live at the distance of 37 miles from thence; and those who live above the Narrows (except a few persons in the west end of Wayne township, who are petitioning to be annexed to Huntingdon County) do not exceed eighteen miles from their Seat of Justice.

"*Ninth*, That your Petitioners believe, as to numbers of those above and below the Narrows, very little difference exists, but claim the majority, and contend the town of Mifflin to be much more central and convenient than Lewistown, taking into view the local situation of Mifflin County as it at present stands; also a further and very material accommodation of Greenwood township, in Cumberland, Mahantango and Beaver Dam townships, in Northumberland, and Dublin, in Huntingdon Counties, the three latter of whom have petitioned to be annexed to Mifflin County on proviso that the Seat of Justice be removed to the town of Mifflin.

"ANDREW NELSON,
"*Agent for the petitioners who pray for a removal.*"

The act of erection of Mifflin County was finally passed on the 19th of September, 1789. It recites in the preamble that,—

"*Whereas*, It hath been represented to the General Assembly of this State by the inhabitants of those parts of Cumberland and Northumberland which are included within the lines hereinafter mentioned, that they labour under great hardships by reason of their great distance from the present seat of justice and the public offices for the said counties, for the remedy thereof,"

Section 1st provides,—

"That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits hereinafter described and following, shall be and are hereby erected into a separate county by the name of 'Mifflin County,' namely: Beginning at Susquehanna River where the Turkey hill extends to the said river; then along the said hill to Juniata, where it cuts Tuscarora mountain; thence along the summit of the said mountain to the line of Franklin county; thence along the said line to Huntingdon county line;[1] thence along the said line to Juniata River; thence up the said river to Jack's Narrows; thence along the line of Huntingdon county to the summit of Tussey's mountain; thence along the lines of Huntingdon and Northumberland counties, so as to include the whole of Upper Bald Eagle town-

[1] This line between Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties not being clearly defined, the boundary was afterwards surveyed, marked and established by three commissioners, appointed by the Governor, under authority of an act passed September 13, 1791.

ship, in the county of Northumberland, to the mouth of Buck Creek, where it empties into Bald Eagle Creek; thence to Logan's gap, in Nittany mountain; then to the head of Penn's creek; thence down the Said creek to Sinking creek, leaving George McCormick's in Northumberland county; thence to the top of Jack's mountain, at the line between Northumberland county and Cumberland; thence along the said line to Montour's Spring, at the heads of Mahantango Creek, thence down the said creek to Susquehanna river; and thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

It will be noticed that the boundaries of the county under the act embrace Upper Bald Eagle and Potter townships, and are not as originally intended.

The line between Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties soon came into dispute, and on the 1st of April, 1791, an act was passed defining the line from the Concord Gap north to the Juniata River and appointing commissioners to run it. The people residing in Mifflin County opposed this effort to include the territory from McVeytown upward in Huntingdon County, and much angry feeling was engendered, which only subsided when another act was passed, March 29, 1792. This act designated the line between the two counties as "a straight line beginning in the middle of the water gap in the Tuscarora Mountains and from thence to the River Juniata in such direction as to include Joseph Galloway's farm within Huntingdon County, at the mouth of Galloway's Run, shall be the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties."

The line so remained until it was again changed by an act passed April 5, 1834. It was then defined as "beginning on the Juniata River so as to divide equally between the said counties that part of the road which passes around Blue Rock Hill; thence due east until it strikes the Huntingdon and Mifflin County line; thence along said line to the Juniata River; thence up said River to place of beginning."[1]

On February 13, 1800, the county was reduced by the erection of Centre County.

Changes in the line were made about 1812, annexing to Mifflin a part of Beaver Dam township, which, upon the erection of Union, in 1813 became a part of that county, but in 1819 was reannexed to Mifflin, and is now a part of Decatur township, in that county.

After many years of tribulation Juniata County was erected by act of Legislature March 2, 1831, and was taken from Mifflin.

Thus the originally extensive boundaries of Mifflin have been much reduced. It is now bounded as follows: On the northwest by Centre County, on the north and east by Union and Snyder, on the southeast by Juniata and on the south and west by Huntingdon. Its length is about thirty and its width about fifteen miles; its area about three hundred and sixty square miles, or two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres. The population of the county in 1790 (the next year after its erection) was 7562; in 1800, 13,809; in 1810, 12,132 (the decrease is caused by the erection of Centre County); 1820, 16,618; 1830, 21,690; 1840, (after Juniata was erected) 13,092.

Location of the County-Seat.—It is shown in the petition heretofore given that the delegates selected from all parts of the county, after two meetings, agreed that James Dunlap, James Johnston and Matthew Wilson should be appointed to locate the county-seat, and that their judgment should be final and conclusive. In accordance with this action on the part of the delegates, the names of the men so designated were incorporated in the bill which passed the House March 21, 1788, and was published for consideration. They, in good faith and in accordance with their judgment, selected John Harris' plantation (Mifflintown). This was not satisfactory to the people of the upper end of the county, and measures were taken to annex territory north to the proposed county, which result was brought about and other commissioners appointed by the act of erection, September 17, 1789, Section 9 of which provides,—

"That John Oliver, William Brown, David Beale, John Stewart, David Bole[2] and Andrew Gregg of said county, be, and they are hereby appointed trustees

[1] A dispute is liable to grow out of the location of the present line between Huntingdon and Mifflin, which can only be settled by the courts, and Huntingdon County will claim an amount for taxes which have been for forty years paid in Mifflin County.

[2] Elsewhere spelled Bowel, in public documents.

for the county aforesaid, with full authority for them, or a majority of them, to purchase, or take and receive by grant, bargain or otherwise, any quantity or quantities of land, not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres, on the north side of Juniata river, and within one mile from the mouth of Kishicoquilis Creek, for the use, trust and benefit of said county, and to lay out the same into regular town lots and to dispose of so many of them as they or any four of them, may think best for the advantage of said county; and they, or any four of them, are hereby authorized to sell and convey so many of them as they may think proper, and with the monies so arising from the sale of said lots, and with other monies to be duly assessed, levied and collected within the said county of Mifflin, for that purpose, which it is hereby declared it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners thereof to do, or cause to be done, to build and erect a court-house and prison, suitable and convenient for the public, on the public, and such other square as shall be reserved for that purpose; and the said trustees shall, from time to time, render true and faithful accounts of the expenditures of the same, not only to the commissioners, but to the Grand Jury, for inspection, adjustment and settlement of the accounts of said county."

David Bole, one of the trustees, resided in Greenwood township (now Perry County), and by the boundaries of the proposed county as defined in the last bill the territory in which he lived was cut off. It is evident from an act passed April 5, 1790, that he was not in accord with the other trustees, the reasons for which can be found in the petition heretofore given. The act recites that,—

"*Whereas* David Bowel (Bole), one of the said Trustees, does not reside within the limits of the said county of Mifflin, and as the act erecting Mifflin County requires its trustees to concur in every transaction done under and in virtue of their appointment, etc., Be it therefore enacted:

"That Dr. James Armstrong is hereby appointed a trustee in and for the county of Mifflin, and is hereby invested with like powers and authorities in every matter and thing whatsoever that of right belongs to any trustee appointed for the county of Mifflin."

It will be seen in Section 9 that the trustees were instructed where to lay out the county-seat, and in accordance with those instructions, they appointed Samuel Edmiston and James Potter surveyors to locate and lay it out upon the site selected.

They were also authorized to purchase one hundred and fifty acres of land, to lay out town-lots and sell all lands except those needed for county buildings and county purposes. This they did not do, nor did they possess title to the lots on which the county buildings were erected until January 14, 1802.

The reasons why the trustees did not purchase the land on which Lewistown is situated are as follows: At the July term of the Cumberland County Court, 1787, one Mary Norris recovered judgment of one thousand pounds against Arthur Buchanan, who owned three hundred acres of land on the north side of the Juniata River and at the junction with the Kishacoquillas Creek. Thomas Buchanan, the high sheriff of Cumberland County, was ordered to levy upon the property of Arthur Buchanan, in Derry township, and on the 26th of October, 1787, seized it and exposed it for sale at the house of Robert Smith, of Carlisle, on the 30th of December, 1788. It was not then sold, and remained in the hands of the sheriff until 1790. In the mean time Mifflin County was erected, and the trustees desired this location and selected the site while the property was still in the hands of the sheriff, and in September, 1790, the jail was in process of building two months before the Buchanan lands were sold at public sale to Samuel Edmiston (as bills for work and material in the commissioners' records show). The property of Arthur Buchanan was again ordered to be sold, and was exposed November 27, 1790, and sold to Samuel Edmiston, who received a deed from the sheriff dated January 22, 1791. On the 29th of June in that year he sold to Samuel Montgomery and James Potter each a third interest in the tract, and in the deed of Potter he says of the tract,—"And on which the Trustees of Mifflin County have covenanted with the said Samuel Edmiston to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Mifflin."

The town of Lewistown was laid out, lots sold and public buildings erected, and on January 14, 1802, Samuel Edmiston conveyed to John Oliver, William Brown, David Beale, John Stewart, Andrew Gregg and Dr. James Armstrong, trustees of Mifflin County, lots Nos. 15 and 16, containing one-quarter acre of land, for a meeting-house and burying-ground;

lot No. 86 for a jail; lot No. 120 "for use of a publick school-house;" also ground on the Juniata from the first alley to the junction of the river with Kishacoquillas Creek, together with the streets, lanes, alleys and the centre of said borough, agreeable to the plan of the town of Lewistown, as laid out by the trustees; "also all reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits."

This deed also recites that the trustees "laid out the seat of justice for the said county of Mifflin on the land of Samuel Edmiston, lying on the north side of the river Juniata, and situate on the high ground at the junction of said river with the Kishacoquillas Creek."

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the residents in the lower part of the county at the location of the county-seat at this place, and petitions were sent to the Legislature for several years after its location in 1790, asking for its removal, as the petition heretofore given will show. About the year 1805, when the people in that region found they could not bring about the desired change, agitation was begun for a new county, to be called Juniata, and which did not cease until that county was erected in 1831.

Court-Houses and Jails.—The act of erection provides, in Section 9, that the commissioners of the county "build and erect a Court-House and Prison, suitable and convenient for the Publick, on the Publick and such other squares as shall be reserved for that purpose." Lot No. 86, on Market Street, was designated as a jail lot by the trustees appointed to lay out the town; and in the year 1790 the commissioners caused to be built upon it a log building, two stories in height, with an outside staircase. The lower story was fitted as a jail and the upper story as a court-room. An addition, fifteen by twenty feet, was made to the jail in 1795, for which on November 5th of that year William Harper received seventy-four pounds. On the same date William Elliott presented a bill for three hundred and twenty-four pounds of iron for use in the jail; Jacob Yost presented a bill for a grate of two hundred and thirty-five pounds' weight, both of which were paid. On the 16th of June, 1797, Robert Forsythe presented a bill of £2 5*s*., "for making two foot-locks and a chain, and one yoke for the neck of a certain Morrison, convicted in the county of Mifflin for felony, and sent to the cells in Philadelphia."

This jail was not considered sufficient for the purpose, and at the April session of the grand jury in 1799 they represented the necessity of a good and sufficient jail for Mifflin County, to be built in the borough of Lewistown, of stone and other material, suitable for the same. The size and plan were to be determined on by the trustees, by law appointed, for the county, and the commissioners were to be authorized to cause a tax to be levied and collected sufficient to defray the expenses of the same.

The log jail was torn down about 1802–3, and a stone jail erected upon its site, which served the purpose until 1856, when the present jail was erected upon the same site. Courts were held in the second story of the jail building until 1795, when it seems to have been abandoned, and rooms rented in different parts of the town. It was in the upper room court was held in September, 1791, when the rioters came up from below the Long Narrows, a full account of which will be found in the chapter upon the Bench and Bar of Mifflin County.

In 1794 a room was rented of Robert Kinney, the bill for which was presented to the commissioners, who, on January 14, 1795, gave an order upon the treasurer as follows:

"Sir: Pay Robt. Kinney the sum of ten pounds, four shillings and four pence half-penny for erecting a seat for the use of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Mifflin, bringing benches from the Court-House to his own house and placing them round the council table and taking apart the Council table that was in the Court-House and carrying it to his own house and putting it together again for the use of the said Court, for finding two pounds of nails, one pound of candles and for the use of a room for the accommodation of the said Court."

In the same year a room was rented of James Ruglers "for the use of the court," and on the 31st of August, 1795, the commissioners passed a bill for £5, 12*s*. 5*d*. in favor of Jeremiah Daily, "for sawing out a door of a house for the use of the Court of Mifflin County, for finding one thousand feet of pine boards for the same use, for hauling the same from the River

Juniata to the said house for the same use, for moving the seats and Council table from the Court-House of said County and carrying the same to said house for said use, and putting them up, finding said nails for said purpose and one and half days of his own work."

On the 17th of January, 1796, a room was rented in the tavern of Michael Foncannon (where Pratt's grocery now is) for the use of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, four days. At the same time a room in the tavern of William Elliott (site of National) was rented for one week for the use of grand and petit juries, and for the accommodation of the courts of Mifflin County.

The same room was rented for the April and May terms, and in the April term, 1797, and for the use of the Supreme Court in the May term of that year, and for April and May terms, 1798.

In the year 1795 the public square, in the centre of the town, was selected by the trustees as a site for a court-house. The commissioners advertised for proposals in the *Mifflin Gazette*, then published in Lewistown; contract was made with John Norris and James Alexander to erect a court-house of brick, two stories in height, in accordance with plans.

It probably was not commenced until 1797. The following order from the commissioners to the treasurer of Mifflin County, dated January 10, 1798, signed by Joseph Edmiston, William Bratton and Ezra Doty, commissioners, gives the names of the contractors:

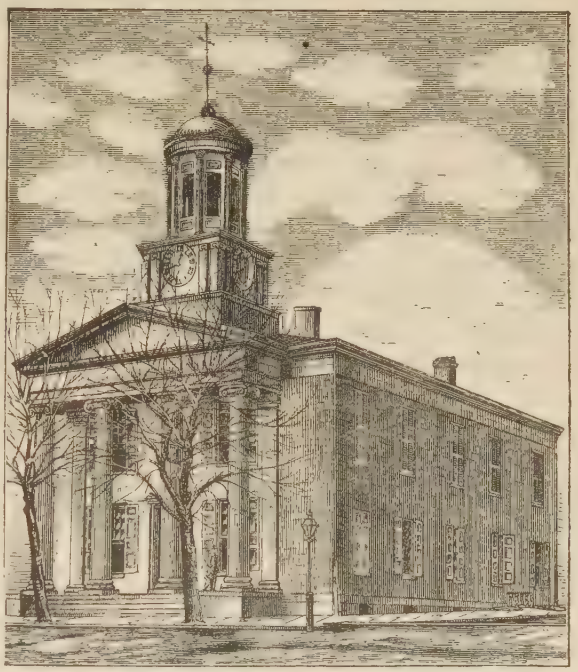
"Sir: Pay John Norris and James Alexander, undertakers for the Building the Court-House in the Borough of Lewistown, the sum of five hundred pounds, being the second draught agreeable to contract for the Building said Court-house."

The following order to the treasurer shows the time the court-house was first used. It is dated September 5, 1798, and was signed by the commissioners.

"Sir: Pay to James Alexander or John Norris the sum of Twenty-Eight dollars, being for the use of the present Court-House and preparing the same for the accomodation of the Court at August term, One thousand seven hundred and ninety eight."

The last payment on the court-house was made to James Alexander and John Norris, April 11, 1799, and was for five hundred pounds, with interest, and £87.38 extra, which was for fitting up a room for the commissioners.

In the fall of 1798, Richard Hope presented a bill "for erecting a table for the Clerk of the Court, a Council table and Jury boxes agreeably to a new plan and making shelves in the Commissioners' Room."



MIFFLIN COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house was erected in the centre of the diamond. It was built of brick, two stories in height, exactly square, with a cupola in the centre and with doors opening from Market and from Main Streets. An open market-house was built on the northeast corner of the court-house which was torn away in 1819, when, by an ordinance of the borough, the square about the court-house was to be improved. It was directed that the street "be raised one foot, with stone in the middle and graveled and turn-

piked to 9 inches at the edges and to extend twenty-one feet from the pavement of the court-house in each direction."

It would appear from the action of the grand jury given below that the public offices were not held in the court-house.

At the April sessions of court, 1799, the grand jury presented that Samuel Edmiston, Esq., prothonotary, should receive compensation out of the county treasury for his expense in furnishing an apartment for holding the public offices of the county, and also the adjourned Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts; also for books and stationery furnished by him; the annual sum to be fixed by the judges of the court and a majority of the county commissioners.

The public offices were probably held in the room fitted up by Mr. Edmiston until the erection of the public offices, which was about 1816.

On the 24th of November, 1815, George Hanewalt, John Kinzer and H. Burkholder, commissioners, advertised for proposals for building public offices. The proposals were to be handed to David Reynolds on or before the first Monday in January next., with whom plans and specifications were left.

Public offices were built soon after, in 1816, and were used until the erection of the present court-house.

The action that led to the erection of the present court-house was taken by the grand jury of the county at their meeting in November, 1837, when that body presented the following report embodying the reasons why a new court-house is needed:

"PRESENTMENT.

"To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, now holding for the County of Mifflin.

"The Grand Inquest of the body of the County of Mifflin, inquiring for the interest of the same, would respectfully present that, after having gone through our other duties, think it very proper, under all the circumstances of the case, to recommend the removal and rebuilding in a permanent manner, in some suitable place the Court-House and Public offices of the Said County (believing as we do that within a very few years past the present Court-House has cost in repairs a sum very near equal to what would be required to rebuild the same in a more suitable place). We do therefore recommend the taking down of both the Court-House and offices and rebuilding the whole together in a systematic manner out of the materials that may be used from the old buildings in addition to such new materials as may be necessary. And think it would be proper for the County Commissioners, to make provision in due time for such little expense as may be necessary to carry out the aforesaid project under the order and instruction of the Court aforesaid (believing as we do that money expended with due economy towards building and keeping in a proper state of repair such buildings as the public business of the County indispensably requires for public convenience, as also for the safe keeping of Public Records, etc., can never be a public loss).

"D. R. REYNOLDS, *Foreman.*"

This report was received by the court, but not acted upon until November 8, 1839, when it was approved.

The lot on the corner of Main Street and the public square, on which the court-house now stands, was purchased, in 1842, of R. C. Hale, and in that year the contract for its erection was let to Holman & Simon, who completed it and delivered it to the commissioners in December, 1843. The amount paid, including $741.47 extra work, was in round numbers fifteen thousand dollars.

The size of the original building was forty-eight by thirty-two feet, with a portico ten by thirty-five feet.

The public offices were filled up on the first floor of the building with vaults and desks suitable to the wants of the different officers, and they have been occupied as such to the present time.

The court-room and grand and petit jury-rooms were on the second floor. The enlargement in 1878 increased the size of the court-room, and the jury-rooms were placed farther to the rear.

The last meeting held in the old court-house was the one mentioned in the *Gazette* of December 23, 1843, when the "Old Court-House is given as the place of holding a Democratic Whig Meeting." The building was torn down the next year and the Square was leveled and paved.

In the course of time repairs were needed and

in 1878 it was resolved at a meeting of the commissioners (April 20th) to repair and enlarge the court-house as recommended by the grand jury of the November and April terms preceding, providing the expense did not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Daniel Ziegler was employed to make plans and specifications which were adopted April 30th and the board advertised for sealed proposals to be opened May 9th. At that time the contract was let to Buyers, Guyger & Co. for $7245. The tower and vestibule was not in the original plan and contract was made for that part of the work September 9th, the same year, for $1850 making the entire cost of repairs and addition $9095.

Poor-House.—On the 31st of March, 1845, an act was passed by the assembly authorizing the people of Lewistown borough and of Granville and Derry townships to vote upon the question as to whether a poor-farm should be purchased. If by a vote it was decided in the affirmative, the townships and borough were each to contribute twenty-five hundred dollars towards the purchase in question and the maintenance of the poor.

A poor-farm was purchased by the borough and townships and on the 22d of April, 1850, an act was approved "for the erection of a loan for the support of the poor in the County of Mifflin" which provided that if "the poor-farm now owned by the borough of Lewistown should be sold by the burgess and Town Council, a County poor-house should be erected as soon thereafter as could conveniently be done." The measure was carried out, and Samuel W. Taylor, Isaiah Coplin, Samuel Barr, James Criswell and David Jenkins were appointed commissioners to purchase real estate on or before August 1, 1850.

The commissioners, after viewing several sites, selected a tract of two hundred and two acres owned by James Burns and lying on the bank of the Kishacoquillas Creek one-half mile east of Lewistown. This tract, with two brick buildings upon it, was purchased July 20, 1850, for $1600 and at once converted into the poor-farm of Mifflin County, and it is still used as such.

Civil List of Mifflin County.—The civil list of Mifflin County is here given as completely as it could be obtained from the records,—

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Ninth District, composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and McKean Counties: John Brown, 1820.

Twelfth District, composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield Counties: John Brown, 1822.

Fifteenth District, composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clinton Counties: Dr. Joseph Henderson, 1832; re-elected 1834. George McCullough, 1839.

STATE SENATORS.

Ezra Doty, 1808.
William Beale, 1812.
Alexander Dysart, 1816
Geo. McCullough, 1832.
R. P. McClay, 1838.
Jon. J. Cunningham, 1850.
Joseph S. Waream, 1874.
John B. Selheimer, 1884.

MEMBERS OF STATE LEGISLATURE.

John Oliver, 1790.
James Banks, 1790.
Ezra Doty, 1790.
Jonathan Rothrock, 1790.
Daniel Christy, 1820.
Robert Alexander, 1823.
John Patterson, 1828.
Joseph Kyle, 1828.
John Cummings, 1830.
Abraham S. Wilson, 1837.
Abraham S. Wilson, 1840.
James Burns, 1844.
William Wilson, 1845.
William Reed, 1846.
Hugh McKee, 1847–48.
Alex. Gibboney, 1849.
John Ross, 1850–51.
Henry P. Taylor, 1852.
Alex. Gibboney, 1853.
Elijah Morrison, 1854.
John Purcell, 1855–56.
Charles Bower, 1857.
David Withrow, 1858.
George Bates, 1859.
Adol. F. Gibboney, 1860.
James H. Ross, 1861.
Holmes Maclay, 1862.
C. C. Stanbarger, 1863–64.
James M. Brown, 1865–66.
John S. Miller, 1867.
Henry S. Wharton, 1867.
Samuel T. Brown, 1868.
Amos H. Martin, 1868.
Hen. J. McAteer, 1869–70.
A. Rohrer, 1869–70.
George V. Mitchell, 1871.
George Bates, 1872.
Jerome Hetrick, 1873.
Jos. W. Parker, 1874–75.
E. H. H. Stackpole, 1876-77.
Jos. H. Maclay, 1878–80.
Dr. W. H. Parcels, 1883–84.
Geo. S. Hoffman, 1884–85.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

Reuben C. Hale, 1861.

SHERIFFS.

George Wilson, commissioned October 24, 1789.
William Wilson, commissioned November 6, 1792.
Andrew Nelson, commissioned November 7, 1796.
William Elliott, commissioned November, 5, 1798.
William Sterrett, commissioned May 10, 1800.
Edward McCarty, commissioned October 21, 1803.
William Scott, commissioned October 10, 1805.
William Bell, commissioned October 21, 1806.
John McDowell, commissioned November 16, 1809.
Daniel Christy, commissioned October 28, 1812.
Thomas Horrell, commissioned November 28, 1815.
Thomas Beale, commissioned October 21, 1818.

John Beale, commissioned September 13, 1821.
Samuel Edmiston, commissioned October 17, 1821.
George McCulloch, commissioned October 29, 1824.
Foster Milliken, commissioned November 21, 1827.
Samuel W. Stuart, commissioned November 13, 1830.
James Gibboney, commissioned October 25, 1833.
Robert Matthews, commissioned November 15, 1836.
James Turner, commissioned November 8, 1839.
John Stoneroad, commissioned November 7, 1842.
Robert McManigil, commissioned November 5, 1845.
Davis McKean Contner, commissioned November 9, 1848.
William Shimp, commissioned October 31, 1851.
Jacob Muthersbough, commissioned November 9, 1854.
Thomas E. Williams, commissioned November 7, 1857.
C. C. Stanbarger, commissioned November 9, 1860.
Davis McKean Contner, commissioned November 18, 1863.
William T. McEwen, commissioned November 9, 1866.
William Willis, commissioned February 20, 1869.
Michael Jones, commissioned November 13, 1869.
David Muthersbough, commissioned November 6, 1872.
Joseph W. Fleming, commissioned January 1, 1876.
George Buffington, commissioned January 1, 1879.
John S. Garrett, commissioned January 1, 1882.
C. Stewart Garrett, commissioned January 1, 1885.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

James Lyon, 1789.
Robert Little, 1789.
Enoch Hastings, 1789.
Thomas Anderson, 1793.
John Wilson, 1794.
Joseph Sharp, 1794.
George McClelland, 1795.
James Harris, 1795.
Joseph Edmiston, 1796.
John McConnal, 1796.
William Lyon, 1799.
Ezra Doty, 1799.
Andrew Banks, 1800.
John Piper, 1800.
Nicholas Arnold, 1801.
John Horrell, 1802.
John Kelley, 1805.
Jonathan Rothrock, 1806.
William Arbuckle, 1808.
Henry Steely, 1809.
Joseph Sellers, 1810.
Francis Boggs, 1811.
Samuel Myers, 1812.
George Hanawalt, 1813.
Henry Burkholder, 1814.
John Kinser, 1815.
Samuel Wallick, 1816.
Christopher Horrell, 1817.
Louis Evans, 1818.
Henry Long, 1819.
David Walker, 1820.
William Ramsey, 1821.
William Wharton, 1822.
Andrew Bratton, 1823.
Benjamin Law, 1824.
Stephen Hinds, 1825.
William Sharon, 1826.
James Gibboney, 1827.
Thomas Kerr, 1828.
Francis Boggs, 1829.
John Knox, 1830.
Lukens Atkinson, 1831.
Robert Milliken, 1832.
Francis McCoy, 1833.
John McClenahan, 1834.
Samuel Alexander, 1835.
Casper Dull, 1835.
Thomas I. Postlethwaite, 1836.
Isaiah Coplin, 1837.
Hugh Conly, 1838.
Robert McKee, 1839.
Henry Leattor, 1840.
James Brisbin, 1841.
Samuel Barr, 1842.
John Fleming, 1843.
George Bell, 1844.
Solomon Kinser, 1845.
David Jenkins, 1846.
Levi Glass, 1847.
William Custer, 1848.
Gabriel Dunmire, 1849.
Thomas Stroup, 1850.
James Dorman, 1851.
Cyrus Stine, 1852.
James Fleming, 1853.
Jacob Hoover, 1854.
Jacob Linthurst, 1855.
William Wilson, 1856.
William Creighton, 1857.
John Peachey, 1858.
Richeson Bratton, 1859.
Samuel Brower, 1860.
John McDowell, 1861.
Samuel Drake, 1862.
Moses Miller, 1863.
Oliver P. Smith, 1863.
John Taylor, 1864.
James C. Dysart, 1865.
John W. Kearns, 1866.
Charles Naginey, 1867.
Thomas Roup, 1868.
James Shehan, 1869.
Henry S. Wilson, 1870.
Henry Garver, 1871.
Moses Miller, 1872.
Henry L. Close, 1873.
Jacob Stine, 1873.
David Hiester, 1874.
David Hiester, 1875.
John Culbertson, 1875.
William A. Orr, 1875.
John Henry, 1878.
Robert F. Cupples, 1878.
Robert J. McNitt, 1878.
Francis A. Means, 1881.
John F. Stine, 1881.
H. C. Van Zandt, 1881.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

Thomas Anderson, 1789.
John Culbertson, 1793.
W. W. Laird, 1801.
David Reynolds, 1819.
Ephraim Banks, 1822.
J. Dickson, 1827.
D. Milliken, 1831.
J. Dickson, 1833.
A. B. Norris, 1834.
Charles Ritz, 1835.
Samuel P. Lilley, 1838.
Z. Rittenhouse, 1842.
H. J. Walters, 1847.
R. D. Smith, 1857.
George Frysinger, 1861.
Joseph S. Waream, 1866.
Joseph McCulloch, 1872.
Joseph Hoot, 1874.
J. K. Rhodes, 1876.
Samuel J. Brisben, 1885.

PROTHONOTARIES.[1]

Samuel Edmiston, commissioned October 24, 1789.
John Norris, commissioned January 4, 1800.
William P. Maclay, commissioned February 28, 1809.
David Reynolds, commissioned November 22, 1816.
Ephraim Banks, commissioned March 25, 1818.
Robert Craig, commissioned March 25, 1821.
William Mitchell, commissioned January 14, 1824.
Abraham S. Wilson, commissioned January 7, 1830.
David R. Reynolds, commissioned March 12, 1832.
William B. Johnston, commissioned January 18, 1836.
William Brothers, commissioned December 22, 1837.
James Gibboney, commissioned February 8, 1839.
James Gibboney, elected November 14, 1839.

[1] At the organization of the county, and for about twenty years thereafter, the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans' Court were held by one and the same person. This continued until February 28, 1809, when the offices were divided as at present.

David R. Reynolds, appointed April 28, 1841.
John R. McDowell, commissioned November 12, 1841.
Zachariah Rittenhouse, commissioned November 25, 1847.
Thomas F. McCoy, commissioned November 25, 1850.
Henry J. Walters, commissioned November 19, 1856.
Nathaniel C. Wilson, commissioned December 10, 1862.
William H. Bratton, commissioned January 9, 1866.
William S. Settle, commissioned January 1, 1875.
Lafayette Webb, commissioned January 1, 1884.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

David Reynolds, commissioned February 28, 1809.[1]
David Milliken, commissioned November 22, 1816.
Tobias Kreider, commissioned January 14, 1824.
Joshua Beale, commissioned January 7, 1830.
Daniel Eisenbeise, commissioned January 18, 1836.
Enoch Beale, commissioned, February 8, 1839.
Enoch Beale, elected November 14, 1839.
Jesse R. Crawford, commissioned November 12, 1842.
James L. McIlvaine, commissioned November 25, 1848.
James McDowell, commissioned November 22, 1851.
Joseph S. Waream, commissioned November 8, 1857.
Samuel Barr, commissioned November 23, 1860.
Samuel W. Barr, appointed September 9, 1862.
Samuel W. Barr, elected December 4, 1862.
Michael Hiney, commissioned November 30, 1865.
John Baum, commissioned November 23, 1868.
Willis V. B. Coplin, commissioned January 1, 1875.
McClellan P. Wakefield, commissioned January 1, 1881.

TREASURERS.

Samuel Armstrong, appointed in 1790.
Samuel Montgomery, appointed in 1793.
James Alexander, appointed in 1794.
John Norris, appointed in 1797.
Andrew Keiser, appointed in 1811.
Joseph B. Ard, appointed in 1812.
Robert Robison, apppointed in 1817.
William Brizbin, appointed in 1819.
Joseph B. Ard, appointed in 1822.
Henry Kulp, appointed in 1824.
Joseph B. Ard, appointed in 1827.
William Mitchell, appointed in 1830.
James Dickson, appointed in 1832.
Samuel Edmiston, appointed in 1834.
James Burns, appointed in 1835.
Charles Ritz,appointed in 1838.
James Burns, appointed in 1841.
Lewis Hoover, elected in 1841.
James A. Cunningham, elected in 1843.
John C. Sigler, elected in 1845.
Nathaniel Fear, elected in 1847.
Robert H. McClintic, elected in 1849.
Daniel Zeigler, elected in 1851.
William Morrison, elected in 1853.
Henry Zerbe, elected in 1855.
John B. Selheimer, elected in 1857.
William C. Vines, elected in 1859.
Robert W. Patton, elected in 1861.
Amos Hoot, elected in 1863.
Charles Gibbs, elected in 1865.
Joseph McFadden, elected in 1867.
John Swan, elected in 1869.
John A. Shimp, elected in 1871.
Jesse Mendenhall, elected in 1873.
James M. Nolte, elected in 1875.
Joseph A. Fichthorn, elected in 1878.
James Firoved, elected in 1881.
Robert Myers, elected in 1884.

SURVEYORS.

Michael M. Monahan, appointed in 1812.
Robert Robison, appointed in 1829.
David Hough, appointed in 1832.
William Shaw, appointed in 1836.
John Shaw, elected in 1839.
David Hough, elected in 1842.
John R. Weeks, elected in 1850.
John Swartzell, elected in 1853.
George H. Swigart, elected in 1859.
Thomas F. Niece, elected in 1862.
John Swartzell, elected in 1868.
William J. Swigart, elected in 1874.
David A. McNabb, elected in 1877.
David Hough, appointed in January, 1880
W. Worrall Marks, elected in 1880.

CORONERS.

James Taylor, appointed in 1789.
William Armstrong, appointed in 1791.
John Culbertson, appointed in 1792.
Robert Steel, appointed in 1795.
James C. Ramsey, appointed in 1798.
Edward Williams, appointed in 1799.
John Steel, appointed in 1802.
James Walker, appointed in 1805.
James Glasgow, appointed in 1809.
William McCrum, appointed in 1811.
John Stewart, appointed in 1828.
Thomas J. Postlethwait, appointed in 1829.
James McDowell, appointed in 1830.
John McKee, appointed in 1836.
Christian Hoover, elected in 1839.
Frederick Swartz, elected in 1845
George Davis, elected in 1848.

[1] The date at which the office was separated from that of Prothonotary

George Wiley, elected in 1851.
James McCord, elected in 1854.
John McKee, elected in 1857.
John Musser, elected in 1858.
George Miller, elected in 1859.
John Davis, elected in 1872.
Samuel Belford, elected in 1875.
George Miller, elected in 1876.
William W. Trout, appointed in 1877.
William N. Hoffman, elected in 1880.
Grantham T. Waters, appointed in 1883.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

James M. Brown, 1850.
Aug. Wakefield, 1850.
Robert Mathews, 1850.
William M. Fleming, 1851
Joshua Morrison, 1852.
Adam Crissman, 1853.
Henry Book, 1854.
John Atkinson, 1855.
Daniel Zeigler, 1855.
John Peachy, 1856.
John Cubbison, 1857.
[Act of Assembly made the commissioners also directors of the poor. This continued until 1870.]
Alex. Morrison, 1870.
Christian C. Hoover, 1870.
James Kyle, 1870.
Joseph H. Morrison, 1871.
Charles Bratton, Jr. 1872.
Andrew Spanogle, 1873.
Joseph M. Fleming, 1874.
William Greer, 1875.
William Wilson, 1876.
Samuel B. Wills, 1877.
Samuel Mitchell, 1878.
Michael C. Bratton, 1879.
Robert M. Taylor, 1880.
E. C. Kearns, 1881.
David Norton, 1882.
Jacob Bollenger, 1883.
Robert Taylor, 1884.
Joseph Winter, 1885.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.[1]

R. C. Ross, from July 5, 1854, to October 18, 1856.
A. M. Woods, from Oct. 21, 1856, to June 3, 1857.
A. D. Hawn, from June 3, 1857, to Dec. 1, 1858.
A. J. Warner, from Dec. 1, 1858, to Aug. 29, 1859.
Azariah Smith, from August 30, 1859, to June 1, 1863.
J. Williamson, from August 10, 1863, to June 5, 1864.
M. Mohler, from June 6, 1864, to June 5, 1869.
J. M. Bell, from June 4, 1859, to June 7, 1875.
W. C. Gardner, from June 7, 1875, to June 6, 1878.
W. C. McClenahan, from June 6, 1878, to June 2, 1884.
W. L. Owens, elected June 2, 1884.

POPULATION OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Armagh		1055		1613	2132	1968	1742	1970	1873	2067
Brown						963	1015	1069	1192	1376
Decatur				635	765	767	990	1216	1171	1406
Derry		1135		1564	2729	1080	1342	1611	1901	2670
Granville						1016	1052	1221	1297	1489
Lewistown Bor.		523		773	1479	2068	2733	2638	2737	3222
McVeytown Bor.						348	580	541	685	679
Menno						974	1020	1090	1173	1191
Oliver						1907	1668	1143	1355	1386
Union		791		1391	1757	1221	1284	1415	1468	1417
Wayne		1304		2096	3691	1350	1201	1418	1453	1329
Bratton								702	852	1028
Newton Hamilton Bor.							353	366	350	317
		4808		8059	12544	13092	14980	16400	17407	19577

[1] The salary of the superintendent in 1852 was $500; now it is one thousand dollars.

CHAPTER II.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Early Courts—The Lewistown Riot of 1791—Biographical Sketches—Rosters of Judges and Attorneys.

SECTION 4 of the act of erection of Mifflin County, passed September 19, 1789, provided,—

"That the Justices of the Peace commissioned at the time of passing this Act, and residing within the bounds and limits of the said county, herein and hereby erected and constituted, shall be Justices of the peace for the said county during the time for which they were so commissioned; and they, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. And the Justices of the Common Pleas in like manner commissioned and residing, or any three or more of them, shall and may hold courts of Common Pleas in the said county during the time they were so commissioned; and the said courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of Common Pleas, shall have all and singular the powers and authorities, rights and jurisdictions, to all intents and purposes, which any other Courts of General Quarter Sessions and of the Common Pleas, in any of the other counties of this State may, can or ought to have in their respective counties, and the said courts of Common Pleas shall sit and be held for the said county of Mifflin, on the second Tuesdays in the months of December, March, June and September in each year, at the house now occupied by Arthur Buchannan, until a court-house shall be built, as hereafter directed; and the courts of Quarter Sessions of and for the said county shall open and commence on the days next preceding the opening of the said courts of Common Pleas, in each of the said months, in each year, as aforesaid, until the time aforesaid, and then shall sit, and be holden and kept at the said court-house on the days and times before mentioned."

Section 10 of the act of erection provided,—

"That the Justices of the Supreme Court and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery of this State shall have the like powers, jurisdictions and authorities, within the said county of Mifflin, as by law they are vested with, and entitled to have and exercise in other counties of this State; and they are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to deliver the goal of the said county of capital and other offenders, in the same manner as they are authorized and empowered to do in any other counties of this State."

Under this act the courts of Mifflin County were erected, and the first Court of Common Pleas was held December 8, 1789, at the house

of Arthur Buchanan, with William Brown, Esq., as president, and William Bell, James Burns and William McCoy, Esq., as associate justices. At this court but little business was done, except to organize and admit attorneys to practice in the courts. The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held on the 8th of March, 1790, before William Brown, Esq., and his associate. The first grand jury panel was William Smith* (foreman), John Elliot,* John Oliver, Esq.,* James Harrill, John Culbertson* (fuller), Robert Taylor, John Culbertson* (farmer), Joseph McClellan,* Captain William Wilson,* John Watson,* Henry Berntheisel,* John Hardy,* John Wilson (distiller), William Purdy, Andrew Nelson, William Walker, William Harris, William Work, James Banks, Thomas Gallagher, William Hardy, John Burns, Samuel Holliday and Robert Means.*

The courts of this county were conducted in this manner and under this jurisdiction until December, 1791.

At the last term of court under this jurisdiction (September, 1791) an incident occurred which nearly resulted in a riot. As near as can be ascertained at this late day, the causes that brought about the disturbance are as follows: Samuel Bryson, a resident of what is now Mifflintown, was for several years a county lieutenant, and while acting in that capacity refused to commission two colonels who had been elected by their respective regiments. This so incensed the members of the regiment and their friends also, that when Mr. Bryson received the appointment of associate justice they were indignant, and determined he should not act in that capacity. The following letter written by John Clarke, deputy State's attorney, to Judge Thomas Smith, who was soon after appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial District, gives the facts as they occurred:

"*Sir*,—On Monday, the 12th of September, 1791, the Hon. William Brown, Samuel Bryson and James Armstrong, Esquires, met in the forenoon in order to open the Court and proceed to business; but Thomas Beale, Esquire, one of the Associate Judges, not having arrived, their Honours waited until three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time he arrived, and was requested to proceed with them and the officers of the Court to the Court-House; he declined going, and the procession moved on to the Court-House, where the judge's commissions were read, the Court opened, and the officers and the Attorneys of the Court sworn in, and the Court adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

"About nine o'clock, while preparing business to lay before the Grand Jury, I received information that a large body of men were assembled below the Long Narrows, at David Jordan's tavern, on the Juniata, and were armed with guns, swords and pistols, with an avowed intention to proceed to Lewistown and seize Judge Bryson on the bench, and drag him from his seat, and march him off before them, and otherwise ill-treat him. This information was instantly communicated to Messrs. Brown, Bryson and Armstrong, the Judges, who agreed with me that Samuel Edmiston, Esq., the Prothonotary, Judge Beale, —— Stewart, Esq., William Bell, Esq., should, with George Wilson, Esq., the Sheriff of Mifflin County, proceed and meet the rioters; and the Sheriff was commanded to enquire of them their object and intention, and if hostile, to order them to disperse, and tell them the Court was alarmed at their proceedings.

"Two hours after this the Court opened, and a Grand Jury was impanelled. A fife was heard playing, and some guns fired, and immediately the mob appeared, marching towards the Court-House, with three men on horseback in front, having the gentlemen that had been sent to meet them under guard in the rear; all of whom, on their arrival at Lewistown, they permitted to go at large, except the Sheriff, whom four of them kept a guard over. The Court ordered me, as the representative of the Commonwealth, to go and meet them, remonstrate against their proceedings, and warn them of their danger; which order was obeyed, but all endeavours were in vain, the mob crying out, 'March on! March on! Draw your Sword on him! Draw your Sword on him! Ride over him!' I seized the reins of the bridle that the principal commander held, viz., —— Wilson, Esq., brother of the Sheriff aforesaid, who was well mounted and well dressed, with a sword, and, I think, two pistols belted round him, a cocked hat, and one or two feathers in it. He said he would not desist, but at all events proceed, and take Judge Bryson off the bench, and march him down the Narrows to the Judge's farm, and make him sign a written paper that he would never sit there as a Judge again.

"The mob still crying out 'March on!' he drew his sword and told me he must hurt me unless I would let go the reins. The crowd pushed forward and

NOTE.—Those marked thus (*) were present and sworn in, and on account of others being absent, Moses Thompson, William Robinson and James Alexander were taken from the bystanders and sworn in to fill the panel.

nearly pressed me down; one of them, as I learned afterwards, a nephew of Judge Beale, presented his pistol at my breast with a full determination to shoot me. I let the reins go and walked before them until I arrived at the stairs on the outside of the Court-House, when Judge Armstrong met me and said, 'Since nothing else will do, let us defend the stairs.' We instantly ascended, and Mr. Hamilton and the gentlemen of the bar and many citizens; and the rioters, headed by William Wilson, Colonel Walker and Colonel Holt, came forward, and the general cry was, 'March on, damn you; proceed and take him!' Judge Armstrong replied, 'You damn'd rascals, come on! we will defend the Court ourselves, and before you shall take Judge Bryson you shall kill me and many others, which seems to be your intention and which you may do.' At this awful moment one Holt seized Judge Armstrong by the arm with the intent to pull him down the stairs, but he extricated himself. Holt's brother then got a drawn sword and put it into his hands and damned him to run the rascal through; and Wilson drew his sword on me with great rage, and young Beale his sword, and cocked his pistol and presented it. I told them they might kill me, but the Judge they could not, nor should they take him; and the words "Fire away!' were shouted through the mob. I put my hand on his shoulder and begged him to consider where he was, who I was, and reflect but for a moment. I told him to withdraw the men and appoint any two or three of the most respectable of his people to meet me in half an hour and try to settle the dispute. He agreed, and, with difficulty, got them away from the Court-House. Mr. Hamilton then went with me to Mr. Alexander's tavern, and in Wilson and Walker came, and also Sterrett, whom I soon discovered to be their chief counsellor.

"Proposals were made by me that they should return home, offer no insult to Judge Bryson or the Court, and prefer to the Governour a decent petition, stating their grievances, if they had any, that might be laid before the Legislature; and that, in the mean time, the Judge should not sit on the bench of this Court. They seemed agreed and our mutual honour to be pledged; but Sterrett, who pretended not to be concerned, stated that great delay would take place, that injuries had been received which demanded instant redress, and objected to the power of the Governour as to certain points proposed. At this point young Beale and Holt came up (the former with arms) and insisted on Wilson's joining them, and broke up the conference. I followed, and on the field among the rioters told Wilson, 'Your object is that Judge Bryson leave the bench and not sit on it this court?' He and Walker said 'Yes.' 'Will you promise to disperse and go home and offer him no insult?' He said 'Yes,' and our mutual honour was then pledged for the performance of the agreement.

"Mr. Hamilton proceeded to the Court, told the Judge, and he left his seat and retired. I scarce had arrived until the fife began to play, and the whole of the rioters came on to the Court-House, then headed by Wilson. I met them at the foot of the stairs and told them the Judge was gone, in pursuance of the agreement, and charged them with a breach of the word and forfeiture of honour, and Walker said it was so, but he could not prevail on them. Wilson said he would have the Judge and attempted going up-stairs. I prevented him, and told him he should not unless he took off his military accoutrements. He said he had an address to present and complied with my request, and presented it, signed 'The People.' Young Beale, at the moment I was contending with Wilson, cocked and presented his pistol at my breast, and insisted that Wilson and all of them should go, but on my offering to decide it by combat with him, he declined it, and by this means they went off swearing and said that they were out-generaled.

"The next day Colonel McFarland, with his regiment, came down and offered to defend the Court, and addressed it; the Court answered, and stated that there was no occasion, and thanked him.

"Judge Bryson read a paper, stating the ill treatment he received, and mentioned that no fear of danger prevented him from taking, and keeping, his seat; but that he understood that an engagement had been entered into by his friends that he should not, and on that account only he was prevented. The Court adjourned until two o'clock that day, and were proceeding to open it with the Sheriff to wait on him and request him to walk with them; he returned and said the Judge would not walk or sit with Bryson, and addressed Judge Bryson with warmth, who replied in a becoming manner. The Sheriff struck at him and kicked also. Judge Armstrong seized the Sheriff, and commanded the peace and took the Sheriff's rod from him; the Coroner took his place, and the Sheriff was brought up before the Court. I moved he might be committed to Gaol and his mittimus wrote and signed and the Court ordered the Coroner and gaoler to take him, and he submitted. The Court adjourned. After night the drumbeat and Holt collected about seventy men, who repeatedly huzzaed, crying out 'Liberty or Death!' and he ordered to rescue the Sheriff, but the Sheriff refused.

"At ten o'clock at night I was informed expresses were sent down the Narrows to collect men to rescue the Sheriff, and Major Edmiston informed me he was sorry for his conduct and offered to beg the Court's pardon, and to enter into recognizance. I communicated this to the Judges, Brown and Armstrong, and requested they would write to the gaoler to permit him to come down; they did, and the sheriff came with Major Edmiston, begged pardon of every member of the Court and Judge Bryson (who was not present), and entered into recognizances to appear at the next sessions.

"The next day near three hundred men were as-

sembled below the Narrows, and I prevailed on some gentlemen to go down and disperse them; and upon being assured the Sheriff was out of Gaol, they returned to their respective homes, and the Court have finished all business; nothing further requiring the attendance of the Grand Jury, the Court dismissed them and broke up. I must not omit to inform you that Judge Beale had declared during the riot in Court, that he would not sit on the bench with Judge Bryson, and that both him and said Stewart appeared to countenance the rioters, and are deeply concerned.

"I must now close the narrative with saying that, owing to the spirit and firmness of Judge Armstrong and the whole of the bar, I was enabled to avert the dreadful blow aimed at Judge Bryson, and to keep order and subordination in Court, and unless the most vigorous measures are exerted soon, it will be impossible ever to support the laws of the State in that country, or to punish those who dare transgress.

"The excise law is execrated by the banditti, and from every information I expect the collection of the revenue will be opposed. I am happy to add the dispute which originated by a mistake between Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties is happily closed in the most amicable manner, without any prosecution in Mifflin. I am, Sir, your most obedient,

"JOHN CLARKE, *Dy. St. Attorney.*"

An act of the Legislature was passed April 13, 1791, by which the State of Pennsylvania was divided into five judicial districts, of which the Fourth District consisted of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin. Upon the erection of Union County, in 1813, it became attached to Mifflin, and when the State was redistricted by the act of April 14, 1834, Mifflin and Union Counties became the Twentieth District. Snyder County was attached upon its erection, in 1855, and the district remained the same in the act redistricting the State April 9, 1874.

The act of 1791 provided that in each of these districts "a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor to be president and judge of the Court of Common Pleas within each district or circuit, and that a number of other proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, shall be appointed and commissioned judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for each and every of the counties of this commonwealth, which said presidents and judges shall, after the said thirty-first day of August next, respectively have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions and authorities of judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Grand Goal-delivery, judges of the Orphans' Courts and justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth."

Under the act of April, 1791, Thomas Smith was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District and held the first court at Lewistown in December, 1791, with William Brown, Samuel Bryson, James Armstrong and Thomas Beale as associate judges.

The following judges have at different times presided over the courts of the district now under consideration:

WILLIAM BROWN was commissioned November 14, 1789. At that time the president judge was the senior justice of the peace. It was not until 1791 that president law judges were appointed, when THOMAS SMITH became the first, August 20, 1791. On the 20th of August, 1795, JAMES RIDDLE was appointed and served until March 1, 1806. His successor was JONATHAN WALKER, of Bedford. Judge Jonathan Walker was born near Hogestown, Cumberland County, and when still quite a lad served in the army of the Revolution. He graduated at Carlisle September 26, 1787, studied law and in 1791 established himself in its practice in the town of Northumberland. In April, 1806, he was appointed president judge of the Fourth District, then Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon, and removed to Bellefonte. He retired in July, 1818, and was succeeded by the Hon. Charles Huston. Judge Walker was the first judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which was erected by act of Congress April 20, 1818. He died in January, 1824, while on a visit to his son at Natchez, Mississippi. Robert J. Walker, United States Senator from Mississippi 1830, Secretary of Treasury of United States 1845, was a son of Judge Walker, who was born at Northumberland July 19, 1801.

HON. CHARLES HUSTON was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Plumstead township, Bucks County, January 16, 1771. He was educated

at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1789. During the years 1790–91 he taught a select school in Carlisle and studied law with Thomas Duncan, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1795, and soon after removed to Williamsport, Lycoming County having just been erected. In 1807 he removed to Bellefonte and began practice. On the 22d of August, 1818, he was appointed president judge of the Fourth District, which office he held until his appointment, in April, 1826, as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, which last position he held until the expiration of his term, in 1845. Judge Walker, in his farewell address to the people of the Fourth Judicial District, July 24, 1818, said of Mr. Huston, his successor, "He is known to be a man of plain manners, integrity, learning, sound understanding, deep legal research and natural eloquence." Judge Huston's opinions are found in thirty-five volumes of reports. In the latter years of his life he compiled a work on "The History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania," and completed the same a short time before his death, which occurred November 10, 1849.

Hon. Thomas Burnside was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 28, 1782. In 1792 he came with his father to Montgomery Co., Pa. In November, 1800, he began the study of law with the Hon. Robert Paxter, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar February 13, 1804. He settled at once in Bellefonte. In 1811 he was elected to the State Senate and was an active supporter of Governor Snyder in all the war measures of 1812. In 1815 he was elected to Congress and served during the memorable session of 1816. In the summer of the last-named year he was appointed president judge of the Luzerne District. This position he resigned in 1818 and resumed practice of the law at Bellefonte. In 1823 he was again elected to the State Senate, of which body he was chosen Speaker. Upon the appointment of the Hon. Charles Huston (then president judge of the Fourth District) to be one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State, Mr. Burnside was appointed, April 20, 1826, to succeed Judge Huston. Judge Burnside held this office until 1841, when he was appointed president judge of the Seventh Judicial District (Bucks and Montgomery). On the 1st of January, 1845, he was commissioned one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which position he filled till his death, March 25, 1851.

George W. Woodward was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District in March, 1841, and served until 1842, when he was succeeded by Abraham S. Wilson. On May 8, 1852, Mr. Woodward was commissioned an associate justice in the Supreme Court of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter. In the fall of that year Judge Woodward was elected for fifteen years, which period elapsed December 2, 1867.

Hon. Abraham Scott Wilson died at Lewistown, Pa., December 19, 1864, aged sixty-four years. He was born in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, and was the youngest son of General William Wilson, who then owned the flouring-mill at the mouth of Chillisquaque Creek.

General Wilson emigrated from Ireland before the Revolution, settled at Northumberland, and June 25, 1775, went as third lieutenant of Colonel Thompson's regiment to Boston. He became captain, March 2, 1777, in the First Pennsylvania, and served during the war, being mustered out November 3, 1783. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Abraham Scott (who resided on Packer's Island and died there in August, 1798), and was commissioned associate judge of Northumberland County January 13, 1792, which office he held until his death, in 1813. He was appointed brigadier-general in the provisional army of 1798. His eldest son, S. Hunter Wilson, was associate judge of Centre County, and died while in office at the Old Fort, Centre Co., July 22, 1841.

Abraham S. Wilson passed his boyhood at Chillisquaque Mills, received his academic education at the old academy in Northumberland, and read law with Hon. W. W. Potter, at Bellefonte, where he was admitted to the bar in November, 1821. He then removed to Lewistown and settled down in the practice of his profession at that place.

He was married, December 12, 1839, to Harriet, daughter of John Norris, cashier of the Old Centre Bank, at Bellefonte. He represented Union, Juniata and Mifflin Counties in the Legislature of 1840, and March 30, 1842, was commissioned president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, which was formed by the act of March 21, 1842. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the district composed of Mifflin and Union Counties.

A short time prior to the expiration of his term he had a stroke of paralysis, which incapacitated him from writing, but his intellect remained clear always, and by the aid of an amanuensis he was enabled to serve out his term. He was eminently a just and upright judge, and his decisions, always carefully considered and made, almost invariably passed the ordeal of review in the Supreme Court without revision.

Judge Wilson was an exceedingly kind-hearted man, possessing an even temperament; socially inclined, he had a vast fund of anecdote and fine conversational powers. Apparently easy-going, he was an industrious student, devoting the early morning hours to research and reading, preparing himself for judicial duty while others slept. Mrs. Wilson died at Leadville, Col., December 26, 1879, at the home of their only child, Mary, wife of Mr. Frank Ballou.

Samuel S. Woods was born in Mifflin County, Pa., a few miles above McVeytown, September 8, 1820. He was the second son of Rev. James S. Woods, D.D., and a grandson of Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, his mother being the youngest daughter of Dr. Witherspoon. Judge Woods received his academic education at the Lewistown Academy and graduated at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., in the year 1839. After he graduated he taught a classical school in Eastern Virginia for one year. He then commenced the study of law in Carlisle, Pa., in the law school of Judge John Reed, and was admitted to the bar at that place in the spring of 1842. He located at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., where he was admitted to practice law May 12, 1842. He very soon acquired a large and lucrative practice and rapidly rose to be one of the leading lawyers at that bar. He was a close student, a thoroughly-read lawyer and an able advocate. He prepared his cases with great care and tried them with zeal and tact, and was a very successful practitioner.

At the November election in 1861 he was elected president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Snyder and Union, and filled that office from January, 1862, to January, 1872, when his term expired. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, a warm-hearted, generous man and an able, honest and fearless judge. He was married, November 26, 1844, to Henrietta Wilson, and had by her three children, all daughters, one of whom died when two years old. The others are still living. His wife died February 17, 1857. He died February 5, 1873, after a protracted illness.

Hon. Joseph C. Bucher was elected to succeed Judge Woods; was commissioned November 7, 1871, and is still on the bench. (For sketch, see Bench and Bar of Union County.)

ATTORNEYS.

At the first meeting of the Mifflin County Court, December 8, 1789, the following attorneys were admitted to practice:

James Hamilton.

Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, late justice of the Supreme Court.

George Fisher.

John Clark, in 1791, was the deputy attorney-general when the riot occurred at Lewistown.

Thomas Nisbit, of Carlisle; a son of Rev. Dr. Nisbit, president of Dickinson College.

David McKeehan.

John Cadwallader.

George Duffield, of Carlisle, son of Rev. George Duffield.

David Watts, a son of General Frederick Watts and father of Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle.

Charles Hall.

The following were admitted at March term, 1790:

THOMAS SMITH.

JOHN A. HANNAH.

JONATHAN WALKER.

THOMAS ANDERSON, was clerk of the county commissioners for several years; practiced in Lewistown.

The following were admitted at June term, 1790:

CHARLES SMITH.

DANIEL SMITH.

GALBRAITH PATTERSON, admitted September term, 1790.

WILLIAM HANNAH, admitted November term, 1796.

ROBERT MCCLURE, admitted April term, 1797.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PATTERSON, of Northumberland County, was admitted to practice April, 1797; married and practiced at Lewistown during his life.

EVANS RICE EVANS, RICHARD L. CORMACK and SAMUEL ROBERTS were also admitted at the same time.

ELIAS W. HALE was born in Glastonbury, Conn., April 18, 1775. He graduated at Yale College in 1794, and soon after began the study of law with Charles Hall, of Sunbury, Pa. After completing his studies he removed to Lewistown and was admitted to practice at the bar of Mifflin County in May, 1798. He became one of the leading lawyers of the district. He died February 3, 1832, and is buried in St. Mark's Cemetery. Mr. Hale was married to Miss Jane Mulhollan, who survived him many years. Their children were George G., Reuben C., John M., Elias W., Mary and Caroline. Mary became the wife of Gideon Welles, of Hartford, Conn., and Caroline married George D. Morgan, of New York. Dr. Elias W. Hale is now living at Bellefonte.

WILLIAM W. LAIRD was a native of Northumberland County; was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County in August, 1798, and settled at Lewistown. In 1811 he was executor of the estate of General William Lewis, of Hope Furnace, and took charge of the furnace and operated it for several years. He later removed to Akron, Ohio, and was there engaged in the manufacture of iron.

ENOCH SMITH, admitted December, 1798.

ANDREW GROFF, admitted January, 1799.

JOHN CORSON, admitted August, 1799.

ROBERT ALLISON, admitted August, 1799.

JOHN SHIPPIN, admitted April, 1800.

ANDREW DUNLAP, admitted April, 1800.

DAVID IRVINE, admitted November, 1800.

JOHN MILES, admitted April, 1801.

JAMES DUNLAP, admitted August, 1801.

THOMAS GEMMEL, a son of John Gemmel, of Derry township (now Granville) was admitted to practice in the Mifflin County courts in April, 1802. After practicing a few years he left Lewistown.

WILLIAM ORBISON, admitted April, 1802.

JOHN WALLACE, admitted May, 1803.

ALEXANDER LYON, admitted November, 1803.

JAMES ORBISON, admitted April, 1805.

WALKER REED, admitted April, 1805.

ISAAC BROWN PARKER, admitted August, 1806.

WILLIAM NORRIS, admitted August, 1806.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, admitted January, 1809.

JOHN B. GIBSON, admitted January, 1810.

GEORGE ROSS, admitted January, 1811.

ALEXANDER A. ANDERSON was admitted to practice in the Mifflin County courts at August term, 1811, and continued until his death, April 3, 1823, aged thirty-seven years. He was at one time a member of the Legislature.

JOHN JOHNSTON, admitted August term, 1811.

WILLIAM W. POTTER, admitted May term, 1814.

ANDREW CARUTHERS, admitted May term, 1814.

DANIEL S. HOUGHTON, admitted August term, 1814.

JOHN BLANCHARD, a native of Vermont, was born in 1787; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812; moved to York County, Pa., where he taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar of York County March 31, 1815, and in April following was admitted to practice in Mifflin County. He moved to Lewistown, where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Bellefonte, where he resided

until his death, March 8, 1849. At the time of his death he had been a member of Congress for four years.

THOMAS BLAIR, was admitted at January term, 1816.

ROBERT CRAIG, was admitted at August term, 1817.

BENJAMIN R. STEVENS, was admitted at November term, 1817.

WILLIAM W. KENNEDY, was admitted at January term, 1818.

DAVID W. HULINGS, a native of Perry County, graduated at Dickinson College. Studied law in the office of his uncle, David Watts, of Carlisle. Came to Lewistown in 1818, and on January 19th of that year presented his commission to the court as deputy attorney-general of Mifflin County. In 1820 he married Miss Maria, a daughter of Benjamin Patton, and settled in the place for the practice of law, and followed his profession many years. About 1830 he became the owner of the Hope Furnace, which he operated many years, and purchased much real estate in the County. He ceased the practice of law about fifteen years before his death, which occurred in Baltimore.

JAMES M. MCDOWELL, of Chambersburg, was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County at August term of court, 1818; settled in Lewistown and continued practice until his death, February 28, 1840, aged forty-eight years. He was appointed deputy attorney-general April 18, 1824.

GRATZ ETTING, admitted August term, 1818.

MORDECAI M. KINNEY, admitted August term, 1818.

ELIPHALET LUCIAN BENEDICT was a native of Watertown, Connecticut, and was born December 5, 1792. His death occurred in Lewistown November 7, 1875. Of his early history little is known. His education was a fairly liberal one. We trace him next to Lancaster, Pa., where he studied law, and being poor, taught district schools for a few months of each year during the period he devoted to the acquirement of legal knowledge. His preceptor was Judge Rogers, of Lancaster. Mr. Benedict came to Lewistown late in 1818, or early in 1819, and opened an office. He resided in Lewistown for upwards of fifty-six years. He never held nor aspired to any official favors, preferring the quiet pursuit of the profession he adopted. At his decease, and for many years, he was the president of the Bar Association, as its oldest resident member. He was regarded as a stern and exacting man in his business relations; while esteemed close, even penurious, he was yet found to have dispensed quite generously and quietly to such persons and objects as commended themselves to his confidence. At the bar he occupied a leading position—rather as a counselor than an advocate—and yet he was effective before the court and a jury in the latter capacity. As an advocate he was brief, but clear and lucid in statement, vigorous and logical, avoiding any florid display of oratory.

His funeral, the services of which were led by his pastor, Rev. Dr. McClean, Presbyterian, assisted by Rev. W. Henry Platt, Episcopalian, and Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Methodist, took place on the 9th of November, 1875. The attendence was large, the court adjourning, and uniting with the bar in paying respect to the memory of one who had so long gone in and out among them.

JAMES STEEL, JOHN TODD and JOHN D. MAHON were admitted to practice at August term, 1818.

JOHN M. FOSTER, WILLIAM RAMSEY and CALVIN BLYTHE were admitted at November term, 1818.

JOHN BANKS, a cousin of Ephraim Banks, was admitted to the bar in April, 1819. He practiced at Lewistown a few years, and moved to Reading, where he became a judge of the county, and also ran for Governor.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER was admitted at January term, 1820.

BARTON MCMULLEN was admitted at January term, 1822.

EPHRAIM BANKS was a native of Lost Creek Valley (now Juniata County); was born January 17, 1791. He came to Lewistown in 1817, and was appointed prothonotary of Mifflin County in 1818 by Governor Freedley. After studying law, was admitted to practice in 1823; was a member of the Legislature in 1826–7–8; a member of the Constitutional Convention in

1837; was elected auditor-general of the State in 1850, and re-elected in 1853. In 1866 he was elected associate judge of Mifflin County, which position he held at the time of his death, in January, 1871.

ABRAHAM S. WILSON, afterwards judge of the district, was admitted to practice at April term, 1822.

ANDREW WALKER and HENRY SHIPPEN were admitted at August term, 1822.

WILLIAM PATTON and THOMAS MCDONALD were admitted at April term, 1823.

WILLIAM MACLAY HALL was admitted to practice in April, 1823. He practiced in Lewistown for a time, and then studied for the ministry. He entered the Presbyterian Church, and moved to Bedford County, where his son, William M., is judge of the county.

THOMAS KNOX was admitted at January term, 1824.

JAMES M. BELL, THOMAS NIXON VANDYKE and JOHN WILLIAMSON were admitted at August term, 1824.

BOND VALENTINE was admitted at April term, 1825.

ROBERT WALLACE was admitted at November term, 1825.

E. L. DUNBAR was admitted at November term, 1826.

JAMES MATHERS was admitted at August term, 1827 (see Juniata County).

ROBERT FLEMING was admitted at January term, 1829.

A. P. WILSON was admitted at January term, 1829.

JAMES HOWARD PENROSE was admitted at April term, 1830.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD was admitted at August term, 1830.

C. W. KELSOE was admitted at November term, 1830.

MATHEW D. GREGG was admitted at November term, 1830.

BENJAMIN PATTON, JR., a native of Lewistown, studied law with David W. Hulings, and was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County in November, 1830. In October, 1832, he was appointed United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and removed to Pittsburgh. He now resides in Columbus, Ohio.

SAMUEL S. WHARTON was admitted at April term, 1831.

JAMES TRACY HALE was admitted at February term, 1832.

EDGAR B. TODD was admitted at April term, 1832.

JOHN HOGE WAUGH was admitted at August term, 1832.

WILLIAM A. RODGERS was admitted at January term, 1833.

HAMILTON SAMPLE was admitted at August term, 1833; practiced at Lewistown a few years and then removed to Baltimore.

REUBEN M. HALE, the second son of Elias W. Hale, was born at Lewistown October 13, 1812. He studied at Mifflin, Pa., at the military academy of Captain A. Partridge, Middletown, Conn., and at Yale College two years. He entered the office of Hon. W. W. Potter, of Bellefonte, as a law student, and on the 27th of August, 1833, was admitted to practice in Centre County. In November following was admitted to the Mifflin County bar, and removed to Lewistown, his native place, where he settled, and attained a large practice. In April, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce surveyor of the port of Philaldelphia, to which place he soon after removed. After the expiration of his term he practiced in Philadelphia until 1861, when he was appointed quartermaster-general of the State by Governor Curtin. His labors in the performance of his duties were so great that he was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, and died at the residence of his brother, Dr. E. W. Hale, at Reedsville, Mifflin County, July 2, 1863. He is buried in St. Mark's Cemetery, Lewistown.

JOHN MCGEE, JAMES BURNSIDE and ALEXANDER GUINN were admitted at January term, 1834.

JAMES VANHORN was admitted at November term, 1834.

ALEXANDER B. NORRIS was admitted at April term, 1835.

GEORGE W. HARRIS and EDWARD LEVY, admitted at August term, 1835.

T. Carroll Judson, admitted November term, 1835.

John P. Anderson, admitted at April term, 1838. He was a son of Alexander A. Anderson, and moved to Huntingdon County.

Thaddeus Banks, admitted August term, 1839.

Edmund S. Doty admitted at November term, 1839; practiced at Mifflintown.

David Candor came from Northumberland County, near Watsontown; studied law, and settled first as a lawyer in Pottsville. About 1839 he was appointed district attorney of the county of Mifflin, and moved to Lewistown, where he remained in practice until his death, in the fall of 1870. His son, Addison Candor, is now an attorney at Williamsport.

Hugh N. McAllister, admitted at January term, 1840; practiced at Bellefonte.

John W. Shaw, a native of Lewistown, studied law with David Candor, and with Judge John Reed, of Carlisle; was admitted at January term, 1841; practiced in Lewistown for several years, and still resides in the place, though not engaged in active service.

Jacob A. Christy, admitted at April term, 1841.

William H. Irvine, studied law with Reuben C. Hale; was admitted to the bar in August, 1841, and practiced until the Mexican War, when he enlisted and served. After his return he practiced until 1861, when he again enlisted in the late war, and went out as colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment. After his return he settled for a few years at Lewistown, but not to engage in practice, and then moved to Indiana, and later to Louisville, Ky., where he died January 17, 1886.

Samuel S. Woods and James K. Kelly were admitted at May term, 1842.

J. J. Maclay was admitted at January term, 1843.

A. Parker Jacob, a native of Lewistown, studied law with Andrew Parker, of Mifflin. He was admitted to practice in January, 1843, and continued until his death, in 1857.

Thomas P. Campbell was admitted at April term, 1843.

John S. McVey was admitted at May term, 1843.

Joseph Alexander was a native of Londonderry, Rockingham County, N. H. His education was acquired at Cazenovia Seminary, Madison County, N. Y. In 1833 he came to Mifflin County and taught school for some time in the valley, and later came to Lewistown, being teacher in the Lewistown Academy. While prosecuting his labors as a teacher he studied law with E. L. Benedict. Was admitted to practice in Union County, and by certificate was admitted to the Mifflin County bar at August term, 1843. He was in constant practice until his death. Was married to a daughter of James Alexander, of the valley. A son, Ira Rush Alexander, a graduate of Yale College, entered the army as captain in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed at Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863.

John Potter was admitted at November term, 1843.

J. Sewell Stewart and Paul Comyn were admitted at January term, 1844.

D. Stewart Elliot, a son of William P. Elliot, of Lewistown, studied law with a Mr. Barclay, of Bedford County, and was admitted to practice in Mifflin County in April, 1844. After practicing a short time he went to Illinois, and from there went to the Mexican War. After the war he returned to Lewistown, but in a few years moved to Iowa. During the Rebellion he enlisted, first with an Iowa regiment and later with the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. He was killed at Baxter Springs in October, 1863, while carrying dispatches for General Blunt from Fort Smith to Fort Scott. His son, Lieutenant W. P. Elliot, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is now on board the "Galena," with the North Atlantic Squadron.

David Walker Woods, a son of the Rev. James S. Woods, was born in Lewistown August 29, 1822. He was educated at the classical school taught by his father, and studied law with his brother, the late Judge Samuel S. Woods, and also with E. L. Benedict. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Mifflin County August, 1844, practiced for several

years at New Berlin, and later removed to Lewistown, where he yet resides.

ADAM W. BENEDICT was admitted at August term, 1844.

WILLIAM D. MCVEY was admitted at November term, 1844.

D. COOPER was admitted at August term, 1845.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY was admitted at November term, 1845.

ROBERT G. DURHAM was admitted at April term, 1846.

JOHN WILLIAMSON was admitted at November term, 1847.

JAMES BANKS was admitted at January term, 1848.

CHARLES C. SPOTTSWOOD was admitted at April term, 1848.

WILLIAM J. JACOBS was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County in April, 1848; practiced in Lewistown until 1857, when he removed to Lake City, Minn., where he died a few years ago. He was district attorney from 1853 to 1856.

GEORGE W. ELDER, a native of Centre County. After having graduated at Washington College, he entered the law-office of the Hon. Hugh N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, as a student, and, after completing his studies, attended the Law Department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Mifflin County at January term of court, 1849, and settled at Lewistown, where he has been in continuous practice to the present time. He has two sons engaged in the practice of law

SAMUEL HEPBURN was admitted at July term, 1849.

GEORGE W. KNOX was admitted at August term, 1849.

EDWARD BLANCHARD was admitted at November term, 1849.

WILLIAM M. HALL was admitted at November term, 1849.

SAMUEL E. HENCH and N. B. BROWN were admitted at January term, 1850.

JOSEPH W. PARKER, a son of James Parker, of Lewistown, studied law with A. Parker Jacobs, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1850, after which he went to Peoria, Ill., and practiced a year or two and returned to Lewistown. Here he practiced a short time, when he moved to Pittsburgh, and later to Wheeling, W. Va. While a resident of Wheeling he was a member of the State Legislature. He again returned to Lewistown, practiced law for several years, and was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from Mifflin County in 1875–76. He is now a resident of Clearfield County.

JOSEPH CAREY was admitted at November term, 1850.

WILLIAM DAVIS was admitted at January term, 1851.

JOHN W. SCOTT was admitted at November term, 1851.

G. G. WILLIAMS was admitted at November term, 1851.

WILLIAM S. PRICE and GEORGE W. WOLLASTON were admitted at March term, 1852.

HENRY J. WALTERS, a native of Lewistown, was born September 7, 1812; studied law with E. L. Benedict, and was admitted to practice in August, 1852. For a time he occupied the position of an editor, was engaged in the banking business, and is now in the practice of his profession.

WILLIAM W. BARR was admitted at August term, 1852.

CHARLES C. RAWN and WILLIAM W. BROWN were admitted at April term, 1853.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE was admitted in August, 1853.

ANDREW REED, a native of Kishacoquillas Valley, was a student at the Tuscarora Academy; is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of its Law Department. He also studied law under Judge McCarthy, of Easton, and E. L. Benedict, of Lewistown. Was admitted to the bar in August, 1855, and has continued in practice to the present.

WILLIAM C. A. LAWRENCE was admitted at August term, 1856.

LLOYD W. WILLIAMS and SAMUEL T. BROWN were admitted at January term, 1857.

THOMAS F. MCCOY, a native of what is now Bratton township, was born February 17, 1819.

He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1850. After moving to Lewistown he commenced the study of law under David W. Woods, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1857. He has been in constant practice since his admission, with the exception of the time spent in the army during the late war.

GEORGE S. SELDEN and WILLIAM H. WOODS were admitted at November term, 1857.

CHAPMAN BIDDLE was admitted at January term, 1858.

THOMAS M. HULINGS, a son of David W. Hulings, studied law with Lloyd W. Williams, of Baltimore, and was admitted to practice in that city and also at the Mifflin County bar in 1858. In 1859 he was elected district attorney, and served until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, and served until killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864.

JOHN A. MCKEE, a native of Lewistown, was born July 2, 1836; studied law with Joseph Alexander, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, from which time he has been in constant practice. He was assessor of internal revenue from 1871 to 1873.

THOMAS M. UTTLEY was born in Huntingdon County September 5, 1835; entered the law-office of H. J. Walters, of Lewistown, as a student, and in August, 1859, was admitted to practice in Mifflin County, where he still resides. He was district attorney from 1862 to 1865.

AARON V. PARSONS and JAMES B. BELFORD were admitted at April term, 1860.

CYRUS T. ALEXANDER was admitted at January term, 1861.

JACOB GOOD was admitted at April term, 1861.

WILLIAM J. CRISSWELL was admitted at April term, 1863.

DAVID B. WILSON and RALPH L. MACLAY were admitted at August term, 1863.

DAVID STERRETT was admitted at August term, 1864.

THADDEUS P. STEPHENS was admitted at August term, 1865.

HORACE J. CULBERTSON is a native of Lewistown, and was born May 25, 1842. His father was Dr. James Culbertson, for many years a prominent physician of the county. Mr. Culbertson was educated at the Lewistown Academy and at Lafayette College. He studied law with David W. Woods, of Lewistown, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Mifflin County at the April term of court, 1866. In November, 1871, he was elected district attorney of the county and served for three years. Since his admission he has been in constant practice at Lewistown.

ADAM HOY was admitted at January term, 1867.

CHARLES J. ARMS, a native of New Haven, Conn., came to Lewistown in 1865, and entered the law-office of Alexander & McKee as a student. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1867, practiced in Lewistown about one year, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he is now engaged on the Philadelphia *Press*.

JAMES C. RAKERD was born in Menno township December 20, 1843; studied law with Andrew Reed, and was admitted to practice in August, 1867. He is still in active practice. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Mifflin County, and served one full term.

JOHN T. NOURSE was admitted at August term, 1868.

B. B. CHAMBERLAIN was admitted at January term, 1870.

J. ENGLISH WEST was admitted at January term, 1870.

G. W. DE CAMP and T. MCCLURE were admitted at April term, 1871.

CHARLES S. MARKS, a native of the valley, was born March 10, 1845; studied law with David W. Woods, and was admitted to practice in April, 1872, and has continued to the present.

LEWIS POTTER was admitted at November term, 1872.

WILLIAM H. STROHM, a native of Centre County; studied law with Thomas M. Uttley, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874 was elected district attorney of Mifflin County. He later went to Red Cloud, Neb., and was accidentally killed in 1884.

RUFUS C. ELDER, a son of George W. Elder,

is a graduate of Princeton College. Studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of his native county at April term of court, 1877. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession with his father.

ALLISON W. PORTER was admitted at January term, 1878.

GEORGE R. ELDER, is a son of George W. Elder; graduated at Princeton College, after which he began the study of law under the instructions of his father. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1878, and is now a practicing lawyer at Leadville, Col.

JOSEPH M. WOODS is a son of David W. Woods. Having graduated at Princeton College, he commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. In November, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County, since which time he has been practicing his profession in partnership with his father, at Lewistown.

MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN studied law with Joseph W. Parker, and was admitted to practice in Mifflin County in January, 1881. He is now located at Mattawana, opposite McVeytown.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, studied law with Andrew Reed; was admitted at August term, 1881, and went to New York.

NATHANIEL C. Wilson, a native of McVeytown, was born November 17, 1832. In November, 1861, he was elected prothonotary of the county. Later he was appointed clerk in the Land-Office at Harrisburg, which position he held for several years. He studied law with Andrew Reed, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Mifflin County in April, 1882.

G. V. ALEXANDER was admitted to practice in April, 1885.

The following is a list of the president judges, associate judges, district attorneys and attorneys of Mifflin County as accurately as they can be obtained from the records:

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

William Brown, commissioned November 14, 1789.
Thomas Smith, commissioned August 20, 1791.
James Riddle, commissioned August 20, 1795.
Jonathan Walker, commissioned March 1, 1806.
Charles Huston, commissioned August 22, 1818.
Thomas Burnside, commissioned April 20, 1826.
George W. Woodward, commissioned March 30, 1841.
Abraham S. Wilson, commissioned March 30, 1842.
Samuel S. Woods, commissioned December 1, 1861.
Joseph C. Bucher, commissioned November 7, 1871.
Joseph C. Bucher, commissioned November, 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Brown, commissioned August 17, 1791.
Samuel Bryson, commissioned August 17, 1791.
James Armstrong, commissioned August 17, 1791.
Thomas Beale, commissioned August 17, 1791.
John Oliver, commissioned December 11, 1793.
Joseph Edmiston, commissioned January 4, 1800.
David Beale, commissioned March 17, 1800.
David Reynolds, commissioned November 15, 1828.
James Criswell, commissioned December 22, 1837.
William McCoy, commissioned March 20, 1839.
Samuel P. Lilley, commissioned December 29, 1841.
Joseph Kyle, commissioned February 25, 1843.
Charles Ritz, commissioned February 25, 1847.
Samuel Alexander, commissioned March 18, 1848.
Thomas W. Moore, commissioned November 10, 1851.
John Henry, commissioned November 10, 1851.
James Parker, commissioned November 12, 1856.
Cyrus Stine, commissioned November 12, 1856.
James Turner, commissioned November 23, 1861.
Elijah Morrison, commissioned November 23, 1861.
Ephraim Banks, commissioned November 23, 1866.
William Ross, commissioned November 23, 1866.
Augustus Troxel, appointed January 10, 1871.
Augustus Troxel, elected November 17, 1871.
George Weiler, elected November 17, 1871.
Samuel Belford, commissioned January 1, 1877.
Reed Sample, commissioned January 1, 1877.
John Davis, appointed May 20, 1879.
John Davis, elected January 1, 1880.
William McMonegle, commissioned January 1, 1882.
Jacob Kohler, commissioned January 1, 1885.
Thomas J. Frow, commissioned January 1, 1886.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FROM 1850.[1]

Joseph Alexander, elected in 1850.
William J. Jacobs, elected in 1853.
Andrew Reed, elected in 1856.
Thomas M. Hulings, elected in 1859.
Thomas M. Uttley, elected in 1862–65.
James S. Rakerd, elected in 1868.
Horace J. Culbertson, elected in 1871.
William H. Strohm, elected in 1874.
Rufus C. Elder, elected in 1877.
Joseph M. Woods, elected in 1880.
Allison W. Porter, elected in 1883.

[1] Previously deputy attorney-generals of State.

ATTORNEYS.

James Hamilton, admitted December 8, 1789.
John Clark, admitted December 8, 1789.
Thomas Duncan, admitted December 8, 1789.
George Fisher, admitted December 8, 1789.
Thomas Nisbit, admitted December 8, 1789.
David McKeehan, admitted December 8, 1789.
John Cadwallader, admitted December 8, 1789.
George Duffield, not given.
David Watts, not given.
Charles Hull, not given.
Thomas Burnside, not given.
Thomas Smith, admitted March, 1790.
John A. Hannah, admitted March, 1790.
Jonathan Walker, admitted March, 1790.
Thomas Anderson, admitted March, 1790.
Charles Smith, admitted June, 1790.
Daniel Smith, admitted June, 1790.
Galbraith Patterson, admitted September, 1790.
William Hannah, admitted November, 1796.
Robert McClure, admitted April, 1797.
Richard L. Carmick, admitted April, 1797.
Samuel Roberts, admitted April, 1797.
Elias W. Hale, admitted May, 1798.
William Laird, admitted August, 1798.
Enoch Smith, admitted December, 1798.
Andrew Graff, admitted January, 1799.
John Carson, admitted August, 1799.
William A. Patterson, admitted August, 1799.
Robert Allison, admitted August, 1799.
John Shippen, admitted April, 1800.
Andrew Dunlap, admitted April, 1800.
David Irvine, admitted November, 1800.
John Miles, admitted April, 1801.
James Dunlap, admitted August, 1801.
Thomas Gemmil, admitted April, 1802.
William Orbison, admitted April, 1802.
John Wallace, admitted May, 1803.
Alexander Lyon, admitted November, 1803.
James Orbison, admitted April, 1805.
Walker Reed, admitted April, 1805.
Isaac Brown Parker, admitted August, 1806.
William Norris, admitted August, 1806.
William R. Smith, admitted January, 1809.
John B. Gibson, admitted January, 1810.
George Ross, admitted January, 1811.
A. A. Anderson, admitted August, 1811.
John Johnston, admitted August, 1811.
William W. Potter, admitted May, 1814.
Andrew Carothers, admitted May, 1814.
Daniel S. Houghton, admitted August, 1814.
John Blanchard, admitted April, 1815.
Thomas Blair, admitted January, 1816.
Robert Craig, admitted August, 1817.
Benjamin R. Stevens, admitted November, 1817.
William W. Kennedy, admitted January, 1818.
James McDowell, admitted August, 1818.
David W. Hulings, admitted August, 1818.
Gratz Etting, admitted August, 1818.
Mordecai McKinney, admitted August, 1818.
E. L. Benedict, admitted August, 1818.
James Steel, admitted August, 1818.
John Tod, admitted August, 1818.
John D. Mahon, admitted August, 1818.
John Banks, admitted April, 1819.
Samuel Alexander, admitted January, 1820.
Barton McMullen, admitted January, 1822.
Ephraim Banks, admitted April, 1822.
Abraham S. Wilson, admitted April, 1822.
Andrew Walker, admitted August, 1822.
Henry Shippen, admitted August, 1822.
William Patton, admitted April, 1823.
Thomas McDonald, admitted April, 1823.
William Maclay Hall, admitted April, 1823.
Thomas Knox, admitted January, 1824.
James M. Bell, admitted August, 1824.
Thomas Nixon Vandyke, admitted August, 1824.
John Williamson, admitted August, 1824.
Bond Valentine, admitted April, 1825.
Robert Wallace, admitted November, 1825.
E. L. Dunbar, admitted November, 1826.
James Mathers, admitted August, 1827.
Robert Fleming, admitted January, 1829.
A. P. Wilson, admitted January, 1829.
James Howard Penrose, admitted April, 1830.
Thomas Craighead, admitted August, 1830.
Charles W. Kelsoe, admitted November, 1830.
Matthew D. Gregg, admitted November, 1830.
Benjamin Patton, Jr., admitted November, 1830.
Samuel S. Wharton, admitted April, 1831.
James Tracy Hale, admitted in February, 1832.
Edgar B. Todd, admitted in April, 1832.
John Hoge Waugh, admitted in August, 1832.
William A. Rogers, admitted in January, 1833.
Hamilton Sample, admitted in August, 1833.
Reuben M. Hale, admitted in November, 1833.
John McGee, admitted in January, 1834.
James Burnside, admitted in January, 1834.
Alexander Gwinn, admitted in January, 1834.
James Vanhorn, admitted in November, 1834.
Alexander B. Norris, admitted in April, 1835.
George W. Harris, admitted in August, 1835.
Edward Leavy, admitted in August, 1835.
T. Carroll Judson, admitted in November, 1835.
John P. Anderson, admitted in April, 1838.
Thaddeus Banks, admitted in August, 1839.
Edmund S. Doty, admitted in November, 1839.
Hugh Nelson McAllister, admitted in January, 1840.
John W. Shaw, admitted in January, 1841.
James A. Christy, admitted in April, 1841.
William H. Irwin, admitted in August, 1841.
Samuel S. Woods, admitted in May, 1842.
James K. Kelley, admitted in May, 1842.
J. J. Maclay, admitted in January, 1843.
A. Parker Jacob, admitted in January, 1843.
Thomas B. Campbell, admitted in April, 1843.

John S. McVey, admitted in May, 1843.
Joseph Alexander, admitted in August, 1843.
John Potter, admitted in November, 1843.
J. Sewell Stewart, admitted in January, 1844.
Paul Comyn, admitted in January, 1844.
D. Stewart Elliott, admittted in April, 1844.
David W. Woods, admitted in August, 1844.
Adin W. Benedict, admitted in August, 1844.
William D. McVey, admitted in November, 1844.
D. Cooper, admitted in August, 1845.
Thomas Montgomery, admitted in November, 1845.
Robert G. Durham, admitted in April, 1846.
John Williamson, admitted in November, 1847.
James Banks, admitted in January, 1848.
Charles C. Spottswood, admitted in April, 1848.
William J. Jacobs, admitted in April, 1848.
George W. Elder, admitted in January, 1849.
Samuel Hepburn, admitted in July, 1849.
George W. Knox, admitted in August, 1849.
Edward Blanchard, admitted in November, 1849.
William M. Hall, admitted in November, 1849.
Samuel E. Hench, admitted in January, 1850.
N. B. Brown, admitted in January, 1850.
Joseph W. Parker, admitted in April, 1850.
Joseph Casey, admitted in November, 1850.
William Dorris, admitted in January, 1851.
John W. Scott, admitted in November, 1851.
G. G. Williams, admitted in November, 1851.
William S. Price, admitted in March, 1852.
George W. Wollaston, admitted in March, 1852.
Henry J. Walters,[1] admitted in August, 1852.
William W. Barr, admitted in August, 1852.
Charles C. Rawn, admitted in April, 1853.
William W. Brown, admitted in April, 1853.
H. Bucher Swoope, admitted in August, 1853.
Andrew Reed, admitted in August, 1855.
William C. A. Lawrence, admitted in August, 1856.
Lloyd W. Williams, admitted in January, 1857.
Samuel T. Brown, admitted in January, 1857.
Thomas F. McCoy, admitted in April, 1857.
George S. Selden, admitted in November, 1857.
William H. Woods, admitted in November, 1857.
Chapman Biddle, admitted in January, 1858.
John A. McKee, admitted in April, 1859.
Thomas M. Uttley, admitted in August, 1859.
Anson V. Parsons, admitted in April, 1860.
James B. Belford, admitted in April, 1860.
Cyrus T. Alexander, admitted in January, 1861.
Jacob Good, admitted in April, 1861.
William J. Chriswell, admitted in April, 1863.
David B. Wilson, admitted in August, 1863.
Ralph L. Maclay, admitted in August, 1863.
David Sterrett, admitted in August, 1864.
Thaddeus P. Stevens, admitted in August, 1865
Horace J. Culbertson, admitted in April, 1866.
Adam Hoy, admitted in January, 1867.
Charles J. Arms, admitted in August, 1867.
James S. Rakerd, admitted in August, 1867.
John T. Nourse, admitted in August, 1868.
B. B. Chamberlain, admitted in January, 1870.
J. English West,[2] admitted in January, 1870.
G. W. De Camp, admitted in April, 1871.
John T. McClure, admitted in April, 1871.
Charles S. Marks, admitted in April, 1872.
Albert W. Potter, admitted in April, 1872.
Thomas J. Smith, admitted in August, 1872.
John P. Cronimiller, admitted in August, 1872.
Adolphus F. Alexander, admitted in August, 1872.
Lewis Potter, admitted in November, 1872.
Charles Hower, admitted in August, 1873.
E. S. Murtrie, admitted in November, 1873.
William H. Strohm, admitted in November, 1873.
John B. Kisinard, admitted in April, 1874.
M. M. McNeil, admitted in August, 1875.
R. Bruce Petrikin, admitted in August, 1875.
R. Milton Speer, admitted in August, 1875.
Henry E. Shafer, admitted in August, 1876.
Leonard N. Myers, admitted in August, 1876.
George W. Sigler, admitted in August, 1876.
Rufus C. Elder, admitted in April, 1877.
George B. Orlady, admitted in April, 1877.
A. M. Pfaler, admitted in April, 1877.
Alfred J. Patterson, admitted in April, 1877.
Louis E. Atkinson, admitted in April, 1877.
Herman H. North, admitted in April, 1877.
Allison W. Porter, admitted in January, 1878.
George R. Elder, admitted in August, 1878.
Joseph M. Woods, admitted in November, 1878.
D. Smith Talbot, admitted in April, 1880.
R. Jones Monaghan, admitted in April, 1880.
P. M. Lytle, admitted in August, 1880.
William A. Sponsler, admitted in November, 1880.
Charles A. Barnett, admitted in November, 1880.
J. H. Junkin, admitted in November, 1880.
Charles J. McIntire, admitted in November, 1880.
Michael McLaughlin, admitted in January, 1881.
Mason Irwin, admitted in April, 1881.
S. W. Allen, admitted in April, 1881.

[1] Readmitted August, 1867.

CHAPTER III.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Biographical Sketches of Early and Late Practitioners—County Medical Societies.

THE earliest history relative to the practice of medicine in this county dates back to the year 1794. At this period there resided in Lewistown a physician known as DR. BUCK. His

[2] Readmitted August, 1877.

place of residence was on the same lot where now stands the Coleman House. After practicing for some time at Lewistown, he removed to Perry County. Shortly after Dr. Buck's departure his successor appeared in the person of Dr. John Creigh, a son of John Creigh, of Carlisle. Dr. Creigh lived in a house that formerly stood on the site of the Franciscus hardware-store. He later moved to Landisburg and to Carlisle, and died at the latter place.

Contemporary with Dr. Creigh was Dr. William Watson He was a son of John Watson, of Mifflintown, where he practiced a short time; removed to Lewistown and remained there until the year 1806, when he removed to Bedford, having become interested in the famous springs located at the latter place. Here he resided the remainder of his life and upon his death was succeeded by his son. About 1790, Dr. Ezra Doty, then a young man, and a physician, came to Mifflintown from Sharon, Conn., and settled at that place about 1800. Two younger brothers, Roswell and Southard Doty, also physicians, came to Mifflintown, and soon after settled in Lewistown, where they engaged in the practice of their profession. They each married a daughter of Jarman Jacobs. Dr. Southard Doty very soon after his settlement was taken with typhoid fever and died. Dr. Roswell Doty continued in practice until his death, in 1820. His only child is Mrs. James Parker, now of Lewistown.

Upon the departure of Dr. Watson, Dr. Joseph B. Ard commenced practicing at Lewistown. He was a son of Joseph Ard, who was a citizen of Turbett township, Juniata County. Dr. Ard remained in practice until about 1850. He afterwards moved to Philadelphia, where, in 1861, at the age of seventy-seven years, he died. His remains were brought to Lewistown, and were interred in the Methodist Cemetery of the place. During his practice Dr. Ard was quite successful, and at the time of his death had acquired the possession of considerable real estate in addition to other wealth.

One of the first physicians to settle and practice in Waynesburg (now McVeytown) was Elijah Davis, who came to the place about 1810. He was married to Rosanna, a daughter of Edward Dougherty. After practicing for many years Dr. Davis abandoned the profession, and kept the old tavern on the Diamond. He died in 1860.

Augustus Clemens Ehrenfeld, M.D., long a practitioner in Armagh township, was born on the 16th day of May, 1774, at Heilbron, Würtemberg, in Germany. He was educated at the Gymnasium (High School) of his native city, and at Heidelberg, where he graduated. He was a resident, for at least two years, at Geneva, in Switzerland, during 1798 and 1799. A passport was issued to him at Geneva under the authority of the French Republic. This passport designated him as a pharmacist. He was in Italy at the time of one of Napoleon's campaigns and was a volunteer surgeon at one of the battles. He came to this country in 1805 and landed at Philadelphia on the 5th day of August of that year, but did not intend to make this country his home. He, however, commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, but some time afterward he traveled westward through the State as far as Lebanon County. He there passed the year 1807, practicing medicine in company with Dr. Essig, at Fredericksburg (Stumpstown). There he met Charlotte Catharine Stitzer, who became his wife on the 5th day of January, 1808. They immediately went to Philadelphia and began house-keeping with his father, who died in November, 1809. His marriage and his father's death set aside all thoughts of returning to Europe. He then gathered up what little was left of his father's estate and continued to practice medicine and surgery in Philadelphia till November, 1811, when he removed to Lebanon County. From thence he moved to Selinsgrove, in Union County, the following year. In 1817 he located in Mifflinburg (same county), from whence he moved to Adamsburg (same county) in 1822. In 1830 he moved, with his family, into the east end of Kishacoquillas Valley, in Mifflin County. He remained there, in the practice of his profession, till his death.

Dr. Augustus C. Ehrenfeld died January 23, 1839, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His re-

mains were buried in the Lutheran burial-ground at Old Salem Church, in Armagh township, where his widow was laid beside him in 1868.

Samuel H. Rothrock, M.D., was born in Dry Valley April 27, 1852, and was raised in Mifflin County. At the age of seventeen years he began to teach school. He taught four terms, after which he attended Kishacoquillas Seminary and there studied the languages along with the prescribed course of study. He graduated in 1877 at that school, after which time he taught school three terms and studied German and read medicine during vacation and all other spare time during school-terms. He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1877, under Dr. Rutz, of Highland, Madison County, in Illinois. He read till May, 1878, when he began to read medicine with Dr. A. Rothrock. Read with him from May till fall, when he took the principalship of the Milroy schools and taught two years at that place. He again read medicine with Samuel Maclay, M.D., of Milroy, in 1879 and 1880. (Previous to that time he read medicine with Dr. A. Rothrock, of McVeytown, as already named.) In 1880 he went to Cincinnati and attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated at that place in March, 1882. Immediately afterward he located in Reedsville, in Mifflin County, where he still continues in the practice of his profession.

G. G. Harman, M.D., was born near Belleville, in Union township, Mifflin County, Pa., May 16, 1854; acquired his literary education at the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Brown township, and at the Missionary Institute in Selinsgrove, in Snyder County, Pa. He commenced to read medicine with M. F. Hudson, M.D., of Belleville, Pa., in April, 1877, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia on the 12th day of March, 1880. He soon afterward located in Allenville, where he practiced medicine until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Reedsville, where he still continues in the active duties of his profession. In the fall of 1882 he was married to Miss Eva Smucker, of Mill Creek, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dr. Joseph Henderson was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, August 2, 1791. His parents were Matthew and Margaret H. Henderson. His father was a surveyor, and received his instructions under Colonel John Armstrong. At the age of eleven years Joseph Henderson removed to Centre County. In the winters of 1812–13 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, of which institution he is a graduate. He also studied under the instructions of an elder brother, Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon County. It was while thus attending lectures that he received from the Secretary of War the appointment of first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment. He opened a recruiting-office, and in the spring of 1813 marched his troops to Sackett's Harbor, where they joined the main army on the frontier. In the fall of 1813 he was promoted to captain, and in 1814 was brevetted major, with the command of a regiment. During his military career he was engaged in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and the siege of Fort Erie. After the close of the war he settled at Brown's Mills, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1850.

He then came to Lewistown, and remained a citizen of the place down to December 25, 1863, when he died from the effects of injuries received fifty years before at Fort Niagara. Dr. Henderson was also, during his life, honored with high civil positions. He was one of the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. In 1832 and 1834 he was a member of Congress, and became intimately acquainted with the prominent men of the day, among whom we would mention Webster, Clay and Calhoun. As a physician, Dr. Henderson ranked among the first, and in his practice met with great success. He was twice married,—first, to Miss Jane Maclay, a sister of Judge Maclay. After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Margaret Isenberg in 1852. Of this last union, their issue were James L., Joseph and William B.

Dr. Edward Burke Patterson, a native of Northumberland County, came to Lewistown soon after 1812, and began the practice of medicine. Here he continued to reside to the time

of his death, which occurred in 1828. He left no issue, and is buried in the Presbyterian Church-yard. He is still remembered by the older inhabitants as an excellent physician and a man possessed of a jovial disposition.

ABRAHAM ROTHROCK, M.D., was born on the 19th of April, 1806, in Derry township, Mifflin County, Pa., and in early youth was rendered familiar with labor both on the farm and in the tannery owned and operated by his father. He received a thorough English education at home, with additional instruction in Latin and the sciences at the Lewistown Academy, after which, in 1826, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Edmund Burke Patterson, of Lewistown, and at his death became a student in the office of Dr. James Culbertson. He attended a course of lectures in the fall of 1828–29 at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1835. Dr. Rothrock began his professional labors at McVeytown, Mifflin County, where he has been actively engaged in practice for a period of fifty-five years, and still responds to the calls of his many patients. From the beginning his field of labor covered a wide area, his rides often extending to remote portions of the county, where his skill and large experience as an *accoucheur* and general practitioner rendered his presence desirable. The largest share of

A. Rothrock

practice in McVeytown fell to Dr. Rothrock, though much of it has, with the advance of years, been relinquished. He still responds to the calls of his early patients, and is frequently summoned in consultation. He is a member of the District Medical Society, of the County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1878, and has often participated in discussions before those bodies. During the late war he was appointed and held the office

of surgeon of the board of enrollment for the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The doctor has, in his political associations, been always either a Whig or a Republican, though never ambitious for official distinctions. His religious views are in harmony with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, his membership being with the church of that denomination in McVeytown, in which he fills the office of elder. Dr. Rothrock was married, on the 11th of May, 1837, to Phœbe Brinton, daughter of Joseph Trimble, of Delaware County, Pa. Their children are Joseph Trimble, Ann, Amanda H. and Mary Mifflin, wife of David McFarland, of West Chester, Pa.

Joseph Trimble Rothrock, M.D., was born April 9, 1839, at McVeytown. After receiving an academic education, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and graduated with the degree of "M.D." in the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. Commencing his practice at Agricultural College, Centre County, Pa., he removed, in 1870, to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and remained until 1877, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. In 1864–65 he was associated with the exploration party of the Western Union Telegraph Extension in British Columbia, and in 1873 and 1875 was botanist and surveyor to Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition. He has been a member of the Canadian Botanical Society, the Boston Natural History Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, and contributed many valuable papers to medical and botanical literature. He was one of the founders of the Wilkesbarre Hospital, and in the summer of 1876 successfully inaugurated a new idea in education by establishing "The North Mountain School of Physical Culture," in Luzerne County, for the training of youths. He enlisted during the late war as private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded at Fredericksburg and afterward made captain of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Dr. Rothrock was, on the 2d of January, 1877, elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania. He was, May 27, 1869, married to Martha, daughter of Addison and Elizabeth May, of West Chester, Pa., and has had five children, two of whom are deceased.

The grandfather of Dr. Abraham Rothrock emigrated from one of the Rhine provinces to America, and settled in Bucks County, where he engaged in farming and remained during his life-time. His children were eight sons and two daughters, of whom Philip was born in 1757 in Bucks County, Pa., and removed to Derry township, Mifflin County, where he followed the tanner's trade. He married Martha, daughter of Abram Labaugh, one of the earliest settlers in the county. Their children were Joseph, Jonathan, Abraham, Philip, David, George and William; also two daughters, who died in infancy. Philip Rothrock died on the 13th day of October, 1851, and his wife on the 22d of January, 1858.

Dr. John Parshall was practicing in the county as early as 1815.

Dr. James M. Connell came to Lewistown about 1816, commenced the practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1845, when he removed to Ohio, and there died in 1884.

Dr. Alexander Johnson practiced in the county in 1817.

Dr. Frank Swartz, a German, came to Lewistown prior to 1821,—probably about 1818. He practiced in the place for many years, and remained an inhabitant of Lewistown to the time of his death. His son, Dr. J. A. Swartz, practiced for many years in McVeytown.

Dr. Andrew P. Linn came to McVeytown in 1819 from Chambersburg, and practiced until 1830, when he was succeeded by Dr. Abraham Rothrock.

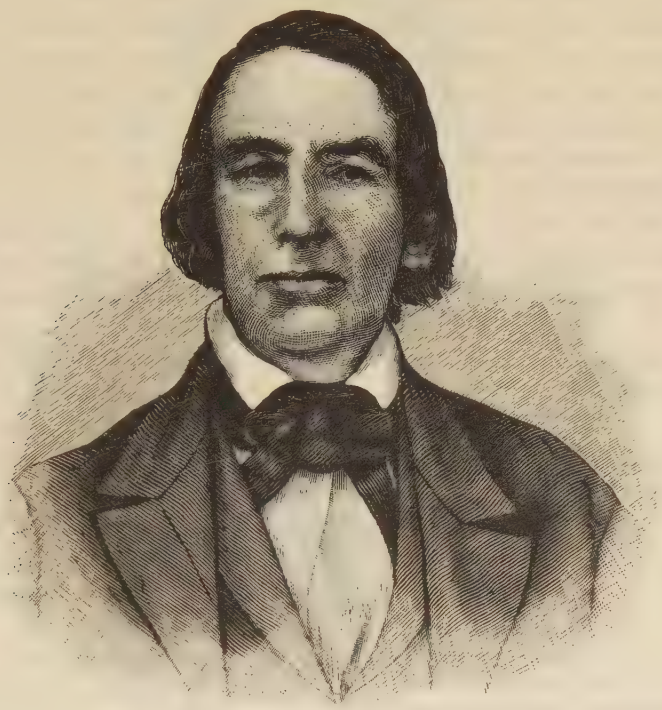
Dr. Lewis Horning began practice in Lewistown in 1821, but remained only a few years, moving away in 1824.

Dr. Lewis Hoover, a native of Dry Valley, born in Derry township, resided in Lewistown, and practiced for a number of years. He died in 1854.

Samuel Smith appears as one of the physicians of Mifflin County in the year 1823.

DR. J. CROMWELL REYNOLDS was born in 1810. After studying medicine, he enlisted in the Seminole War as a surgeon. From 1843 to 1846 he was located and practiced his profession at McVeytown. He served in the Mexican War, and on his return settled at Harrisburg. He died February 20, 1849, and is buried in St. Mark's Cemetery, Lewistown.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD, CHRISTIAN SWARTZ, H. C. WAMPLER, WILLIAM JONES and JACOB KREIDER were practitioners in 1833.



James Culbertson

JAMES CULBERTSON, M.D., was born on the 12th of March, 1803, near Carlisle, in Cumberland County, Pa., and having been when a child deprived of the tender care of his parents, became a member of the family of his guardian, Thomas Urie, who resided on the adjoining farm. With him he remained until twelve years of age, when his preparatory collegiate course was begun at Hopewell Academy, in Shippensburg, Pa. He entered the sophomore class of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and was graduated from that institution in 1824. Deciding upon medicine as his profession, and estimating it at its just importance, he determined to prepare himself thoroughly before undertaking its various responsibilities. He began his studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Adam Hays, of Carlisle, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania on the 6th of April, 1827. After a period spent in travel, Dr. Culbertson, in 1828, chose Lewistown as the scene of his professional labors, and continued actively employed until his death, on the 30th of March, 1854, being for three years associated with Dr. Edmund Patterson, after which he established an independent practice. The doctor was a constant reader, possessed a remarkably retentive memory, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the best professional literature of the day. His field of labor was extended and his prac-

tice successful. While well versed in the department of surgery, and skillful in the treatment of disease, he was especially happy as a diagnostician, and possessed a mind peculiarly fitted to analyze the nature and tendency of disease. He loved his calling, and was in hearty sympathy with every effort having for its object the promotion of the cause of medical science and the higher interests of the profession. Personally, he was remarkable for his genial temperament, which quickly endeared him to those with whom he was thrown professionally in contact. This fact, together with his abilities, rendered his presence much desired in consultation. Dr. Culbertson, aside from his medical studies, gave much time and thought to the sciences of geology and mineralogy, and was a constant contributor to the medical and scientific journals of the day. He was a member of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Mifflin County Medical Society, of which he was president at the time of his death.

The latter society on that occasion passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the decease of our late friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. James Culbertson, the profession has lost an able practioner; his medical associates, a judicious adviser; the sick and afflicted, an attentive physician and sympathizing friend, and society, generally, an exemplary member, whose urbanity and gentlemanly deportment had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in their irreparable loss.

"*Resolved*, That members of this society attend his funeral April 2d at two o'clock P.M.

"*Resolved*, That members of the society, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the local country papers, and a copy presented to the family of deceased."

Dr. Culbertson was a Whig in his political convictions, and, although decided on questions of public policy, never aspired to office. His religious belief was in harmony with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he later in life became a member. He was identified with the interests of Lewistown, and filled, among other offices, those of trustee of the Lewistown Academy and the Lewistown Bank. Dr. Culbertson was, on the 3d of July, 1839, married to Mary, daughter of Robert Steel, a native of Lewistown, associated by early family history with the State of Delaware. Their children are William A., born May 29, 1840, died October 4, 1843, and Horace J., born May 25, 1842, an attorney in Lewistown, who pursued his preparatory studies at the Lewistown Academy, entered the sophomore class of Lafayette College in September, 1859, and began the study of law in 1864. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and filled the office of district attorney of Mifflin County from November, 1871, to January, 1875.

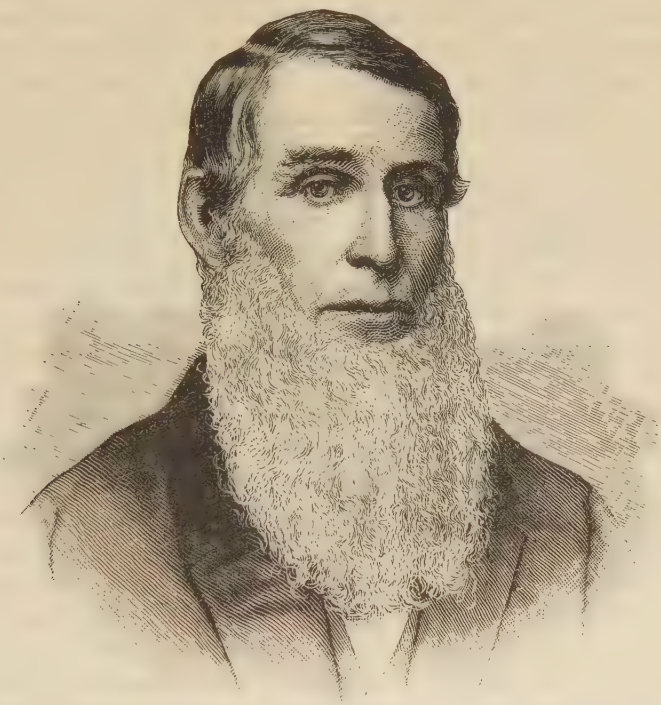
The grandfather of Dr. Culbertson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was William Culbertson, who resided in Cumberland County, Pa., where he became, in 1771, the purchaser of six hundred acres of land, a portion of which is still held by his great-grandson. Among his children was Samuel, a native of Cumberland County, where he was a prosperous farmer, a member of the Supreme Executive Council, an exemplary citizen, an elder in the Silver Spring Presbyterian Church and a man of large influence and usefulness. His death occurred in 1807. His two sons were William and James, the latter the subject of this biography.

Dr. L. G. Snowden practiced in 1835. He came to McVeytown, located as a physician and remained until 1843.

Dr. Charles Bower, a native of Union County (now Snyder), settled at Newton Hamilton in 1838 and practiced until the Mexican War, when he enlisted as a lieutenant. After the war he returned to the place and resumed practice. He continued in active practice until the War of the Rebellion, when he again entered the service as assistant surgeon. In this last service he remained until the close of the war, advancing to the position of medical director of corps. After the war he settled at Harrisburg, and died about 1870. Prior to 1850 Mr. Bower was a member of the State Legislature.

Dr. Peter Ahle practiced in the county in 1811. Dr. James Forster also practiced at this period.

THOMAS VAN VALZAH, M.D., was born December 23, 1793, at Buffalo Cross-Roads, Union County, Pa. He received his classical education from the Rev. Thomas Hood, who instructed students from the neighborhood. His preparatory course in medicine was obtained under the immediate direction of his father, a successful physician of extensive practice. Dr. Van Valzah was a surgeon in the army in the War of 1812, at the early age of twenty years, and afterwards graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He entered on the practice of his profession in Lewisburgh, near the place of his birth, and steadily advanced in a career of success. In 1837 he moved to Freeport, Ill., and returned to Pennsylvania in 1842, and resumed his professional labors at Lewistown, where he remained until his death, having been in the active exercise of his profession for fifty-eight years.



Thos. Van Valzah

Dr. Van Valzah was by nature and education well fitted for his profession. He had a charm and kindliness of manner that inspired the patient with confidence and sympathy, and his presence in the sick-room was often of itself a medicine and restorative to the invalid. He never waived the call of the poor and his services were freely bestowed to needy sufferers. He was an able physician, and, aside from his local practice, was often called abroad for consultation, prescription and surgery. He kept himself well read in medical works and was always abreast of the progress of medical science. He excelled as a surgeon, was a rapid and skillful operator. The first case of Cæsarian operation in this country was performed by Drs. Dougal and Van Valzah in 1827, in Northumberland County, Pa., and is reported in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1835, page 343.

The first *high* operation for lithotomy in America was performed by Dr. Gibson, of

Philadelphia; the second by Dr. Carpenter, of Lancaster; and the third by Dr. Van Valzah, of Lewisburgh. Gibson's Surgery, vol. ii., page 244, edition of 1849, refers to the successful operations of these eminent physicians.

The second successful high operation in America for lithotomy was performed by Dr. Van Valzah.

The doctor delighted to dispense hospitality, and at his house his friends loved to congregate to receive a welcome and enjoy generous entertainment. He was kind, dignified and considerate of the rights and feelings of others. His long white beard, bright eyes and cheerful countenance gave him an attractive and patriarchal appearance.

Dr. Van Valzah was married, February 3, 1820, to Harriet Howard, of Union County, Pa. They had eight children. A daughter died in infancy, a son in his youth, and two sons, Robert and John, in manhood, in Freeport, Ill., both physicians, the latter from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburg, while surgeon in the army. His wife died January 25, 1870. Two sons, two daughters and three grandchildren survived him,—David, a captain in the army; Thomas Howard, a practicing physician in Lewistown, residing with his sister; Mary E. Jacob and her daughter; and Jennie H. Parker and two daughters, of Mifflintown, Pa.

Dr. Van Valzah died May 6, 1870, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, at his home, in full possession of his faculties, of pleuro-pneumonia, contracted during a visit to Washington. His death was much lamented, and at the time of his funeral all places of business were closed as a public testimonial of respect to his memory.

Samuel Maclay, M.D., a son of Wm. P. Maclay, was born in Union township, Mifflin County, Pa., on the 5th day of October, 1803. He graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, July 6, 1825. He read medicine with Joseph Henderson, M.D., in 1825 to 1828. He graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania March 21, 1829; practiced medicine in Lewistown from 1829 to 1833, at which time he moved to Milroy, and has continued there ever since in the practice of his profession, except one year, from April, 1871, to April, 1872, during which time the doctor and his family lived in Virginia.

Samuel Maclay, M.D., Jr., a son of Samuel Maclay, a cousin of Samuel Maclay, M.D., Sr., read medicine with Joseph Henderson, M.D., and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and came to Milroy in 1839, and attended to Samuel Maclay, Sr.'s, practice during his visit in foreign countries. Samuel Maclay, Jr., left Milroy in 1843 and went to the Western States; he died in Cincinnati in 1851.

George Vance Mitchell, M.D., was born in Oliver township, Mifflin County, Pa., on the 10th day of April, 1811. During his infancy his mother died, and in a few years afterward his father died also. He was then cared for by his uncle and guardian, Judge Criswell, who gave direction to his literary and scientific pursuits. He commenced the study of medicine in 1830, in the office of Dr. O. Friel, a young physician who had acquired a high reputation as an oculist. In the year 1831 he entered the office of A. Rothrock, M.D., for the purpose of pursuing his studies of medicine. During his time in that office he manifested more than ordinary aptitude in acquiring correct ideas in the various departments of medicine. He attended lectures in Jefferson College in Philadelphia, and in the year 1834 he graduated. Soon afterward he commenced the practice of medicine in Belleville, in Mifflin County, Pa., and remained at that place until 1841, when he removed a few miles eastward to Kishacoquillas, in a new and well-arranged house, with office attached, built expressly for him by his father-in-law. He was married, the 24th day of October, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth R. Taylor, a daughter of a wealthy and highly-respected farmer. By this marriage they raised two sons and three daughters. During his professional life he lived in the beautiful and fertile valley of Kishacoquillas, which is peopled with wealthy and industrious farmers. Being located in the country made his field of labor a hard one.

As a practitioner he was eminently successful in all the departments of the healing art. He

Engd by A.H. Fairchild

L. A. Worrall

was a studious reader, keeping fully abreast with all the discoveries or improvements as reported in the periodical journals or new medical books. During his professional labors he was often called upon to meet with his professional brethren to join in consultation upon important or obscure cases. In his deportment there was such a caste of refinement that on his entering the sick-chamber his manner and sympathy for his suffering patient made him always a welcome visitor. During the War of the Rebellion he tendered his services to the United States government, and on the 26th day of November, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon, which position he accepted, and in one month afterward he was promoted to surgeon in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, where his services were highly appreciated by the soldiers as well as by the medical staff under whom he served. He was a consistent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church. He enjoyed a life of unusual good health until within a few months of his death, when general debility made inroads upon his constitution and he became admonished by failing strength to seek relief by rest and appropriate remedies. A few weeks before his death he was suddenly stricken down with an attack of softening of the brain, from which time he began to sink, until the 20th day of July, 1876, when he departed in peace.

THOMAS A. WORRALL, M.D., was born in the borough of Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pa., from which he removed to Philadelphia and subsequently to Baltimore. His education was principally obtained in the latter cities, an academic course having been pursued in Philadelphia and concluded in Baltimore. He early chose the law as a profession, and began his studies with one of the eminent members of the bar of that day, but eventually abandoned it for a medical course, which he pursued at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and finished in 1837 at the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, from which he was graduated. During this course of study he had charge of the City Small-pox Hospital, and won many commendations from the faculty for his assiduous devotion to duty. Possessing a cultivated literary taste and wielding a ready pen, he began to write at the age of sixteen, and meanwhile contributed frequently to the magazines of the day, being from time to time the editor of several papers. During the whole of his active life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, and left, on his death, the manuscript copy of the following poems: "Alzarah," "Malek" and "Gomer, the Reborn of the Nineteenth Century," which will, at no distant date, be published by his family. Dr. Worrall in 1838 removed to Lewistown and opened an office in the old stone building located on the corner of Brown and Market Streets, since demolished. From that date until a short time prior to his death he continued in active practice of a general character. His skill as a surgeon and correct judgment as a diagnostician at once gave him a leading place among the physicians of the county, and made his counsel in adjacent counties much sought after. Having made diseases of the eye a special study, he also obtained an enviable reputation as an oculist. In 1852 the doctor married Miss Lizzie Ker, only daughter of Rev. Joshua Moore, of Norristown, Pa. Their children are a son, Clarence Augustus, who married Ada C. Worrall, of Philadelphia, and a daughter, Florence Garnet, who died in youth. Dr. Worrall offered his services to the government during the late war, was appointed brigade surgeon by President Lincoln on the 26th of December, 1861, commissioned by Governor Curtin May 6, 1862, and was placed in charge of the hospital at Alexandria, Va. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered to the Department of the Army of the Tennessee, and assigned to duty at Vicksburg under General Grant. He was then ordered to report at Grand Gulf, La., where his duties were exceedingly arduous, and later at Vicksburg and Nashville, Tenn. He was afterward stationed at Alton, Ill., and in the fall of 1864 he was assigned to hospital service in Maryland, from whence he assumed charge of the hospital at Riker's Island, N. Y., containing five thousand patients. His resignation was accepted in the spring of 1865. Dr. Worrall possessed strong political convictions, and was among the earliest advocates of the doctrine of Abolition, which received from

him practical aid as one of the leaders of the party in the county. He afterward allied himself to the Whig and Republican parties, and although at one time chief burgess of the borough of Lewistown, usually declined all political honors. His religious views were in harmony with those of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and his ready pen was frequently devoted to religious themes. The death of Dr. Worrall occurred on the 30th of October, 1877.

The ancestors of Dr. Thomas Augustus Worrall are traced back to 1066 in a direct line to Sir Hubert de Worrall, a chieftain and knight who, with several sons and grandsons, accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, from France, and was engaged in the battle of Hastings, in which sanguinary fight three of the sons were slain. One grandson saved the life of Richard Cœur de Lion, and only for the prudence and courage of young Worrall the King would have perished in an ambuscade artfully prepared for him by the infidels. Sir Hubert was ennobled by William and erected, by permission, a stately palace in Northumberland, four miles from Morpeth. Large estates were given him in Northumberland, and the ruins of the old castle, or homestead, are still to be seen there. Richard Cœur de Lion, highly appreciating Sir Hubert's conduct on this occasion, conferred additional honors upon the family. Their arms were, "Three lions en passant," and the motto, "*Fortitudine et Prudentia.*" A branch of the family went to Ireland, under Henry II., and again a certain Sir William Worrall took estates in Ireland under Charles I., and this branch of the family has its living representatives in the children of John, the son of John, the son of John, who was the son of James Worrall. The main branch of the family remained in England, but their title passed or decayed, and they mixed with the commonalty.

A Margaret Worrall was the grand-aunt of Dean Swift and also of the poet Dryden, the former having lived several years prior to his death with Dr. Worrall, of Dublin. The grandfather of Sheridan was a near neighbor and associate of these two. Two immense fortunes have been lost by its carelessness of records—one reverted to Trinity College, Dublin, the other escheated to the crown.

Hon. Septimus Worrall now holds a place about the courts of Queen Victoria. John, great-grandfather of our subject, was a lineal descendant of Sir Hubert de Worrall, and was known as "John Worrall, of Wales." He emigrated from Wales with William Penn, having married Sarah Goodwin, of London. Upon arriving in Philadelphia he took up a tract of land where Market Street now is, and an estate in New Jersey of two thousand acres. He finally settled in Middletown, Delaware County, Pa., and took up an estate of five hundred acres. The Middletown Quaker Meeting-house and school-house are located on this tract. His wife died while on a visit to Ireland with other members of the Society of Friends' Meeting, and was buried there. This John had three sons,—Peter, John and Thomas,—and Thomas had a son George, who was born in 1769 at the family stone mansion, Middletown, and married Jane, daughter of Joseph and Mary Dawson Sermon, of Philadelphia, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters,—George, Isaac, Charles, Richard, Joseph, Horatio, Dr. Thomas Augustus, Matilda, Jane and Mary. His death occurred at Lewistown, Pa., March 27, 1845. All the children lived to have families. Five of the sons studied medicine, four of whom graduated. Isaac and Thomas Augustus were very successful practitioners, and three of these brothers also served with credit in the late Rebellion. Dr. Thomas Augustus is the subject of this sketch, and took his name from his grandfather.

The writer is indebted to Miss Mamie Bailey, adopted daughter of Dr. Worrall, for the facts herein noted.

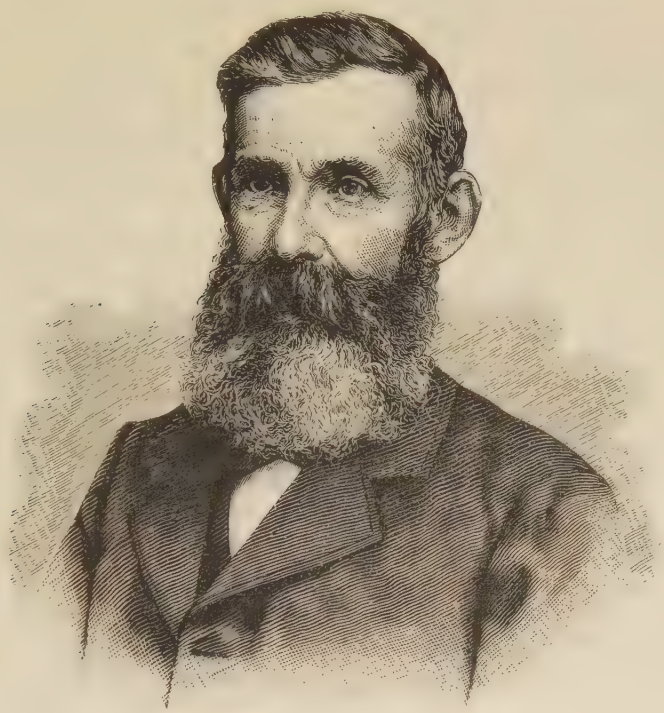
Benjamin Berry, M.D., practiced medicine in Milroy in August, 1830; was there about two years. Nothing is learned of his history as to education or medical school from which he graduated. From Milroy he moved to Centre County, near Centre Furnace, and remained there till his death.

John Morrison, M.D., graduated in one of the Philadelphia medical schools, probably the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in Milroy from 1832 to 1834, at

which time he left that place and went to Bucks County, where he died several years afterward.

The first doctor in Belleville was a Dr. Cook; after him came Dr. Westhoven, and about 1830 came Dr. Eliphaz Bigelow, who remained till about 1858, when his nephew, Dr. William G. Bigelow, came, who remained until 1871, after which came Dr. Jacob K. Metz, who remained about two years.

John, Lewis, who died in youth, and one daughter. John Metz was born about the year 1785 in Lancaster County, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Huntingdon, and subsequently to Petersburg. He entered the office of Dr. Beard, of Manheim, Lancaster County, as a student of medicine, and, on completing his studies, engaged for a short time in practice at that point. After a residence of seven years in Petersburg he removed to Brady



J. K. Metz

Jacob K. Metz is of German parentage. His grandfather, whose name was, so far as is known, John Metz, emigrated from the Fatherland and settled in Lancaster County, from whence he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., and became the popular landlord of the place. His residence was again changed to Petersburg, in the same county, where he was both a saddler and farmer, and finally Ohio became his home, where his death occurred. His children were

township, Huntingdon County, which continued for a period of sixty years to be his home. His death occurred in 1874 in Petersburg. He was married to Fanny Keyser, whose children are John K., Maria (wife of Jacob Shaffner), Henry K., Samuel K., Jonathan K., Elizabeth (wife of John Baum), Jacob K. and Frances (wife of George P. Wakefield).

Jacob K., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 16th of August, 1825,

in Brady township, Huntingdon County, Pa. He was early taught the value of labor, and many demands were made upon his time and strength in the work of the farm. Having, however, a higher purpose in view, he resolved to master a profession, and at the age of twenty-two began the study of medicine with his father, concluding his course at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 7, 1852. At once entering into copartnership with his father, he speedily became interested in a large and successful practice. He was, on the 7th of May, 1857, married to Ann, daughter of John Carver, of Huntingdon County. Their children are Frances (wife of Howard Cunningham), Jane E. (deceased), Mary K., Harry W. and Maggie G. (twins) and John P. Mrs. Metz died July 16, 1876, and he was again married, June 9, 1881, to Barbara A. King, daughter of David M. Zook, of Menno township, where he still resides. Dr. Metz, though still a practitioner, after years of severe labor, when the largest share of the practice of the locality fell to his lot, has relinquished the arduous work of the profession. A Democrat in his political sentiments, he is not an active worker in the field of politics, and cares nothing for the honors of office.

In 1873, Dr. Eliphaz C. Bigelow, another nephew of the first Eliphaz Bigelow, located there and remained to the time of his death, in 1882. In the fall of 1882 came Dr. Brown A. Bigelow, son of the first Dr. Eliphaz Bigelow, who is a practicing physician at Belleville at the present time (1885).

M. T. Mitchell, M.D., graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the month of March, 1840. He came to Milroy and began the practice of medicine in 1840. He remained there until the time of his death, which was in March, 1860.

Dr. John C. Rheam (Thompsonian) practiced medicine in Upper Milroy for several years. He was there in November, 1846, and moved some time afterward to Pleasant Gap, in Centre County, where he established a Thompsonian resort.

Dr. Samuel Smith, studied medicine under Dr. Joseph B. Ard, and began practice in Lewistown about 1840. After continuing a few years, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died about 1883.

Dr. Elias W. Hale, studied under the instructions of Dr. Joseph B. Ard. Practiced in Lewistown a few years, and removed to near Reedsville. About 1865 he moved to Bellefonte, where he still resides.

Dr. Reinhold, a German physician of the homœopathic school, came to this country about 1840. After a time he settled in Juniata County, the first of the school to settle in the county. He remained there several years, and then moved to Lewistown. After practicing a few years at the latter place, he finally removed to Williamsport, where, after practicing many years, he died.

Drs. Severus and Albert S. Cummings, came to Lewistown from Middleburg, Union County (now Snyder), about 1848. Severus practiced till his death by an accident, October 29, 1863. Dr. Albert moved to Sunbury a year or so before his brother's death, but after the accident returned to Lewistown, remained about a year and finally settled at Sunbury.

In 1849, Dr. J. A. Swartz, a son of Dr. Frank Swartz, of Lewistown, studied medicine with his father and began practice in his native town. After he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he became a resident of McVeytown, where he continued his practice until 1884. He is now in one of the departments at Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. B. Mitchell, practiced at Lewistown in 1850. He also conducted a drug-store.

Dr. A. W. Mass, a native of Juniata County, came to Lewistown, and studied with Dr. Joseph Ard. Having graduated at Philadelphia, he began practice in Lewistown in 1851. Here he remained six years, when he removed to Philadelphia.

Dr. George Hoover, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Lewis Hoover, and graduated at the Medical College of Philadelphia about 1855. He settled at Lewistown, where he practiced until his death, in February, 1875.

Dr. David D. Mahon settled in Newton Hamilton in 1861, soon after Dr. Chas. Bower

joined the army. He practiced until 1865, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. J. T. Mahon, who is still in practice.

JOHN I. MARKS, M.D., was born in Lewistown on the 9th day of April, 1826. He received his primary and preparatory education at the Lewistown Academy and at Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata County. He graduated at Jefferson College, in Cannonsburg, Pa., in June, 1846. He read medicine with Thomas Vanvalzah, M.D., and T. A. Worrall, M.D., both of Lewistown. He graduated at the Pennsylvania Hospital January 6, 1855. He practiced medicine, first, in Lewistown two years, second, in Lockhaven two years; he then returned to Lewistown and practiced medicine in that place until he moved to Milroy, where he practiced medicine two years. The Civil War then commenced and he went to the army with the three months' men as a surgeon in the Seventy-eighth Regiment. When the three months had expired he came home and remained a short time. He again returned to the army in 1864, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Afterwards he was assigned to the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Owing to ill health he came home and remained there until he recovered; he then went back to the army and was assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry as surgeon. This was about three months before the close of the war. He became severely sick and was compelled to leave the army for home. After his recovery he again resumed the practice of medicine, and continued to practice in Lewistown until the time of his death. He died January 12, 1882. During the last two years of his life he was too frail to practice.

SAMUEL LEWIS ALEXANDER, M.D., was born in Armagh township, Mifflin County, August 15, 1834. In 1838 his parents moved to Penn's Valley, in Centre County, where he received a liberal free-school education. In 1851 he entered Dickinson Seminary, in Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until the California gold fever of 1852, then at its height, took possession of his boyish fancy, and, in company with several friends, he took the "overland route" to the then far-away land of gold. He remained in California, working in the gold-mines and merchandising, for three years, when he thought his dreams of wealth had been sufficiently realized to warrant a return to his home in the East. He consequently sailed from San Francisco, intending to come by the way of Cape Horn, but was only out twenty-four hours when the steamer upon which he had taken passage was wrecked by running on a bar, and many of the passengers were lost in the ocean. He was picked up by a vessel and taken back to San Francisco, stripped of all the wealth he had accumulated during his three years' toil on the Pacific coast. After his return home he read medicine with J. P. Wilson, then a distinguished physician of Centre County. In 1857 he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated at that institution in 1859. He married Miss Mary Louise Noblet, of Philadelphia, and located at Milroy, in Mifflin County. He there began to practice medicine, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Civil War then broke out in all its fury, and the calls of his country aroused his patriotism to such an extent that in July, 1861, he entered the army as first assistant surgeon, and was assigned to the First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Cavalry (Forty-fourth Regiment). On November 25th his regiment was detailed to capture some rebels then at Drainsville, Va., and on their return to headquarters he was shot by a rebel hid in ambush. The orderly sergeant (William Wagner), who was with him at the time, held him on his horse until they reached a farm-house, a short distance farther on their way, where they stopped only long enough to get a conveyance, upon which the doctor was placed and taken to camp. They arrived at camp in the after-part of the night or early in the morning. He breathed his last soon afterward. He died November 27, 1861.

ISAAC P. NEFF, M.D., was born in Penn's Valley, Centre County, January 23, 1833, about two miles west of where Centre Hall now stands. He attended school at Dickinson Seminary, in Williamsport, and at Pennsylvania College, in Centre County. He read medicine

with his brother, Peter D. Neff, M.D., in 1857 and 1858; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1859, after attending two full courses of lectures. He commenced the practice of medicine at Nittany Hall in April, 1859, and on the 27th of the following May he moved to the lower end of Penn's Valley, and practiced medicine in Aaronsburg and vicinity until September, 1865, when he relinquished the practice and entered upon the study of theology. In October, 1866, he moved to Milroy, in Mifflin County, and there resumed the practice of medicine, and continued in the same until March, 1868. At that time he received and accepted a call from the Evangelical Lutheran pastorate of Liberty Valley, in Tioga County, Pa. He married there, and has been in the active work of the ministry ever since.

F. S. Kohler, M.D., was born at Milroy, Mifflin County, December 18, 1836. He received his primary education in the common schools of that place. He engaged in the business of clerking at various places, viz.: Centre Hall, Bellefonte and Lewistown, at which latter place he studied Latin and the higher mathematics under the private tutorship of Professor I. J. Stine, with a view of preparing himself for the study of law. In 1857 he went to Philadelphia, and there became acquainted with a number of medical students, who turned his attention from the law to medicine. He then studied medicine and graduated from the Eclectic College in 1860. He located at Reedsville and engaged in the practice of medicine, and entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry in February, 1865, and was discharged in August of the same year, when the war closed. He again resumed the practice of medicine in Reedsville, and continued there until the fall of 1872. In the mean time the college at which he had graduated met with reverses, and was finally disbanded. Not wishing to incur the ostracism of his professional brethren, as an alumnus of a defunct medical college, in the fall of 1872 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and graduated with the class in March, 1873. He then located at Vevay, in Indiana. That region being malarial, he practiced there several years, when he discovered that his health began to fail. In 1880 he sought the Rocky Mountains and located at Morgan City, in Utah, where he established a medical school, and is now engaged in practicing and teaching medicine.

Charles S. Hurlbut, M.D., is descended from English stock, the earliest representatives of the family having, on their emigration, settled in Connecticut, from whence a branch removed and located in the Wyoming Valley, Pa. In the line of descent from the latter was Christopher, grandfather of Dr. Hurlbut, who resided in Steuben County, N. Y. His children were James, Christopher, John and several daughters. John, whose birth occurred in the Wyoming Valley, when a youth removed to New York State, where he married Priscilla, daughter of William Sharp, of Staten Island, N. Y. Their children are Edward, William, John, Charles S., Elizabeth (wife of Rev. Mr. Woodcock), Abigail, Mary (wife of Rev. T. M. Hodgman) and Martha. Charles S. Hurlbut was born February 9, 1826, in Steuben County, N. Y., where the early years of his life were spent. He received a classical education at the Alfred University, located at Alfred Centre, Allegany County, N. Y., and choosing the profession of medicine as that most congenial to his tastes, began his studies with Dr. Dimmick, of Burns, Allegany County, N. Y., afterward concluding them with Dr. W. S. Babbitt, of Olean, N. Y., and graduating from the University of Buffalo, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1852. Immediately after he accepted a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Babbitt, at Olean, and continued this association for several years, ultimately controlling the practice on the removal of the latter to Lockport, N. Y. Being especially interested in surgery, most of the surgical cases in the vicinity came under his direction, which, together with an extensive general practice, rendered his labors both arduous and responsible. Here he remained until 1867, when Lewistown offered an attractive field, and has since been his home, as also the scene of successful professional labor until the present time. Dr. Hurlbut is a member of the Mifflin County Medical Society and of the Juniata Valley

Medical Society, in both of which he manifests an active interest. A Republican in his political sympathies, he is not a partisan, and has invariably declined all proffers of office. His religious creed is in harmony with that of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. The doctor was, on the 15th of October, 1868, married to Mary C., only daughter of Arthur B. and Anna Eliza Long, of Lewistown.

G. N. Harcy, M.D., graduated in the Hungarian University, in Hungary. After practicing medicine in Lewistown and Lilleyville, in Mifflin County, he moved to Siglerville, in Armagh township, in the month of September, 1859. He continued to practice medicine in that place until August, 1862. He then moved to Huron County, in the State of Ohio, where he still remains in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Thomas C. Thomas (eclectic) came to Milroy from somewhere in the neighborhood of Pine Grove, in Centre County, some time in 1862, and practiced medicine in that place until some time in 1865. He then moved away.

Solomon F. Wehr, M.D., was born in Union County, Pa., near New Berlin. Attended lectures in Philadelphia at a medical college in Spruce Street. He practiced medicine in Madisonburg, in Centre County, and came to Milroy in the spring of 1863, and practiced medicine until the 1st day of April, 1866, at which time he moved from Milroy.

Abraham Harshbarger, M.D., was born in Potter township, Centre County, on the 12th day of December, 1810. He read medicine with T. A. Worrall, M. D., in Lewistown, Mifflin County, in 1841 and 1842. He completed his course of medical studies with William I. Wilson, M.D., of Centre County, Pa., in 1842. Graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the month of March, 1844, and began practice in McAlisterville, Juniata County, and continued there until about 1856, when he moved to Port Royal and practiced until September, 1861, when he enlisted as captain of Company I, of the Forty-ninth Regiment. He was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers August 2, 1862; was promoted to surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers December 5, 1862. After that regiment was mustered out he was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers November 9, 1863. He served in that regiment until it was mustered out, the 24th day of June, 1865, being at the close of the war. He was in the army from September, 1861, to June 24, 1865. He came to Milroy on the 4th day of September, 1865, and still continues to practice medicine in that place.

Dr. A. H. Shaeffer was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, at the age of twenty-seven. Practiced in Belleville until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Lewistown, where he still resides engaged in active practice.

Dr. Cox, in 1869, settled at Lewistown, and commenced practice as a homœopathist. He moved away in 1871.

Dr. M. B. Garver studied medicine with Dr. D. C. Smith, and graduated at Hahnemann College, Cleveland, in 1871. Located at New Holland, Lancaster County; then moved to Thompsontown, Juniata County. In 1880 he removed to Belleville, in Union township, where he still resides.

Dr. William F. Speth, a native of Germany, and a graduate of Hesse Darmstadt, came to this country, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Herring and other leaders of the homœopathic school. He settled for several years in Pottsville, and upon the retirement of Dr. Cox was persuaded to come to Lewistown, where he remained until his death, in June, 1881, being over sixty years of age.

M. Bonner Flynn, M.D., was born in New York City, N. Y., January 13, 1843. He attended the Cumberland Valley Institute, in Mechanicsburg, Pa., in 1852 and 1853. He afterward attended St. John's College, in Frederick City, Md., in 1857 and 1859. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, and graduated first at Bellevue College, in New York City, in 1862; then, second, he graduated at the New York Hygeo-Therapeutic College on March 29, 1865. He entered the United States service of the late

Rebellion in 1862. He practiced medicine in Jersey City from 1865 to 1867; in Worcester, Mass., from 1867 to 1872. He located at Reedsville in August, 1874, and removed to Lewistown in March, 1882.

ALEXANDER SAMUEL HARSHBARGER, M.D., son of Abraham Harshbarger, M.D., was born in McAlisterville, in Juniata County, Pa., January 6, 1850; graduated at the Airyview Academy, in Port Royal, Juniata County, in 1867. He read medicine with his father in Milroy, Mifflin County, in 1868 and 1869. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1870, and practiced medicine from that date with his father, in Milroy, to August, 1884. He then moved to Lewistown, where he still continues in the practice of his profession.

WALTER H. PARCELS, M.D., was born in Allegany County, in the State of New York. He read medicine with Drs. Allen and Noble, of Oberlin, in the State of Ohio. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Cleveland Medical College in 1870, and practiced medicine irregularly, but continued medical studies until the winter of 1872 and 1873, when he graduated at the Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He located in Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa., where he remained a year and a half, and moved to Toledo. In 1876 he came to Lewistown and began a practice, which he continues.

BROWN A. BIGELOW, M.D., was born in Belleville, Mifflin County, September 25, 1850. He is the youngest son of Dr. Eliphaz Bigelow, who came to Mifflin County in 1829. Three of his sons became physicians. Dr. Eliphaz moved from Belleville to Huntingdon County in 1855. From this place Brown A. Bigelow attended school, one term, at the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in 1864. He also attended school one term at McAlevey's Fort, under Professor Austin. He began the study of medicine, under Dr. James H. Bigelow, in 1871, and entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in October, 1872, and graduated at that place on the 11th day of March, 1874. He then practiced medicine with Dr. James H. Bigelow, two years, at McAlevey's Fort, and in March, 1876, he moved to Siglerville and practiced medicine in that place until December 14, 1882, when he moved to Belleville, where he still remains in the practice of his profession.

DR. D. C. DEAN, a native of Saville township, Perry County, studied medicine with Dr. H. O. Orris, of Newport. In 1877, he graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced in Perry County until November, 1881, when he moved to Lewistown, where he is now in practice.

DR. W. S. WILSON settled at McVeytown in 1881.

DR. D. C. SMITH, a native of Thompsontown, Juniata County, graduated a homœopathist in 1869. He settled at Mifflin and in 1882 removed to Lewistown, where he still continues in practice.

DR. D. NIPPLE began practice in 1882, at Newton Hamilton, where he still resides.

DR. B. BOOK, a student of Dr. D. C. Smith and a graduate of the Homœopathic College, Philadelphia, settled at Lewistown April, 1884, where he is still in practice.

DR. R. M. JOHNSON is a practicing physician at McVeytown, having located there in 1884.

WOODS STERRETT, M.D., was born in the east end of Kishacoquillas Valley, at what is now McAuley's Mill, February 11, 1852. He received his education at Airyview Academy, in Juniata County, Pa., in 1872. He read medicine with Samuel Maclay, M.D., in Milroy, beginning in 1873 and ending in 1877. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 12, 1877, and began the practice of medicine at Yeagertown, in Mifflin County, on the 9th day of April, 1877. He left Yeagertown in April, 1879, and began to practice medicine in Port Royal, in Juniata County, immediately afterward. He left Port Royal in September, 1882, and went to Milroy, where he still continues to practice medicine with Samuel Maclay, M.D.

GEORGE P. RISHEL, M.D., was born in Centre County, near Bellefonte, on the 9th day of January, 1854. He received his education at the Pennsylvania State College and gradu-

ated at that school in 1880. He read medicine with Thomas R. Hayes, M.D., of Bellefonte, during 1879 and 1880. He took three full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated at that school in March, 1883, and moved to Milroy about the close of August, 1884, where he still continues to practice in the medical profession.

SAMUEL J. BOYER, M.D., was born at Markelsville, in Perry County, Pa., July 2, 1856. Received his early education at Markelsville, and afterward studied at the New Bloomfield Academy. In the spring of 1877 he commenced the study of medicine at Plainfield, in Cumberland County, Pa., with Preceptor J. E. Vancamp, where he continued his studies till the fall of 1879. From that place he went to the city of Baltimore and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the spring he returned to Markelsville and there pursued the study of medicine under the instructions of J. D. Shull till the opening of college, and then attended medical lectures during the following winter, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore on the 1st day of March, 1881. He registered his diploma in Carlisle, in Cumberland County, Pa., and practiced with his former preceptor for seven months. He then went to Illinois and after one year he located in Elliottsburg, Perry County, Pa., and continued to practice medicine for a period of over two years. He then went to Ohio and attended a partial course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, and during the next spring he came back to Pennsylvania. On the 12th day of March, 1884, he located at Siglerville, where he began the practice of medicine, and where he still continues.

B. RUSH KOHLER, M.D., was born in Reedsville, in Mifflin County, September 7, 1865. He received his education at the common schools of Mifflin County. In 1879 he went to Utah Territory and there commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of F. S. Kohler, M.D., and afterwards he graduated at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, February 25, 1885. He is now engaged in the practice at Reedsville.

Among the later physicians at Belleville should be named the following: Dr. Augustus Hibler, for several years subsequent to 1850; and from 1861 to 1867, Dr. Sheaffer (elsewhere spoken of); Dr. M. F. Hudson, who succeeded him and remained until 1880; Dr. John B. Floyd took the place of the latter, and is a practicing physician at Belleville at the present time; Dr. M. B. Garver, a homœopathic physician, was there several years prior to October, 1885, when he removed to Lancaster County; Dr. J. J. Dahlen, a German doctor, who came in 1855 and remained until 1859, when he removed to the State of Ohio, and returning in 1866, remained until 1875; and Dr. J. W. Lyle, who commenced practicing medicine in Belleville in 1884, and is there at the present time.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.—The first medical society of Mifflin County was organized in 1845. The following is a list of the officers and members at that time:

President, Dr. Joseph B. Ard; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Thomas Van Valzah, Joseph Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. T. A. Worrall; Recording Secretary, Dr. C. Cameron; Secretary, Dr. James Culbertson. Members, Drs. J. C. Reynolds, Samuel Maclay, George V. Mitchell, A. Rothrock, Charles Bower, Lewis Hoover and John Metz. Afterwards the following also became members: Drs. Howard, E. W. Hale, Robert Martin, A. W. Mass, I. B. Herring and S. S. Cummings. How long this organization continued to exist is unknown. Of this original society, Drs. A. Rothrock, Samuel Maclay and John Metz are still living and practicing in the county.

The present Mifflin County Medical Society was organized March 4, 1874. The first meeting was held at the office of Dr. Charles S. Hurlbut, of Lewistown. The following officers were then elected:

President, Dr. A. Rothrock; Vice-President, Dr. T. H. Van Valzah; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. George V. Mitchell; Treasurer, Dr. A. Harshbarger; Secretary, Dr. A. H. Shaeffer. Members, Drs. C. S. Hurlbut, M. F. Hudson, James T. Mahon, A. S. Harshbarger. The so-

ciety has held four meetings each year since its organization, and at the present time is in a flourishing condition. The following is a list of the present officers and members: President, Dr. A. H. Shaeffer; Vice-Presidents, Drs. G. G. Harmen, V. O. McKim; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Parcels; Secretary, Dr. A. S. Harshbarger. Members, Drs. C. S. Hurlbut, T. H. Van Valzah, G. C. Dean, S. H. Rothrock, A. Harshbarger, W. S. Wilson, John P. Getter, A. Rothrock, I. B. Floyd, I. H. Mahon, Woods Sterrett.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BOROUGH OF LEWISTOWN.

Among the traders who came up the valley of the Juniata a short time before the purchase of this territory from the Indians, in 1754, was Robert Buchanan, who had formerly lived at Carlisle. He located a trading-post at "the meeting of the waters" of the Kishacoquillas Creek with the Juniata, at the place where lived Pokety, an Indian chief, of whom he bought land.[1] Kishacoquillas, the Shawanese chief from whom the valley takes its name, also is said to have lived there. He died in 1756, and in June of that year Robert H. Morris sent a letter of condolence to his sons.

Robert Buchanan built a cabin on the bank of the Kishacoquillas, near the present stone bridge. Upon the breaking out of the Indian troubles in 1756, Buchanan was warned by Kishacoquillas of the danger, and he, with others in the region, escaped and went to Carlisle. He probably did not return until 1762, as, on the 2d of July in that year, he warranted a tract of two hundred and one acres of land lying on the northeast side of the river and extending above the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek. His son Arthur, on the same date, warranted ninety-six acres lying back of Robert's land and extending along the bank of the Kishacoquillas Creek. Jane Buchanan, a daughter of Robert, received a warrant bearing the same date, July 5, 1762, for two hundred and eighteen acres of land lying below her father's tract and the Kishacoquillas Creek. Opposite Arthur Buchanan's tract and above Jane Buchanan's land, on the same side of the stream, Robert warranted a small tract, on which the St. Mark's Cemetery is located. The tract of Jane Buchanan is that part of the town that lies across the creek from the public square, while on the Robert and Arthur Buchanan tract the main part of Lewistown is laid out.

Below the tract of Jane Buchanan, and on the Juniata, Andrew Gregg, in 1787, took up a tract of land, built a cabin and brought a stock of goods to the place. John Norris, then a lad of sixteen years, came with him as a clerk. Gregg remained about a year and a half. The plot of these tracts of land can be seen in the prothonotary's office at Lewistown. The Buchanan tracts were all surveyed in April, 1766. In the sketch of early taverns it will be seen that "old Mr. Buchanan" was then keeping tavern at the place. It will not be out of place in this connection to give an account of the "Long Narrows," and the settlement at this place in 1788, as given by a writer in the *Columbia Magazine*, in an article called "A Description of the Juniata River, in the State of Pennsylvania." From it we quote,—

"After crossing at Miller's Ferry (now Millerstown), which lies a few miles from the mouth of the river and keeping up at midway to Standing Stone, a threefold junction of the mountains is plainly perceived, being the Tuscarora, Shade and Narrow Mountains. Through them, at this place, commence what is known by the name of the Long Narrows, formed by one continued break through the above hills, and continues surrounded by astonishing crags for upwards of eight or nine miles, during which space the traveller has nothing to walk on for either himself or horse (which he is obliged to dismount for better security) than the piled rocks and stones that have from time to time accumulated by their fall from the surrounding parts. After passing through this miserable place, immediately upon the other side stands the town or settlement called Old Town, consisting only of a tavern and a few scattered hovels, and containing nothing worth notice."

[1] The first name applied to this locality was Poketytown, from the Indian chief, Pokety. It also was given the name Old Town and Kishacoquillas' Old Town, although Aughwick, farther up the Juniata, was also called Old Town.

The next year after this tour through the valley was made, the county of Mifflin was erected. Robert Buchanan, the owner of the tract on which the county-seat was located, died about 1780, and left the tract he had originally settled upon to his eldest son, Arthur. Robert Buchanan's family consisted of his wife, Dorcas, Arthur, William, Robert (the last was born in 1773) and Jane. Arthur was living in Lewistown as late as 1806.

In 1787, Arthur Buchanan became involved in financial difficulty, a judgment was obtained against him and the three hundred acres of land in his possession were seized by Thomas Buchanan, high sheriff of Cumberland County, and finally sold, a fuller account of which will be found in sketch of the erection of Mifflin County.

The trustees appointed under the act of erection of Mifflin County located the county-seat upon this tract.

Colonel James Potter and Samuel Edmiston were employed to survey the plot and lay out a town. They performed the work and received for their services £16 15*s*. The trustees also appointed persons to value the lots laid out.

Lots 15 and 16, containing one-quarter of an acre, were set apart for a meeting-house and a burying-ground. These lots are on the corner of Water and Brown Streets, and are known as the Old Burying-Ground. No meeting-house was ever erected upon them. Lot 86 was set apart for a jail, which was erected of logs early in 1790, and is the present jail lot. The lot on which the old stone school-house and the old brick school-house stand was marked on the town plot as lot 120, and was designated as "for the use of a publick school-house."

There was also reserved all the "ground on the Juniata from the first Alley to the junction of the River with the Kishacoquillas Creek, together with the streets, lanes, alley and the center of the said Borough, agreeably to the plan of the said town of Lewistown, as laid out by the Trustees." While the trustees were authorized to purchase one hundred and fifty acres of land and lay out a town thereon, with authority to sell lots, they did not do it; yet the lots mentioned were set apart for public purposes, and the jail building, including a court-room in the second story, was built and used in the year 1790, while the property was still in the hands of the High Sheriff of Cumberland County, and it was not until November 27, 1790, that it was sold, and was then bought at public sale by Samuel Edmiston, then prothonotary of the county, who soon after sold one-third interest to Colonel James Potter and Samuel Montgomery, who sold the lots of the town. The court-house on the public square was built in 1796–97, before the title of the different lots was conveyed to the county of Mifflin, which was done in 1802.

The following letter, in the possession of C. H. Henderson, was written by Charles Hardy, in 1791, to friends in England, and as it gives an idea of Lewistown and the surrounding country at that time, a part of it is here quoted. Charles Hardy purchased lot 17, as is shown in the list given.

"Dear Mam: I take this oportunity of a Quainting you of my present hilth and weel fair for which I have reason to prais the Lord and Likewise the defrent seaings of life that I have Goone through Since I come to this Country. I wrought the first 9 months through the summer and winter, and in March I Went out to the Back Country, 160 miles from Philadelphia, whear thaar is a new place a Bilding by the name of Lewes Town, Mifflin County, and as this County is but new laad out, all county business is satled and courts helde in this place, and on the 22th of October I purtched a Lott and Hous, not finished, which cost me 60 pound, and 20 pounds mor will finish it which will Rent for 15 pounds per year. And 19th of January I purtched an improvement which is vacant Lands, on which is a Dwelling hous and Barn, Stablen, right Good Spring and 14 ackres of Cleared Land, and I have returned Back to Philadelpia to take a Ded out of the Land Ofes for 150 ackres of saad Lands, the improvement I pay 35 pounds, and the warent at Land Ofes is 2 pound 10 shillings per hundred, and 1 pound 10 shillings the Sirvey and Clarkes fees, 1 pound 10 shillings all per hundred, which, in all, will cost me betwext 40 and 50 pounds. This is the best part of the country that I have Ever seen for industrius people of Every Trade. Carpenters and Masons 7*s*. 6*d*. per day, and Labrers 5*s*. per day, and everything is plentiful, the best of Wheat 4*s*. pir bushel, Rie 3*s*. this currency, Inden corn and buckwheat in proportion. Beef, Mutton and Bacon at 3*d*. per pound. This is a fearful Country for wild creatures, Such as Dears, Bars, Wolves and

Panters, the Dears meet yousd for Beef or venison, and Bears meet Good Bacon. Fishes and Folls in Great plenty. This is a fine Country for Roots and Vegtales. I shall send you a smal account of them Coowcumbers, Water Mellens, Squashes and Pompcans, with a variety of Beanes, sich as you have none in England, with many others too tedis to Name. Al rises from the Ground With out much troble and comes to Great pirfection."

Continuing, he deplores the loss of the privilege of attending worship with the Methodists, "with whome I hav many times being Feelingly and Sensible Blessed, both in public and privet convarse," and says, "in which I am in sum measure deprived of, as hear is no Methodes in this part, nor no other sort of worship but Prespeterns, and it is 5 miles to thear meeting.[1] this causes me to reflect on my Own Self for leaving the parts Whear I had the hapness of asembling amongst a people that I beleave truly worships God. it cases many Reasnings in my own mind when I think of the blessings in yeares past I received in publick and in privet convarse, but many times I feel that the Lord preaches to my sowl in privet when I poor out my Speerit before him, but I shall endeaver to pravail with the preachers to come to Lewistown."

The erection of the public buildings and the fact that the town was made the county-seat attracted many people to it, and in 1793 the following persons were owners of lots in Lewistown. Their names, with the number of the lots owned by them, are here given as found in the assessment roll of Derry township:

A DISTANT VIEW OF LEWISTOWN.

1. Thomas Duncan.
2, 3, 4. William Adams.
6. Samuel Montgomery.
7. James Potter.
8. Brown & Ellis.
9. William Brown.
10. Samuel Montgomery.
11. Jos. Edmiston, Esq.
12. Zephaniah Stark.
13. Thomas Gregg and Saml. Edmiston.
14. William Brown, Esq.
17. Chas. Hardy.
18. James Montgomery.
19. Thos. Buchanan, Esq.
20. William Early.
21. William Brown, Esq.
22. James Potter.
24. David Weldon Pickens.
25. John Gillespie.
28. Jesse Adams.
30. James Humes.
44. Isabella Buchanan.

[1] The Presbyterian Meeting-house he has reference to was evidently the one then standing in Granville township, in the old burying-ground, an account of which will be found in the sketch of Granville township.

46. Christian King.
47. James Henderson.
48. James Haslett.
49. Wm. McCandless.
50. Michael Funcannon.
51. Robert Cochran.
52. William Elliott.
53. Adam Berger.
55. George Riddle.
57. William Harper.
58. Jones McDownell.
59. John Elliott.
60. Alex. Cochran.
61. Joseph Cowgill.
62. James Thompson.
63. Samuel Marshall.
64. Robert Power.
65. Patrick McKinney.
66. William Power.
67. Robert Patterson.
68. Moses Williamson.
69. Robert Campbell.
70. Samuel Henry.
71. Jas. McFarland, Esq.
72. Robert Mitchell.
73. Geo. McClelland.
74. James Scott.
75. John Wilson.
76, 77. Saml. Edmiston.
78. Andrew Duff.
79. James Alexander.
80. Moses Williamson.
81. Saml. Montgomery.
82. Dr. Isaiah Blair.
83. Robert Parks.
Jacob York.
Henry Bemtheisel.
93. Philip Weaver.
96. John Speck.
100. John Buchanan.
102. John Schnell.
116. Thomas Cullen.
121. William Kenney.
129. James Davidson.
130. James Mitchell.
131. John Norris or Wm. McCandless.
177. Jeremiah Daily.

The act for the erection of the borough of Lewistown was approved April 11, 1795, and the boundaries were defined as here given: "Beginning at a post on the Bank of the River Juniata;" then by courses and distances, "to a post on the south side of Kishacoquillas Creek; thence down said creek south 85°, west 17 perches to a post;" thence, by courses and distances, "to the mouth of the said creek; then up the said river north 78°, west forty-five perches, and then west 32 perches to the place of beginning."

The act provided for two burgesses, one of whom was to be chief and the other merely "assistant burgess," while there were also to be two "burgesses' assistants," a high constable and a town clerk.

The act named the first officers as follows: Joseph Cogill, chief burgess; George McClellan, burgess; Jeremiah Daily, high constable; James Robertson, town clerk; Robert Patterson and Michael Foncannon, burgesses' assistants.

The officers so named were to hold until the first Monday of May, 1796, when an election was to be held.

The act remained in force until February 6, 1811, when an act was approved by Governor Snyder, altering and amending the original. This act provided for the election of a chief burgess, an assistant and five reputable citizens to be a Town Council, and a high constable. The meetings of the Town Council were to be held in the court-house until otherwise provided for.[1]

The presidents of the Council are here given from 1814 for about fifteen years from which time the burgesses are given,—

PRESIDENTS.

1814. Peacock Major.
1815. William P. Maclay.
1816. David Reynolds.
1817. David Reynolds.
1819. Peacock Major.
1820. D. W. Hulings.
1821. Andrew Keiser.
1824. Joseph B. Ard.
1826. Joseph B. Ard.
1827. E. L. Benedict.
1828. A. S. Wilson.
1830. William McHall.
1833. Joseph B. Ard.
1834. James Culbertson.

BURGESSES.

1828. William McCay.
1829. William McCay.
1830. William McCay.
1831. David Milliken.
1833. William McCay.
1834. James McCord.
1835. Henry Eisenbise.
1836. Henry Eisenbise.
1837. Henry Eisenbise.
1838. Henry Eisenbise.
1839. Henry Kulp.
1840. Abraham Blymyer.
1841. George Miller.
1842. George Miller.
1843. George Miller.
1844. Richard R. Franks.
1845. R. Rush Franks.
1846. Henry Kulp.
1847. Henry Kulp.
1848. John W. Shaw.
1849. John W. Shaw.
1850. Thos. A. Worrall.
1851. Jas. L. McElvain.
1852. George Frysinger.
1853. Alex. A. Banks.
1854. George Frysinger.
1855. Geo. W. Stewart.
1856. John Davis.
1857. George Frysinger.
1858. John Davis.
1859. John Davis.
1860. Samuel Comfort.
1861. Samuel Comfort.
1862. John Davis.
1863. John Davis.
1864. Joseph M. Cogley.
1865. George Frysinger.
1866. Samuel J. Brisbin.
1867. John B. Selheimer.
1868. William B. Weber.
1869. Wm. B. Hoffman.
1870. William B. Weber.
1871. William Willis.
1872. William B. Weber.
1873. John Clark, Sr.
1874. John Davis.
1875. Geo. S. Hoffman.
1876. Jos. M. Selheimer.
1877. George W. Soult.
1878. George W. Soult.
1879. Robert McKee.
1880. Geo. S. Hoffman.
1881. Geo. S. Hoffman.
1882. John M. Nolte.
1883. William Irvine.
1884. A. E. Printz.
1885. A. E. Printz.

[1] A supplement to the act of erection was approved March 19, 1829, concerning high constable; also March 31, 1836; another March 5, 1841, which increased the Town Council to six members. An act was passed March 25, 1842, which authorized the appointment of commissioners to re-survey the borough and to erect the East and West Wards. An ordinance passed the Borough Council July 15, 1857, ordering street lamps to be erected for the accommodation of the citizens.

Joseph Scott, in the *United States Gazetteer* of 1795, gives this account of Lewistown,—

"Lewistown, the chief town in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the north side of Juniatta river at the mouth of Cishicoquilis creek. It is regularly laid out and contains about 120 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 2d Monday in January, April, August and November. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed December 1, 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, town clerk and two assistants. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia."

In the early days of Lewistown a little stream ran through the town, crossing Third Street not far from the Methodist Church. On the bank of this stream was a fine grove of trees, under whose shade the women of the town were in the habit of doing their weekly washing. There was also a ravine, twenty or thirty feet deep, in the rear of the Ritz house, which, in time, was filled partly by stumps, and in the following manner: A borough ordinance was passed imposing as a fine for drunkenness the digging out a stump in the street, of which, at that early time, there were many. It came to be the custom that when a certain number, fifteen or twenty, had violated the ordinance, and were subject to the fine, that they would agree upon a time and have a stump-pulling bee, and upon the completion of the task the stumps were all thrown in this ravine. The items here given are taken from the various assessment rolls.

In the year 1803, Samuel Edmiston was assessed on two lots and one brick house on Market Street, valued at $1300; other lots and houses $1750; John Brown, house and lot, $300, store-house and half lot $400, grist and saw-mill and one acre of land $2000, one lot and barn $100, vacant lot $40; Robert Forsythe, two lots and three houses on Water Street, $1333.33, other houses and lots, $770; George McClelland, house and lots at the bridge, $1200; William Elliott, one brick house and two lots on the Diamond, $1100, unfinished house on Market Street, $140; George Mulholland, house and lot on Water Street, $600, house and lot on Market Street, $400. All others on the roll are assessed on less than $1000. James Criswell is assessed on one lot and two houses, one of which is in the tenure of "Old Nanny;" Foncannon & Smith, on a store-house and lot on Water Street; David Jordan, on a house and lot on Market Street, for the heirs of Arthur Buchanan (Jordan married Isabella, the widow of Arthur Buchanan); John McKelvey occupied a house, two lots and a store-house owned by the heirs of Samuel Montgomery; William Robison, a lot and brick house on Market Street; John and James Steel, store-house and half-lot on Water Street; William Scott, lot and hatter's shop on Market Street; Abraham Weaver, house and lot on Market Street and distillery and brewery.

The following are additional items culled from the assessment roll of 1809: Mary Estell, brick house on Diamond; Francis Ellis, "watterman" and inn; William Gallagher, brick house, Water Street; David McConahey, tanner, saddler and tanyard at Third and Brown Streets; Joseph and Samuel Martin, "watter-men."

The carpenters were Eli Smith, Anthony Ferrier (Main and Market Streets) Abraham Hufford, James McClintock. The masons were Philip and James Smith. The hatters were William McCoy and John Mulholland; coopers, John McKeely, John McDowell, John and James Pierce; saddlers, Francis McCoy, James McWilliams (also a butcher); chairmaker, John McBride; gunsmith, George Slaysman; blacksmith, Jacob Walters.

The following items were gleaned from the assessment of 1810: Pilots, John Baum and Rhoads Conner; tailor, Henry Harshbarger; tinman, Philip Rupert. In 1811, John Geepore was a barber and musician. In 1814, George Swartz, a brickmaker. The first mention of an apothecary is in 1823, when F. A. Milsheimer was keeping a shop in the town. In that year also Samuel Haller was keeping a shop for the repair of watches and manufacture of clocks, while Daniel McDavid was a silversmith. In 1833, Charles Ritz was keeping a drug-store.

Concerning the early business and other interests, much more will be found in this chapter, the several topics being treated separately.

In the year 1813, Andrew Keiser and Samuel Martin, both of whom owned considerable land

in close proximity to the borough, laid out nineteen lots. Twelve were on the road to Kishacoquillas and seven on the Sunbury Road. These lots were each sixty by two hundred feet and were advertised to be sold at public sale on the 8th of September, 1813. Other additions have been made from time to time. The facts connected with the constructing and opening the turnpike, canal and railroad through the borough will be found in the article on "Internal Improvements," in the "General History" of this work.

MARKET-HOUSE AND TOWN HALL.—The old court-house was erected in 1796 in the public square, and extending north from it was an open market-house, with a roof supported by brick piers or columns. This market-place was used until 1819, when an ordinance of the Borough Council was passed, April 24th of that year, "Authorizing the sale of the ruins of the market-house, alleged to be a nuisance in the street." It was to be sold by the constable on or before the 1st of May following, and as, in an ordinance for improving the public square, passed May 3d, mention is made that "the market square remains unimproved," and it was directed that the street, in all directions from the court-house, be graveled and turnpiked twenty-one feet from the pavements of the court-house, it is to be presumed that it had been sold and removed prior to the latter action.

From that time for several years no markets were held in the town. Another market-house was built later on the square southwest from the court-house, and on June 21, 1833, an ordinance was passed to regulate the market and to sell stalls in the market-house. It remained in use until the destruction of the court-house, in 1843–44.

An act of Legislature was passed April 27, 1844, authorizing the burgess and Town Council of Lewistown "to purchase a lot in the borough for the purpose of erecting a market-house and town hall thereon." A lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Third Streets, and a town hall and market-house created in that year. An ordinance passed September 6, 1858, regulated for the management of the market. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings of each week were made market-days, at which times meats and vegetables were to be exposed for sale in the stalls in the town hall, and on stands "on the pavement of the Town Hall, on Third Street, from the north corner of the Hall to the alley," ten feet of which by four in breadth might be assigned to any butcher applying. No meat was to be sold elsewhere during market hours. Markets were regularly held in the town hall for several years, and in later years at irregular intervals. The custom was finally abandoned about 1870.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first definite information concerning any preparation for the extinguishing of fires is found in an ordinance passed by the burgess and Council of Lewistown, February 23, 1815, which declared that every owner of a house "Shall furnish the same with leathern fire-buckets, which buckets shall be placed in the entry or such other part of the house as shall be most easy of access, and be marked with the owner's name or initial thereof, and shall be kept in good repair for using at all times in case of fire." No record has been found concerning the purchase of a fire-engine, but that one was soon after bought is evident from the following ordinance, passed April 4, 1817: "That, for the better and more perfect organization of a Fire Engine Company, the engine is hereby placed under the direction of the Corporation of the Borough of Lewistown, and is to be directed by the Burgess and Town Council for the time being," and "That for the purpose of *exercising the engine* the Borough shall be divided into two districts, the first district to be composed of that part of the Borough lying east of the Main Street, and the second district of that part lying west of said street." The taxable inhabitants of the districts were to meet on the last Saturday of each month; the clerk of the borough was to attend at every training of the engine company and call over the names, noting the absentees, a list of whom he was to furnish to the burgess, to be fined for non-attendance twenty-five cents. It does not appear that a fire company was formed until 1834, when a meeting was held to organize a company, and on the 12th of August a committee to draft a constitution reported "The

Kite Fire Company," composed of boys. It was organized March 12, 1836, with F. McCoy, secretary. An act of Legislature was passed June 22, 1839, incorporating the "Juniata Fire Company." These companies appear to have been in existence but a short time, as in 1841 the borough still was in charge of the engines and provided for action in case of fire. By an ordinance passed January 22, 1841, the Council was authorized to borrow not to exceed six hundred dollars, to purchase hose and other materials for the Fire Department. Section 2 of the ordinance authorized and required the high constable "to take in charge the fire-engines and hose after fires and have them carefully restored and kept in good order."

Section 3 "appointed Judge McCoy, Joseph Milliken, David Rittenhouse, John R. Weekes and William Brothers a Committee of Superintendence to compel the citizens to fall into ranks for the purpose of carrying water to the fires in time of necessity," the fine to be five dollars for disobedience of the orders of this committee.

James Kinsloe, William Butler, Francis McClure, Charles Ritz and Ephraim Banks were appointed a committee "to guard and protect property when carried into the street from houses in times of fire." On the 24th of May, 1843, the *Republican* contained a call for a meeting to organize a fire company. Two companies were organized soon after,—"The Fame" and "The Henderson Hook-and-Ladder." They continued until about 1878. In October, 1877, the Borough Council purchased a Silsby steamer No. 2, with one thousand feet of hose, for thirty-eight hundred dollars. The steamer was named "Henderson" and placed in charge of "the Henderson Hook-and-Ladder Company," whose name was then changed to "Henderson Steam Fire Company, No. 1." The steamer was kept in the old Lutheran Church on Third Street, which had been purchased by the borough many years before for an engine-house. In 1878 a tower was added to the engine-house, which was blown down in the spring of 1885, and rebuilt at a cost of five hundred dollars. The old Henderson Company at one time were in possession of a hand-engine named "The Hope," which was sold for old iron. The department also have twenty-eight hundred feet of hose in addition to that purchased with the steamer. The company contains one hundred and twenty-five members. R. H. McClintock was president, and Joseph M. Selheimer, chief director.

Police Department.—About 1849 a series of fires occurred in Lewistown, believed to have been started by incendiaries. It caused alarm, and on February 4, 1850, an ordinance was passed by the borough and Council establishing a police force, to consist of a captain and first and second lieutenants, who were authorized to appoint a proper number of citizens in each ward to patrol the streets and alleys during the night. A police system has been maintained to the present time, and now consists of two policemen.

Post-Office.—A post-office was doubtless established at Lewistown before 1800, but the first positive information of an office is in 1803, when Jacob Walters was postmaster. He held the office until his death, and was succeeded by his daughter, Margaret J. Walters, who resigned in 1835 upon her marriage to E. L. Benedict.[1] Samuel Stewart succeeded to the office and remained postmaster until 1841, when William P. Elliot was appointed and served until 1845. Moses Montgomery was the successor and went out in 1849. The following persons have served as postmasters since that time: William Butler, 1849-53; Charles Ritz, 1853-57; Sevarus S. Cummings, 1857-61; Samuel Comfort, 1861-65; Emanuel C. Hamilton, 1865-69; Peter Printz, 1869-1873; Robert W. Patton, 1873–1882.

Business Interests.—The mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek was selected by Robert Buchanan as a trading-post in 1754, or earlier, and he built a cabin here and kept his stock of goods—such as were used in those days in trade with the Indians. The next account of any business at the place, other than Buchanan's, occurs in a sketch of Andrew Gregg, who married Martha, the daughter of General James Potter, January 29, 1787, and came to the vicinity of

[1] In the year 1814 William Rice was a post-rider and in 1818-19 Charles Hardy.

"Old Town" with a stock of goods and settled on a tract he took up below the town on the Juniata, where his daughter Mary was born November 3, 1788, John Norris (who died March 5, 1841) came to the site of Lewistown with store goods, as a boy in the employ of Gregg. The latter moved to Penn's Valley, two miles from Old Fort, in 1789, and in 1814 to Bellefonte, where he died in 1835. The town was laid out in 1789, and lots were sold at once, as the county buildings were to be erected. Carpenters, merchants, blacksmiths and other artisans and business men soon flocked to the place. The jail was in process of erection in 1790. William Scott, a blacksmith, and William McCandlish, a carpenter, were both at work upon the jail. In 1793 William Adams opened a tan-yard on lots 2 and 3. James Armstrong and Robert Forsythe were blacksmiths. Henry Bernheisel also opened a tan-yard at the west end of Grand street, which he continued until his death. His son-in-law, James McCurdy, then came into possession and continued it until 1862, when it was sold to J. A. & W. R. McKee, who carried on the business until 1870, when it was abandoned. George Walters, in 1793, kept a store-house at the foot of Water Street, which two years later was owned by George McClelland, who, still later, erected the stone house now the brewery. Francis Ellis & Co. opened a store in the same year, 1793. Ellis was in business at the place many years as merchant, jailer and tavern-keeper. Finley Ellis, a citizen well known, was a son of Francis. Benjamin Brierly, in 1793, had a saw-mill in the vicinity. In December, 1800, Adam Ebert opened a tan-yard, which he continued several years. In 1803 the persons whose names are here given were in business: John Brown, grist and saw-mill; Adam Ebert, tan-yard; Foncannon & Smith, store; James and John Steel, store on Water Street; William Scott, hatter; Abraham Weaver, distillery and brewery. In addition to the above: 1805, Nicholas Deal, tan-yard (bought of Ebert); Mark Kulp, watch-maker; Peacock Major, innkeeper and butcher; 1806, Arthur Buchanan, James Criswell and George McClelland, merchants; Frederick Orwin, tinsmith; Rowe & Kulp, boat-builders; Robert Stark Little, wheel and chair-maker. 1809, Andrew Keiser, pottery, on the corner of Second and Brown. This he continued a few years. In 1809 Emanuel Philips was in possession of a pottery, and in 1813 Henry Fulton had a pottery and kiln at the corner of Third and Brown. A pottery was established by Joseph Matthews, about 1832, at the corner of Valley and Nusbaum streets, which was continued by him until 1852, when he sold to John Dipple. With slight changes in ownership, it was run until 1868, when the property was sold and a new pottery and kiln was erected, fourteen by fourteen feet square, with chimney stack thirty feet in height and having capacity of holding "twenty-two hundred gallons of ware." The business is still conducted by John Dipple.

In 1809 David McConahey had a tannery Third and Brown; Anthony Young was carrying on weaving.

In 1812 Henry Butler was a boot and shoemaker; William McCoy a tailor; Miller, Morton & Co. were the proprietors of Freedom Forge (now Logan Iron-Works) and a company store in the town; Robert Davison was a lumber dealer; James Sherrard had begun merchandising in the Yellow House, at the northeast corner of the public square; Samuel Eisenbise opened a cabinet-shop in November; Humphrey Goff was a tailor; Franklin, Ellis & Baum were butchers.

On the 25th of June, 1813, Lieutenant James McGhee, of the 22d Regiment of U. S. Infantry opened a recruiting-office in town. July 20, 1813, Robert Lytle advertised that he had in operation at John Brown's mill a cotton-carding machine, and hoped to obtain custom. In August, 1813, Charles Haas proposed opening a military academy to teach the "broad-sword exercise" at Kinsloe's tavern. John George and John Swisher were gunsmiths in 1813-15. The guns belonging to the militia were ordered to this shop for repairs and examination. Swisher abandoned the business in March, 1815, but George continued it, and later went to where Mann's axe-factory now is.

J. McClintock rented, in December, 1815, the store-house of George McClelland (formerly

kept by Robert Starks), on the bank of Kishacoquillas Creek, for the reception of wheat, flour, whiskey, etc. He was prepared with boats suitable for the shipment of grain at high or low water. Soon after this James Sherrard sold his store and became a partner of McClintock's Steely & Marks also advertise boating and storage. Steely soon after retired, and on the 29th of December, 1819, Philip Marks succeeded.[1]

In 1815, James McCord began the manufacture of saddles and harness next-door to Mrs. Powers' tavern, on Main Street. On Water Street, C. Eisenbise established a nail-factory, and George Swarts opened a brick-yard in the same year.

[1] The following sketch of early transportation is of interest in this connection. It was written by Mr. George Frysinger from the recollections of William P. Elliott, Esq., who was born in Lewistown in 1793, and still resides there:

"The early settlers of this county had to use pack mules in transporting whatever was necessary for food and such implements as axes, picks, shovels, &c., all of which had to be carried from Cumberland Valley across half a dozen mountains. Two paths were used, one by way of Shirley, the other coming out at Granville Gap, two miles south of Lewistown. The Narrows were then a tangled mass of undergrowth and full of rocks down to the water's edge, but a year or so afterwards a bridle-path was opened, thus in part avoiding the mountains. Peddling traders soon appeared and supplied minor articles, but meal and other necessaries involved a long and trying journey.

"Canoes next appeared, being constructed from large tree trunks and capable of carrying a considerable burden. These were run down the Juniata on a freshet to the Susquehanna, and thence down to Middletown, below which the roaring waters of Conewago Falls forbid further descent. These canoes were there loaded with plow-shares, hardware and other useful articles, and then poled back by two men, a distance of more than 70 miles. The first regular river boat was built for John Elliott, the father of W. P. Elliott, Esq., about 1791. This was followed by other large boats and arks for carrying produce. In the mean time a road was cut through the Narrows and wagons began to greet the vision of the pioneer.

"The turnpike eastward from Lewistown was opened about 1817.

"The first canal-boat arrived in Lewistown the first week in November, 1829, which event gave a great impetus to agricultural productions as well as business that continued until the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1849. This road, with its branches, has curtailed all centres of previous business, the quantity of grain now shipped from Lewistown being less than a tenth of what it was in canal days."

Samuel Smith, who was a merchant in the place before 1813, in that year sold his store to William Brisben, with the intention of going to Kentucky. Samuel Frampton, in October, 1813, moved his saddlery and harness-maker shop to Market Street, opposite Mr. Major's, and two doors above Hoyt's tavern.

John Brown, whose grist and saw-mill is mentioned in 1803, continued in business in and near Lewistown until after 1820, and was at one time part owner of Freedom Forge. He was a son of Judge William Brown; was born in Kishacoquillas Valley in 1772; came to Lewistown about 1800 and built a grist and saw-mill, and was identified with the business interests of the town in other ways. He was a member of Assembly from the district from 1809 to 1813, inclusive, and subsequently member of Congress from the district composed of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre and Clearfield Counties. He was highly esteemed by a large connection of friends and acquaintances. Later in life he moved to North Carolina, and died at Limestone, in that State, October 12, 1845, aged seventy-three years.

Robert Forsythe was settled in the town before 1797, and later opened a store on Market Street, and built a distillery. He continued in business there until about 1818, when he moved to a farm in Derry township. See sketch of that township.

Of the early merchants of the town, and who had a marked influence on the business of the place for many years, was James Milliken. He was the eldest son of Samuel Milliken, who settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley in 1772. He was born in 1776, and in 1804 journeyed to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio River to Georgetown (now Wellsville), at which place he purchased flour, which he traded with the Indians for furs on his way to New Orleans. After remaining several week in the city he took passage on a sailing-vessel for Philadelphia, from where he returned home partly by stage and partly on foot. In 1810 he settled at Lewistown and opened a store on the Diamond, in the building now occupied as a barber-shop, west of Mr. Selheimer's store. As business increased, a younger brother, Joseph, came to the

place as clerk, and later became a partner, under the firm-name of J. & J. Milliken. The brick store building on Market Street, now occupied by Mr. John Clarke, was erected, and a general store for the sale of dry-goods, groceries and grain was opened. With increased facilities, their business extended over a wide range of country. Grain from all the surrounding region was drawn to Lewistown, and in the busy season as many as three thousand bushels per day were received. They established a line of boats, which carried from six to eight hundred bushels each, to ship the grain down the Juniata and to Philadelphia. After the canal was opened they owned a number of canal-boats and mules, which last were kept during the winter on some of their farms in the adjoining township.

A mill, long known as the Milliken Mill, was purchased and refitted, and for many years an extensive business in milling was conducted. In addition, the firm established six or eight branch stores in different parts of the county, and were also engaged in the manufacture of iron, being interested in the Martha and Brookland Furnaces, in Mifflin County, and the Hopewell Furnace, in Clearfield County. The building of the railroad through the county, in 1847, changed the nature of their business, as other stations along the line of the road became centres for shipment of grain and produce, and Lewistown from that time became only a station, and her prestige as a distributing centre for a wide range of country was gone, never to return.

James Milliken died in 1851, aged seventy-five years, leaving four children, of whom a daughter Mary is now a resident of Lewistown. Joseph Milliken married Elizabeth Patton, a daughter of Benjamin Patton, who for many years kept the stage-house. Of their children now resident in Lewistown are Margaret (Mrs. D. W. Woods), Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert W. Patton) and Mary (Mrs. William Russell).

Another early merchant was James Criswell, who, in 1806, opened a store, and later moved to McVeytown, where he established a store and, with his sons, conducted business many years; was proprietor at one time of the Brookland Furnace and associate judge of the county.

Francis McClure, still living, came to Lewistown in 1826, and opened a store on the corner of the Diamond, in the Blymyer building, and continued in that place until 1842, when he was succeeded by George Blymyer, who, with his sons, conducted for many years a large business, dealing also in grain.

Of merchants now doing business in Lewistown there are but three who were in the town in 1844,—John Davis, saddler and harness-maker, came in 1840; Nathaniel Kennedy, in 1842; and F. G. Franciscus, who began a small hardware business November 1, 1844, and in 1865 erected the large building on Market Street and entered into the wholesale trade.

About 1820 R. U. Jacobs erected a tannery above the place where the old packet landing was located. In 1830 it was sold to Thomas and John McKee, who continued until 1854, when Thomas died. John remained in business until 1860, when J. A. & W. R. McKee, sons of Thomas, purchased the property and ran the business until 1870, when it was abandoned. The tannery building was destroyed by fire in 1865, but was rebuilt and is now used as an armory for the National Guard.

R. U. Jacobs erected a tannery about 1830 on the corner of Third and Dorcas Streets, which was operated by the McKees for several years, and abandoned about 1850.

In 1833, John R. Weekes, William Coggeshall and William Lockwood, under the firm-name of Weekes, Coggeshall & Co., built a foundry, which was called "The Lewistown Foundry." Mr. Lockwood retired March 5, 1834, and Weekes & Coggeshall continued until July, 1836, when Mr. Weekes became sole proprietor, and continued until 1855, when John Ziegler and William Willis became the owners. Several changes in ownership ensued, and in 1864 Thomas Reece, Sr., & Co. purchased the property and ran the business until 1869, when a slight change was made and the firm was called "The Weldon Engine and Brass Company." Under this firm the business was conducted until 1881, when James S. Weldon purchased it, and two years later the present partnership (consisting of George W. Elder, William Willis and James S. Weldon)

was formed, under the name of "The Lewistown Engine and Machine Company," under whose control the business is still conducted.

In 1834 R. H. McClintock established a furniture business in Lewistown, on Market Street, on the site now occupied by his sons. The building was burned in 1851 and a two-story brick building erected, which has since been enlarged to meet the demands. His sons continue the business under the name of R. H. McClintock & Brother.

Anthony Felix come to the place in 1837, and in the next year purchased the furniture business of Hopper & Kenney, which he moved to the site now occupied by his son, W. H. Felix. He continued in business until 1866, when his son succeeded him, and in 1871 erected the present brick warerooms. Another wareroom is on Dorcas Street.

The Logan Foundry was established by A. B. Long & Brother about 1842, principally for the manufacture of Hathaway stoves, of which the firm made a specialty. In 1849 it was run by Robert McManigle, in 1858 by Long & Brother, and in 1863 by D. Bearly & Sons, who were the last. It was on the corner of Elizabeth Street, across the Kishacoquillas Creek from the main part of the town.

The Glenorgan Iron Company own and carry on two blast furnaces, one of which was built by other parties. That known as the Duncan Furnace was established by A. B. Long & Brother in 1846, and began operations in January, 1847. It was operated by them a few years and lay idle for a time. In the spring of 1853, Etting, Graff & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased the property, refitted it as an anthracite furnace and put it in blast in the fall of that year, with Colonel William Willis as manager. The firm and business continued until 1863, when the Glenorgan Iron Company was organized and purchased the property. The company was reorganized in 1867, and in 1868 Colonel William Willis was elected president, and continued until 1873. In 1871 the company erected a new furnace, fourteen feet bosh, lower down and on the bank of the canal. This was blown in soon after its completion and was running until 1885, when it was blown out and refitted with an increased capacity. At present its output is one hundred and eighty tons per week. The old Duncan Furnace has a capacity of producing one hundred and twenty tons per week.

The first mill in the town was built by John Brown about 1800, and was continued down to 1820. It probably was on the site of the present Lewistown Mills.

The old Milliken Mill, of which an account will be found in Derry township, passed, in 1842, to John Sterrett, and was operated by him a few years, when he bought and refitted the large mill in the borough. This was destroyed by fire December 24, 1849, rebuilt of stone at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and opened for business June 28, 1850. Mr. Sterrett continued in possession till 1860, when the property was sold to Walter McAtee, who conducted business there for seven years, and sold to George Blymyer, who ran it till January 1, 1880, and sold to William Willis, who, in 1883, sold to A. Greybill, the present owner, who, with his son, still conducts the business.

About 1855, Marks and Mr. Birney erected a steam grist-mill at the foot of Grand and Water Streets, above the Juniata toll-bridge (now the railroad bridge). In 1857 it passed to William Willis, who operated it until 1864, when he sold to Marks, who, the next year, sold to George Blymyer, who continued the business three years and abandoned it. The mill lay idle until 1884, when Blymyer & Rogers, the present proprietors, again fitted it up.

In 1806 Rowe & Kulp were boat-builders near the mouth of Kishacoquillas Creek. Boat-yards were there also in 1847 and in 1863. Allen & Gintner were carrying on the business.

The North American Tannery had its inception in 1866, when Jacob Spanogle, Andrew J. and Andrew Spanogle, under the firm-name of Jacob Spanogle & Co., purchased thirteen acres of land of James Burns, on the limits of Lewistown borough, and in Derry township. Upon this tract they erected a brick tannery, two hundred and thirty-one feet by forty-five, with an L one hundred and ninety-five feet by

thirty-five, with slate roof, and filled with two hundred and ten tanning-vats, twenty-eight leaches and six limes and soaks and seven pools, having a capacity of tanning twelve thousand hides per annum. The firm continued until 1876, when it was changed to Spanogle & Panebaker, and was operated by them until 1880, when the property was bought by William M. Panebaker, who continued until the spring of 1884, when D. P. Lease and T. E. McVitty, of Philadelphia, became associated with him, and the business, from that time, has been conducted under the name of W. M. Panebaker & Co.

R. H. Montgomery established a coach-works in a brick building on the corner of Third and Valley Streets in the year 1867, and in 1873 put in machinery for planing lumber. Business was continued at that place until 1879, when it was moved to opposite the depot of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, where it is still carried on under the same management. In 1882 the manufacture of brick was established in connection with the other business.

In 1876 D. C. Matter erected a large building on Logan Street, in which he placed steam-power and planing-mill machinery, and began business. He was succeeded, in 1880, by his sons, L. W. Matter & Brother, who established also, in the building, coach-works, and in 1885 added a flouring-mill, under the name of the Globe Steam Flouring-Mill. These different industries are now being conducted by L. W. Matter & Brother.

Killian & Bailey established the business of carriage-making on Third Street in 1878, and in 1884 moved to their present place of business, on Marble and Logan Streets.

Lewistown Water-Works.—In the supplement to "An act to erect Norristown, in Montgomery County, into a Borough, and for other purposes," passed April 10, 1826, it was provided "that the corporations of the Borough of Norristown and the Borough of Lewistown be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to introduce into said borough a sufficient supply of Schuylkill, Kishacoquillas or other wholesome water, for the use of said Boroughs, at the expense of said Boroughs;" also "authorized to convey such supply by means of pipes, trunks or aqueducts, and to provide cisterns or reservoirs for the reception thereof." The borough was authorized to borrow not exceeding eight thousand dollars for the purpose, and to apply such part of taxes as was necessary for the payment of interest; work to be commenced and water introduced within five years from the passage of the act. It appears, by the papers of the time, that work was commenced by the borough authorities January 1, 1829, and continued until the summer of 1830, but no record is found giving the location of the water supply.

On the 16th of April, 1838, the Lewistown Water Company was incorporated, with seven hundred and fifty shares of stock, at twenty dollars per share. The company was organized and work began on the reservoir June 7, 1839, under the superintendence of Jacob Bearly. In the act, authority was given the company to purchase springs, streams of water or water-power for their purposes. A lease of springs half a mile west of the town, on the Ridge, was obtained, and work was continued upon the reservoir and ditches until August 12, 1839, when it was abandoned.

Subscriptions to the capital stock began in 1839 and were continued until 1843, when, by an act of Legislature, five hundred additional shares were allowed.

On the 1st of May, 1846, a committee, appointed by the company, purchased of David W. Hulings twelve acres of land, including the springs. Prior to this time water was introduced into the borough from springs below this tract, and in 1843 the first fire-plugs (six in number) were erected on the main streets of the town. The reservoir begun in 1839 was completed, and was fifty-three feet square at the bottom, eighty-five square at the top and sixteen feet in depth. The waters of the Hulings or Upper Spring were added to the supply by resolution of the board April 21, 1852. The contract for furnishing and laying the pipe was given to A. B. Long. By authority of an act of Legislature, April 6, 1839, the county subscribed for sixty shares of stock and the borough one hundred and eighty shares.

On the 2d of April, 1853, the borough was authorized, by act, to elect from the citizens of the town one who should represent their interests in the board of management of the Water Company. The borough retained the stock until authorized to sell, April 9, 1864. The reservoir is located two thousand one hundred and thirteen feet below the Upper Spring. Several springs are led to the main and add to the supply.

In July, 1865, there was reported as laid thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet of pipe. Since that time Chestnut, Logan and several shorter streets have been laid with pipe. August 5, 1872, it was resolved to issue additional stock to the amount of five thousand dollars, or as much as was necessary to procure an abundant supply of water. Prior to the 12th a lot on the Kishacoquillas Creek, adjoining the first railroad bridge of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, was bought for three hundred dollars from D. M. Kline. A building upon the lot was fitted for an engine-house. An engine was purchased and pipes laid to conduct water from the Kline lot to the terminus of the water-pipes, at the end of Valley Street. The water is pumped from the Kishacoquillas Creek and conducted in a six-inch pipe to a receiver on the Kline tract. In 1880 a proposal was made to procure a supply of water from the Juniata River, as the water in the springs was decreasing and pumping from the Kishacoquillas on the increase. This plan has not yet been adopted and the supply of water is at present largely drawn from the Kishacoquillas.

The officers of the company are Colonel R. H. Lee, of Logan, president; William Russell, treasurer; and General T. F. McCoy, secretary.

The Lewistown Gas Company was incorporated April 6, 1855, with authority to sell twelve hundred shares of stock at twenty dollars per share. The company was organized by the election of E. L. Benedict president, and John W. Shaw secretary. Nine hundred and ninety shares of the stock were sold, realizing $19,800. A lot was purchased at the west end of Market Street and on the canal-bank. A contract was made with Theodore D. Irish, of Carlisle, for the erection of gas-works and the laying of six-inch mains in Grand Street and four-inch mains in the other streets. The entire cost of the plant was $19,800. Mr. Benedict was succeeded as president by Andrew Reed, who still holds the position.

Banking.—The Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania, located on the Main Street in Lewistown, was in operation in the year 1815. In that year William Armstrong was cashier, and he continued to hold that position until 1823, when William P. Maclay succeeded him. The bank continued doing business until 1835, when it failed. In January, 1841, David Condor was appointed Sequestrator of its affairs.

The Bank of Lewistown was chartered by act of Assembly April 14, 1835, with an authorized capital of two hundred thousand dollars. At a meeting of the stockholders Joseph Milliken was chosen president, and John Forster cashier. He soon after resigned to become cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. The teller, J. E. Whiteside, was elected cashier to fill the vacancy, and R. F. Ellis was made teller June 15, 1836. Mr. Whiteside died July 23d of the same year, and A. W. Burns was made cashier in October, 1836. On the 13th of December, Henry Stoner, James Parker and Henry Long, a committee from the stockholders, advertised for proposals to build a banking office. A contract was made and the present residence and banking office of William Russell was erected for that purpose. In that year R. F. Ellis was cashier. On the 8th of December in that year the bank suspended payment and was not again revived.

In August, 1849, the Bank of Lancaster established a branch bank in Lewistown, which was placed in charge of William Russell. The office of the Bank of Lewistown was secured and business opened. In November of that year, by authority of the State, Mr. Russell burned the remaining bills of the Bank of Lewistown. The Lancaster Bank failed about January, 1851, and Mr. Russell opened the banking business on his own account, and has continued in business from that time to the present.

The Mifflin County Bank was chartered on

the 26th day of March, 1860, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars. It was not, however, until the 17th of September, 1861, that the organization was effected. At a meeting of the stockholders held at that time, E. L. Benedict was chosen president, and on the 2d of October following, Robert H. Williams was elected cashier. The rooms now occupied by D. W. Woods, attorney, were fitted for a banking office and business was begun October 29th in the same year, and was transacted at that place until April 1, 1866, when the office was removed to the present location.

The bank was reorganized as the Mifflin County National Bank by authority of a charter granted September 22, 1865, which was renewed September 22, 1885. E. L. Benedict remained president until January 10, 1871, when Andrew Reed, who still holds the position, was elected. Robert H. Williams resigned the office of cashier September 20, 1864, and was succeeded, October 4th of the same year, by H. J. Walters, who served in that capacity until March 23, 1867, when David E. Robison, the present cashier, was elected.

A private bank was established in 1871 by E. L. Benedict, and kept by him until his death, in 1879, after which its business was suspended.

Old-Time Taverns and Modern Hotels.—The first mention of a tavern at what is now Lewistown is given in an account of one McMurtre, who was traveling through this region on his way to what is now Huntingdon, in the year 1776. In writing of it in late years, he says: "I stopped at the solitary tavern of old Mr. Buchanan, where Lewistown now is, and at another cabin at Waynesburg." (The landlord was an Indian trader, and in 1755 had located a large tract of land at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas.) This tavern was also kept in 1788, and probably up to the time of the laying out of the town, as it was at the house of Arthur Buchanan the first court was held. A writer in the *Columbia Magazine* in the year 1788, in a description of the Juniata River, says: "After passing through the Long Narrows, that immediately upon the other side stands the town or settlement called Old Town, consisting of a tavern and a few scattered hovels and containing nothing worth notice." This was probably the tavern of James Alexander, who was licensed by the Mifflintown court in June, 1791. It was at his house a part of the voters met in September following, an account of which will be found in the history of the Bench and Bar of Mifflin County. At the September term of the same year Hannah Howe and Jeremiah Daily were also licensed to keep public-houses in Lewistown. In August, 1792, Michael Foncannon, William Powers and Benjamin Brearley were licensed; in August, 1793, Jeremiah Jacobs; and in April, 1795, Edward Williams. The name of James Alexander as a tavern-keeper soon disappears. It is probable that his tavern was at the corner of Main and Water Streets. On October 1, 1813, Elias W. Hale advertised the property for sale, and says of it: "It has been occupied for fifteen years and is now and ever has been the only Stage-House in town." The location was the natural place where Buchanan would open business when he came among the Indians, and where the business clustered for a long time. In 1823, and for some years after, it was kept by Benjamin Patton as "The Stage House." It was later kept by Christopher Mills, Jacob G. Lebo, S. W. Stewart, and last, from 1840 to 1844, by James Turner, who in that year built, with Alexander Wilson, the National Hotel. A room in Jeremiah Daly's house was used by the grand jury at different times. Michael Foncannon's tavern was on the present site of Pratt's grocery. It was kept by him for several years. About 1798 he exchanged property with David Jordan, who owned the Seven-Mile Tavern property, in the Long Narrows. He, however, remained in the tavern in Lewistown until 1809, when he moved to the Long Narrows, and David Jordan became the landlord of the tavern in the town. Jordan was succeeded by Abraham Householder, Henry Spangler and Thomas Carr. The house has not been used as a tavern for many years. William Powers kept the tavern on the corner of the square, now occupied by the National Hotel. In 1806 it was kept by his widow, who later married Francis Ellis, after that event the landlord for many years. It had not been used as a tavern for several years prior to 1843,

in which year James Turner and Alexander Wilson purchased the property, erected a large part of the present hotel and opened it in 1845. It has been kept by James Turner many years and passed to Alexander Wilson, who rented it to Adam Hamaker, James S. Galbreath, John A. Ross and others. In 1867 the property was purchased by Adam Hamaker and is now owned by his heirs. It has since the purchase been kept by J. D. L. Bear, Mrs. J. D. L. Bear, C. D. Breneman, and at present William G. Thompson is proprietor.

The tavern kept by Edward Williams in 1795 was from 1809 to 1812 kept by his widow Mary.

In 1803 Peacock Major appears on the records as owning a house and lot on the corner of Third and Main Streets, which was the location where he kept tavern for nearly thirty years. It was famous for its long piazza, which was a favorite resort for the sporting men of the town. In 1833 it was assessed to his heirs, and was soon after abandoned as a tavern. The site is now occupied by the brick residence of Joseph Miller.

Francis Ellis in 1809 was landlord of a log tavern where Mrs. James Burns now resides, and later was proprietor of the tavern on the site of the National. On March 4, 1813, he advertised the brick house on corner of Main and Market streets, fronting the court-house, as for rent as a house of public entertainment, saying: "Its situation renders it among the best stands for either a store or tavern in the borough."

Andrew Keiser erected in 1810 a tavern on the corner of Market and Brown Streets, which was known as "The Bear." He was the landlord until 1813, when he rented it to James Kinsloe, who kept it for several years.

The Valley House was kept about 1800 by Samuel Sloane, and for many years after by others, and finally abandoned. It was in later years reopened, and is now kept by Mrs. Breneman.

The Lewistown House, on the corner of Market and Main Streets, on the square, was built about 1820 by David Reynolds as a residence, but he opened it as a hotel and kept it for several years. He sold the property to James Quinlan, of Philadelphia, who added the third story, and in July, 1845, it was kept by him as a tavern. In 1847 it was the property of William T. Moyer, and later passed to Adam Hamaker, who kept it as a hotel for several years and finally fitted it for a residence. The property is now owned by his son.

In August, 1834, Daniel Watson laid out the "Lafayette Gardens," and fitted up a house as a place of refreshment at the west end of the borough, on the place formerly owned by James Parker.

In 1833 the tavern-keepers of Lewistown were as follows: Jacob G. Lebo, Samuel W. Stuart, Daniel Eisenbise, Joshua Beale, Thomas Osborne, John L. Porter, Francis W. Kinsloe, Melker Stoffey, Joseph Lechmere, Thomas M. Elliot and James Sherrard. The house kept by Daniel Eisenbise was the "Red Lion," which stood on the site of the present Coleman House. Major Eisenbise continued as landlord of the "Red Lion" until his death. He was brigade inspector for many years, and in the performance of his duty mustered the Logan Guards into the State service in 1865.

A writer, in speaking of him, says,—

"Who can fail to remember the day when we were mustered into the State service by our Uncle Dan in gorgeous array, immense chapeau, glittering epaulettes, nodding plumes, with first-class horse equipments? Who can forget him as he mounted his charger at the Red Lion Hotel, and in all the pomp and circumstance of war gave rein to his steed and bravely galloped out Market Street to the armory on Logan Street with his face beaming with smiles?"

The Red Lion Hotel was destroyed by fire some years ago.

The Juniata House, located on the bank of the canal, was, about 1835, kept by John M. Wiley, and in 1845 by S. W. Stewart, and later by Major T. J. Hyneman.

The Union Hotel, now on Market Street, was opened in the year 1830. The hotel at the depot was completed in the fall of 1849, and opened in March, 1850, by James Allison, as proprietor. There were many other taverns kept in an early day not here mentioned, but which were of short-continuance.

Bridges.—The first bridge across the Kishacoquillas Creek at Lewistown, was built in

1794 by John Johnston, who contracted for its erection with the commissioners of the county. It is mentioned as being "opposite the public square." The bridge was paid for by the commissioners in 1795–96, in three orders, Nos. 4, 35, 48, which called for £106 13*s.* 4*d.* each. This bridge seems to have passed to the care of the borough, and in November, 1802, a petition was presented to the commissioners stating "that the bridge over the Kishacoquillas was out of repair and dangerous in passing," that an entirely new bridge was needed, and that a greater outlay was required than the borough authorities thought they could afford alone, and they therefore asked the county to assist in the erection of a new bridge. The commissioners examined the bridge, but it was not until 1805 a new one was built at the place.[1] Contract was then made with Isaiah Willis, who built the present stone bridge and warranted it for five years. There was a heavy flood in the creek in the year 1810, and the last year of his warrant. He was very much concerned for its safety, but it was not affected.

A town-meeting was held at Lewistown, December 7, 1836, to consider the idea of building a bridge over the Juniata River. The agitation caused by this meeting brought forth fruit in the presentation of a petition to the Legislature in the session of 1837–38, and on the 4th of April, 1838, the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company was incorporated. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions and superintend the erection were John Norris, James Milliken, David Cummings, James Parker, Finley Ellis, Abraham S. Wilson, James Dickson, Samuel Comfort, William Reed, William Mayes, Samuel Alexander and Henry Hall. The shares were limited to five hundred, at twenty dollars per share. Subscriptions were made, and on August 7, 1840, the commissioners of the county subscribed for one hundred shares of the stock. The bridge was not completed for several years, but was in process of erection by William Shimp in the year 1847. On Friday, the 8th, and Saturday, the 9th of October, in that year, the greatest flood since 1810 occurred in the Juniata and Kishacoquillas Creek, and the first span of the bridge was carried away. The stone bridge over the Kishacoquillas was entirely submerged and the buildings beyond it were filled to the second story. The water reached thirty-one feet above low-water mark. From this time the bridge was pushed to completion, and in 1849 was in use and opened as a toll bridge. It was used exclusively as a road bridge until about 1865, when the Pennsylvania Railroad wished to form a connection with the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, and privilege was obtained to lay a track across the bridge and use it for the passage of trains. It was used as a railroad and toll bridge until July 4, 1874, when a high wind blew it down. In the mean time the railroad company had purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the company. The bridge was immediately rebuilt and the toll feature was abandoned.

Before the destruction of the railroad and toll bridge there seemed to be a necessity for another bridge across the Juniata River, as accidents had occurred several times on the Water Street bridge. An appeal was made to the county for assistance, and on April 15, 1874, the commissioners made a contract with D. H. & C. C. Morrison to build an iron bridge across the Juniata at the foot of Market Street for twenty-two thousand dollars, and with William G. Stahl for the mason-work for nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The bridge was built in that year and used a little over a year, when it fell, having an insecure foundation. The commissioners advertised for proposals to rebuild the bridge June 30, 1876, and let the contract to the King Bridge Company for fourteeen thousand three hundred dollars, the bridge to be completed in November of that year. It was completed at the time specified, and has since done good service.

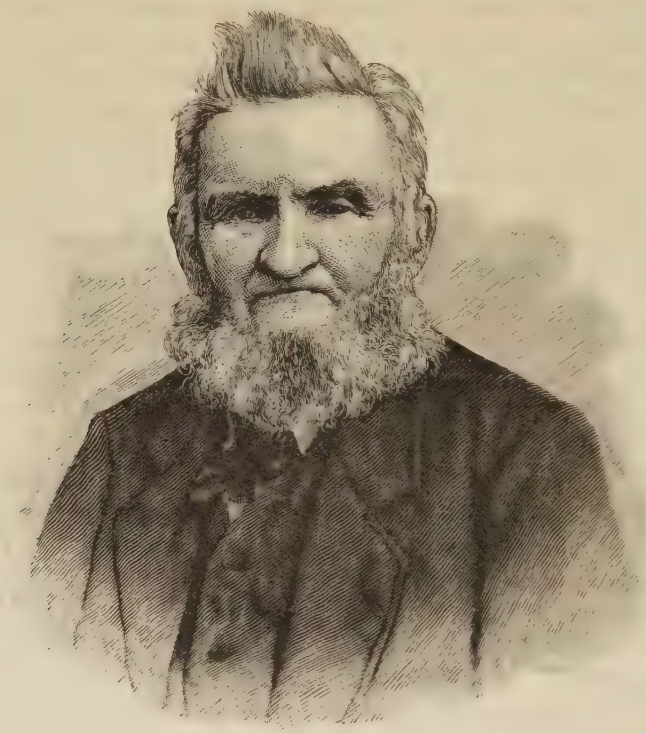
NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper established within the limits of the territory here treated was *The Mifflin Gazette*, published at Lewistown in 1796. In its columns were published the proposals for building the court-house on the Diamond, and on the 18th of May in

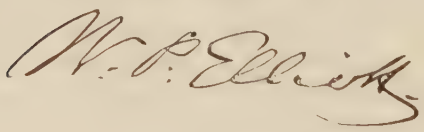
[1] William P. Elliot says the bridge fell when a team of horses with a loaded wagon were passing over it.

that year, 1796, the commissioners passed a bill in favor of Joseph Charles for advertising the proposals and for advertising unseated lands. William P. Elliott, the oldest printer in the United States and a native of Lewistown, has no recollection of hearing any mention even of this paper or its edition. But the fact stated above is in the minutes of the commissioners and was there found.

The Western Star, a four-column paper, was established on the 26th of November, 1800, by Edward Cole and John Doyle; the latter retired January 22, 1801, and Cole continued the paper until about 1805, when, for some offense, his office was destroyed.

The Juniata Gazette (now *The Lewistown Gazette*) was established in the spring of 1811 by James Dickson and William P. Elliott; the latter retired in 1814. Mr. Dickson continued a few years and sold the paper to T. W. Mitchell, who owned it in 1819. It passed later to George W. Patton, and in April, 1833, was owned by William Ross, of Thompsontown, who changed the name to *Mifflin Gazette*. Later in the same year it was purchased by William P. Elliott, one of its founders, who retained it until about 1839. The name was again changed, and it was called the *Lewistown Gazette and Mifflin and Juniata Advertiser*. Richard S. Elliott, a lad of eighteen years and son of the proprietor, assumed the editorial





charge in the year 1835, but soon after went West, and Mr. Elliott again assumed charge, June 10, 1836, and continued a short time. On January 5, 1837, the name of G. P. Edmiston appeared as printer and publisher. At this time William P. Elliott retired finally from editorial charge. He is still living at Lewistown, and is now in his ninety-third year. He was born in Lewistown January 12, 1793. His father was John Elliott, who kept tavern in a log house that stood on the site of

the banking office of William Russell. His mother was Jane Power, a sister of Colonel William Power, of what is now Perry County. William P. Elliott attended school, in 1805, in the old stone school-house, which is yet standing in the rear of the old brick house on Third Street. He learned the printer's trade in Carlisle, and established the *Gazette* in 1811 with James Dickson. He was in the War of 1812 and served seven months. He was afterwards commissioned major by Governor Snyder. His presence at the unveiling of the monument to Governor Snyder at Selinsgrove, in the summer of 1885, was a marked feature of the occasion. In 1815 he became interested in the manufacture of iron at Mt. Vernon Forge, below Millerstown, where he continued about two years. Returning to Lewistown, he served several years as deputy sheriff, and held other local offices. He retired to a farm in what is now Granville township and resided there eighteen years, part of the time conducting the *Gazette*, of which he again became the proprietor. In 1841 he removed to Lewistown; was appointed postmaster and served during the terms of Presidents Harrison and Tyler. He married Miss Emily Smith, of Huntingdon County, March 17, 1814. Their children were fourteen in number, of whom four are living,—Richard S., John, Mrs. Anna King, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Jane Elliott, who resides with her father.

Richard Smith Elliott now resides near St. Louis. He became interested with Captain J. B. Eads in the construction of dikes or jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and has been connected with the enterprise from its inception to its completion. John resides in Idaho. D. Stewart Elliott was a soldier in the Mexican War and in the late war. He was killed at Baxter Springs. James, the youngest son, was also in the late civil war. He entered the service May 5, 1862, as sergeant of Company H, Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was in the battles of Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, South Mountain and Mission Ridge. For distinguished service in the last he received honorable mention in the official report of the commanding officer of the First Battalion. From disease contracted in the service he died in Henry Clay Hospital, May 1, 1864.

Reverting to the history of the *Gazette*, we find that about 1839 it came into possession of Henry Liebert, who changed the name to the *Mifflin County Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. In 1841 F. C. Merklein became associated with Liebert and later was sole editor. In 1842 it was purchased by Adam Grier, who published it one year and sold it to William Ross, who, on November 18, 1843, changed the name to *The Lewistown Gazette*, which it still retains. On the 24th of October, 1846, George Frysinger became editor and proprietor, and continued its publication until March, 1865, when he sold it to Daniel Over, who kept it ten months and it was again taken by Mr. Frysinger, who became the editor and G. R. Frysinger publisher. In March, 1875, G. R. & W. M. Frysinger became publishers. The latter retiring in 1876, G. R. Frysinger became local editor and publisher and George Frysinger editor and proprietor. In January, 1883, the paper was leased to George F. & J. S. Stackpole, who became the purchasers January 1, 1884, and are now editors and proprietors.

The Mifflin Eagle, a paper established in Mifflintown was moved to Lewistown in 1826 and published by D. W. Hulings and Levi Reynolds from May in that year to 1832, when it was suspended. It was succeeded by the *Lewistown Republican and Workingmen's Advocate*, which was established by John W. Shugert and Stephen Cummings as a five-column paper. The first number was issued August 11, 1832. The name of C. C. Hemphill appears as editor and publisher November 15, 1836, succeeding John W. Shugert. Mr. Hemphill was followed, in about one year, by James A. Cunningham, who conducted the paper until December 7, 1842, when it passed to Henry Eisenbise. Henry J. Walters became associated in partnership January 1, 1844. Under this management it continued until January 1, 1845, when James A. Cunningham became the owner and Henry J. Walters editor. The name was changed to *The True Democrat*. In 1849 it passed to Henry J. Walters and William R. McCay, by whom it was managed until

the death of Mr. McCay, in 1853. In 1854 it was purchased by Henry Frysinger, who conducted it until August, 1879, when it passed to D. L. Sollenberger, who published it but a few weeks, when it was merged with the *Democratic Sentinel*, and, with change of name, is *The Democrat and Sentinel* as now published.

The *Democratic Sentinel* was established September 1, 1871, by the Democratic County Committee of Mifflin County, with H. J. Walters as editor. It was conducted under his management until October 1, 1879, when it was consolidated with the *True Democrat*, and the name changed to the *Democrat and Sentinel*, under the management of H. J. Fosnot, who is editor and proprietor.

The Free Press, an independent paper, was established February 13, 1880, as an eight-page quarto, by W. W. Trout, who is editor and publisher.

The Aurora, established in 1852 by W. F. Shaw, was the organ of the American party for some years. It expired, the press and material being purchased for use in the West.

Schools.—By the plan of the town, laid out in 1790, lot No. 120 was designated for a school-house lot, and in 1804 it was deeded to the county for that purpose. Upon this lot a log school house was erected. It was made of round logs, without regularly-formed windows, but lighted by panes of glass fitted in between the logs. A "nine-plate stove" was in the centre of the room, the pipe from which extended through the ceiling into the loft, from whence the smoke escaped between the logs and the roof. Boys were often put in the loft as punishment, and it was not uncommon for the occupants below to be smoked out through the mischievous covering of the pipe by the little urchin above. The lot is on Third Street, and is now occupied by the old stone and brick school-houses.

William P. Elliott attended school in the old log house in 1806. An Englishman by the name of Robert Cooper was the teacher. He afterwards taught at Strode's Mills, died there and was buried in the old grave-yard at Lewistown. His widow, well-known by the older citizens as "Aunty Cooper," was also a teacher, and taught school from about 1810 to 1820 in a little log school-house on Third Street, above Brown. Mrs. Cooper and her niece, Betsey Smiley (afterwards the wife of Rev. Mr. Van Horne, who was also a teacher) lived in the back part of the house. Mrs. A. B. Long was a pupil who went to school in this house in 1815.

In the year 1809 what is now known as the old stone school-house was built on the site of the log house. James Kinsloe was the first teacher in the stone house, and taught in 1809–10. Samuel Crawford was teacher in 1811; Alexander Coulter, 1814; Captain Theodore Franks about the same time. Schools were kept by subscriptions until the public-school system was adopted. Immediately preceding the adoption Jabez Spencer and John H. Hickox were teachers.

The free-school law was passed April 1, 1834. A public meeting of the citizens of Lewistown and Derry township was held to consider this law September 6, 1834, and the court, at the November sessions in the same year, appointed Ephraim Banks and James Dickson as school directors. The directors, on the 10th of March, 1835, published that they would open three schools on the 16th inst., free to all children within the limits of the borough. At this time an election had been held, and the directors serving were Alfred Keiser, George W. Patton, Joseph M. Cogley, Charles Ritz, William Culbertson and A. Blymyer. The school directors' report for the year 1835 says,—

"The Directors have labored under many disadvantages, owing to the difficulties in procuring competent teachers and school-rooms. The additional expenses for the 1st six months will be no more than the sum required for the same length of time hereafter. The number of scholars in the schools is 225; their tuition in 6 months is $813.18, which would cost in other schools by subscription, for the same number of months, at an average of $2.50 per quarter, $1125, or $311.82 more than the cost in the free schools, making a saving in the year of $623.64."

The statistics of the report are as follows:

"*Year ending November* 1, 1835.

"Number of Scholars: Male, 114; Female, 111—total, 225. Number of Teachers: Male, 3; Female, 3. Teachers' salaries, with assistants', $565.58. Number of months taught, 6. Branches taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar. Rents of

School-Houses, $59.00; Repairs and other expenses, $197.60; Money received for Schools, $822.18. From the State, $86.59; From the County, $100.00; From the Borough, $489.05,—total, $675.64."

The three schools that were begun in 1835 were increased from time to time, and in 1850 there were thirteen. On the 18th of August, 1849, the School Board advertised for one first-class and two second-class male and six female teachers to take charge of the several public schools to be opened September 17th. One of the females was to teach a primary school to be established in the north part of the borough. The teachers who were engaged for this term were: Male Department, Rev. J. W. Elliot, William Lytle, William Kinsloe, Miss Jane E. Sherrard; Female Department, Miss Buck, Eliza McFarlane, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, Miss Margaret Shaw, and Mrs. Caruthers.

In September, 1850, the directors advertised that thirteen schools would be opened on Monday (16th) and more thereafter. The teachers in that year were Lytle, McCord, Barr, Esquire Kulp and seven female teachers.

The old brick school-house, on Third Street, was built under the public-school system and was the leading school in the town. It was used until the completion of the present large and commodious house in 1872. It is the intention to refit the old brick house and use it as a school-house again to meet the demand for more room.

The new school-house was built of brick, seventy-five by ninety-one feet, in 1872, on the corner of Third and Wayne Streets. It is three stories in height, with basement, and the entire cost, including the lot, was thirty-four thousand dollars. The building is heated by a furnace, and is under charge of a janitor, who, with his family, resides in the building. Miss Mary McCord was principal of the schools for several years before the erection of the present house and continued in charge at the new building until the fall of 1880, when she was succeeded by John G. Cope, of Chester County, who was the principal until the fall of 1885. George M. Wilner is now the principal. The building contains thirteen separate schools, under the charge of thirteen teachers. Six hundred and fifty pupils are in attendance.

Lewistown Academy.—An act was approved incorporating the academy March 11, 1815, with supplements passed April 10, 1826, April 3, 1852, and April 2, 1853. The title of the act was "An Act for the establishment of an academy for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name and style of the Lewistown Academy." The trustees appointed in the act were the Rev. James Johnston, Rev. William Kennedy, Rev. John Hutchinson, Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. John Coulter, David Reynolds, James Knox, Mathias Taylor, William Lyon, Richard Hope, James Sherrard, Robert McClelland, William P. Maclay, John Oliver and Andrew Banks. The first election of trustees was to be held on the first Monday of April, 1816. By the act five poor children were to be admitted to the school free for a term not to exceed two years. William Maclay, as secretary of the board of trustees, advertised for a teacher February 1, 1816. The academy building was not erected until 1828. An act of Assembly passed April 10, 1826, authorized the trustees to build an academy building "in or near Lewistown." The building was completed in 1828, as mention is made of it in the *Gazette*, "with its bright tin roof and belfry." Prof. John H. Hickox and his wife were the only teachers, and continued until after 1833. Since that time the principals were as follows: —— Leavy, S. Carpenter, Rev. D. L. Hughes, Prof. Alfred S. Williams, W. H. Woods, Washington McCartney, A. J. Warner, Azariah Smith, John Laird, Rev. J. B. Strain, —— Snyder, N. Foster Brown, W. F. Schuyler, —— Myers. The building was thoroughly repaired in 1872 and enlarged by the erection of a boarding-hall. In October, 1883, the property was sold by the trustees to George Miller, J. A. Miller and J. B. Selheimer, who, on the 18th of June, 1884, conveyed the property to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knotwell, who at once opened it as an academy. The present faculty and board of trustees are here given,—

Board of Trustees: H. R. Knotwell, President; T. M. Uttley, Esq., secretary; Wm. Russell, treasurer; G. W. Elder, Esq., D. W. Woods, Esq., D. E.

Robeson, Hon. Andrew Reed, F. G. Franciscus, H. J. Culbertson, Esq., N. J. Rudisill, John A. McKee, Esq., James H. Mann, William H. Felix, John W. Shaw, Esq.

Faculty: Hetty T. Knotwell, English branches; James W. Cain, A. B., mathematics and languages; Euphemia C. Knotwell, primary department; J. Emma Knotwell, French and music.

From about 1825 private schools were taught in different buildings in the town. The Rev. J. W. Woods taught a school in a building adjoining the old Presbyterian Church. He was afterwards a teacher in the academy. Mr. Leavy taught a school prior to his taking charge of the academy. Prof. Adams taught a school in the court-house in 1835. Rev. James Van Horne was teacher of a private school and later a tutor in the academy. A Mr. Anderson and a Mr. Walters were also teachers.

Libraries.—An effort was made in 1801 to establish a Library Company in Lewistown. A subscription was opened, and on the 22d of January of that year Thomas Memminger advertised in the *Western Star* that "a number of shares have been subscribed for the establishment of the Lewistown Library Company, and the subscribers are requested to meet at the house of Edward Williams, tavern-keeper, on Saturday, the 7th of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed to the organization of the company." Nothing further is definitely known.

The Lewistown Library Association, now in operation, was formed under a charter granted January 7, 1870. An organization was at once effected, one thousand dollars was subscribed, and the money was invested in the purchase of books, amounting to over a thousand volumes. Thus was formed the nucleus for the present library, which, by purchases and contributions, now numbers two thousand and fifty volumes. The library-rooms were for the first three years in the Bachman building, since which time the present rooms in the Lewistown House, on Main Street, have been occupied.

George W. Elder was the first and only president, David Robison the first and only treasurer; William R. McKee was the first librarian, and was succeeded in 1875 by Miss Annie J. Clarke, the present librarian.

The Apprentices' Literary Society was organized on the 4th of July, 1842, in the old court-house, with twelve members. Henry J. Walters was chosen president, and Isaac W. Wiley (late bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church) secretary. The object of the society was the improvement of the young men of the town. Meetings were held for several years in the academy and elsewhere. A lot was purchased on Third Street, and the present brick Apprentices' Hall was erected, and meetings have since been held there. The society is still active, and has a membership of about forty. John A. McKee is president. The society is represented by its members in all ranks of life, and in its early days was a potent factor for good.

The Presbyterian Church.[1]—The first resident minister having charge of a congregation in this part of the county was the Rev. Mathew Stephens, who, in 1785, settled in what is now Bratton township, and preached along the river at Waynesburg, Lewistown and in Granville township until 1796. The next minister of whom any information is obtained was the Rev. James Simpson, an ordained minister from "the kingdom of Ireland." He was received January 7, 1800, under probation by the Huntingdon Presbytery, in accordance with the standing rule in regard to foreign ministers.

"An application was immediately made by Lewistown and Waynesburg (Mc Veytown) congregations to have Mr. Simpson appointed their supply for one year. This request was substantially granted by Presbytery giving Mr. Simpson only two other appointments, and allowing him to supply Lewistown and Waynesburg at discretion.

"At a meeting of the Presbytery, held October 6, 1801, Mr. Simpson was admitted a member of the Presbytery, his papers having passed the review of the General Assembly previously, and the period of his probation being thus ended and nothing appearing injurious to his character up to that time. But the next day a 'supplication' was presented from the united congregations of Lewistown, Wayne and Derry, on the Juniata, for Mr. Simpson for stated supply for one year, in which they promised to pay him a salary of one hundred and sixty pounds; and at the same time a remonstrance signed by a number of

[1] Compiled from the "History of Huntingdon Presbytery" by Rev. William J. Gibson, D.D.

the inhabitants of Lewistown, opposing the settlement of Mr. Simpson among them for any term of time whatever; also a remonstrance from Derry and Wayne, against his settlement among them. The following action was taken by Presbytery in view of these remonstrances: '*Whereas*, insinuations have been made by remonstrances handed into Presbytery by a commissioner from the congregations of Derry and Wayne, injurious to Mr. Simpson's moral character, the Rev. Messrs. John Johnston, John Coulter and William Stewart, with Messrs. David Riddle and David Caldwell, elders, were appointed a committee to meet at the house of Mr. Casper Dull, in Waynesburg [McVeytown] on the 15th day of this month [October], and inquire into the foundation of these insinuations and the truth of the reports said to be in circulation; and to send for those persons who have, either in writing or otherwise, circulated them. And if, after inquiry being made, it appears that they are without foundation or cannot be supported, the stated clerk is ordered to furnish Mr. Simpson with proper credentials, he being about to travel out of our bounds.'

"At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery, held in November following, the Committee reported 'that having examined witnesses on oath, brought before them by Mr. Simpson's accusers, they found nothing sufficient to condemn him or deprive him of his credentials.' The minutes of the committee were submitted to the Presbytery, read, and their proceedings approved. However, at the stated meeting of the Presbytery, April 2, 1802, a paper was presented to Presbytery, signed by three respectable church members, pledging themselves to prove some aggravated charges, as to moral delinquency, against Mr. Simpson. Upon which, Presbytery appointed an adjourned meeting to be held at Lewistown the third Tuesday in June following, and cited Mr. Simpson to appear and answer to the charges exhibited against him by these persons. At the time appointed the Presbytery met to try the charges brought against Mr. Simpson, heard the witnesses on the part of his accusers and on the part of Mr. Simpson (it appears that there was no church building then in Lewistown, so they met in the court-house). The Presbytery considered that the charges were fully substantiated and suspended him from the ministry.

"As this may appear inconsistent with the report of the committee sent to inquire into the reports injurious to Mr. Simpson's character a short time before, and the approval of their proceedings in the case, the following action was immediately had by the Presbytery at the conclusion of Mr. Simpson's case, viz.: '*Whereas* it has been intimated to Presbytery at our last Spring meeting, and there now appears some reason to suspect that the committee appointed to meet at Waynesburg in October last, to inquire into the truth and grounds of the insinuations that had been made injurious to the character of Mr. Simpson, did not transact that business altogether consistently with the instructions of Presbytery. *Resolved*, that citations be issued to those persons who were members of that committee, and also to Judge Oliver and Gen. John Bratton to attend our next fall meeting at East Kishacoquillas.' At the fall meeting, as cited, the committee being present and being heard in explanation of their proceedings, the following minute was made: 'Upon hearing the committee appointed on Mr. Simpson's case, the Presbytery are of opinion that any impropriety that took place in that transaction proceeded from inadvertency and not from design.' At the same meeting Mr. Simpson applied to Presbytery to be restored to his former ministerial standing, professing sorrow for the crime of intemperance and other irregularities, but denying the most aggravated charge brought against him and asking Presbytery to be permitted to bring forward some evidence which had been obtained since the last meeting, which he supposed would invalidate the testimony then given as to that part of the charge. Presbytery consented to hear said witnesses, but after hearing, did not see cause to modify their verdict or restore Mr. Simpson.

"At the meeting of the Presbytery in April, 1803, Mr. Simpson applied again to be restored, professing the deepest penitence and humiliation for his past conduct, particularly for those irregularities which were the cause of his suspension; at the same time expressing his acquiescence in the proceedings of Presbytery in his case, and acknowledging the justice of the sentence passed on him, which he admitted to be unavoidable from the evidence which appeared, although his conscience (he said) would not permit him to acknowledge real guilt, in regard to the more aggravated charge. He also expressed deep sorrow for his disorderly conduct since, particularly for continuing to preach, in open contempt of the authority of Presbytery, and on these professions asked to be restored to the exercise of his ministry. Presbytery approved of Mr. Simpson's professions of penitence, but could not see the way clear to restore him until a correspondent reformation evinced the sincerity of that repentance, which he himself acknowledged to be very recent. On the refusal of the Presbytery to remove his suspension, Mr. Simpson 'snatched' the paper containing his confession from the clerk's desk, treated the authority of Presbytery with marked contempt and gave to every member present ocular evidence that the whole of his solemn professions were fallacious and hypocritical. Whereupon it was resolved (in view of the whole case—his conduct in times past, and what occurred immediately before the Presbytery) that Mr. Simpson be deposed from the ministry; and he was accordingly deposed.

"Mr. Simpson gave notice of appeal from the judgment of the Presbytery, and the clerk was ordered to furnish him with a copy of the proceedings in his case. Whether this appeal was ever presented before

the higher courts, the writer has no present means of ascertaining. One thing is certain: the sentence of deposition was never reversed, the minutes of that year being reviewed by the Synod, and no exception taken, but to a few verbal inaccuracies. Of Mr. Simpson no future mention is made in the proceedings of the Presbytery. What became of him afterwards, there may be those living who could give some account, but it is not important. From all that is recorded of him, it may be reasonably inferred that he was a man of good education, classical and otherwise, possessing considerable popular talent as a preacher and plausible address; for as soon as he had any connection with the Presbytery, applications were made from important congregations for his services and the Presbytery, at his reception as a probationer from a foreign land, expressed entire satisfaction with his examination."

The congregation was without a pastor for several years. In March, 1805, a call was extended to the Rev. John Hutchison, which was not accepted, as he became pastor of the Lost Creek and Mifflinburg congregations. In 1810 the Rev. William Kennedy was called and accepted, at a salary of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, two-thirds of his time to be given to the church at Lewistown and one-third to the West Kishacoquillas Church. He was ordained and installed at a stated meeting of the Presbytery held at Lewistown. He served the congregations until the year 1822. The following is from the minutes of the Presbytery:

"About the close of the year 1821 reports injurious to the character and usefulness of the Rev. William Kennedy, pastor of the church at Lewistown, were brought to the notice of the Presbytery. In particular and specially he was charged with the intemperate use of ardent spirits. Temperance had not in that day attained the point or status of total abstinence. A committee was appointed, to meet at Lewistown on a designated day, to investigate the ground for these reports and to take testimony. At the stated meeting of Presbytery, April, 1822, the committee reported. An adjourned meeting was held in May following, with a view to the formal issuing of this case. At that meeting, after hearing all the witnesses that could be made to appear, Presbytery passed unanimously the following minute, viz.: 'Although the testimony received against the Rev. William Kennedy is not of such a clear and specific nature as to subject him to the high censure of suspension, yet, in the opinion of Presbytery, his conduct has not always been so circumspect, in the case in which he is charged, as it ought to have been, and he is hereby warned to be more watchful in future, so as to prevent any ground of suspicion, and that he guard against every appearance of evil.'

"In the mean time Mr. Kennedy had resigned the pastoral charge of the congregation at Lewistown, and at the conclusion of his trial requested leave to travel out of the bounds of Presbytery till the next meeting.

"Mr. Kennedy's troubles, as well as those of some other of his brethren, resulted from the common and universal use of intoxicating liquors in that day. . . . At the time of the investigation Mr. Kennedy denied the charge in mild and humble terms,—'I am not conscious of having acted improperly.' His contemporaries believed him to be a good and godly man, and his subsequent lengthened ministry in a neighboring Presbytery was without reproach or suspicion. October 1, 1822, Mr. Kennedy was, at his own request, dismissed to the Presbytery of Erie, but ultimately settled in the bounds of the Presbytery of Clarion, where he continued to labor until his death."

At a meeting of the Presbytery held at Lewistown, November 24, 1819, James S. Woods, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, appeared with proper testimonials and was received under care of the Presbytery. He received a call from the Waynesburg congregation for one-half his time, which was accepted. In April, 1823, soon after the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Rev. James S. Woods was appointed stated supply of the Lewistown congregation for one year, and April 28, 1824, was installed as pastor for one-half his time. He remained in this connection until 1837, when, upon a call from the congregation of Lewistown for all his time, he resigned the charge of the Waynesburg congregation and continued as pastor of the Lewistown congregation until his death, in 1862.

Rev. James Sterrett Woods, D.D., was born in Dickinson Township, Cumberland County, Pa., April 18, 1793. He received his literary and collegiate education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. After graduating at Dickinson College he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., in October, 1818, and was received as a licentiate by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa., November 24, 1819, having accepted a call from the Congregation of Waynesburg (now McVeytown) for one-half of his time, at a salary of four hundred dollars a

year. He was ordained and installed as pastor April 5, 1820. In April, 1823, he was appointed stated supply of the congregation at Lewistown and was installed as pastor for one-half his time April 28, 1824, at a salary of three hundred dollars a year. He served both those congregations until 1837, when both gave him a call for all his time. He accepted the call from the Lewistown congregation, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. He continued the pastor of this church up to the day of his death, which took place suddenly June 29, 1862. In 1850 he was honored with the title of Doctor of Divinity by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He was married to Marianne, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, by whom he had nine children—six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John Witherspoon Woods, died January 7, 1839. James S. Woods, his fourth son, was a lieutenant in the regular army, and was killed in the war with Mexico, at the battle of Monterey, September 21, 1846. Three of his sons—Samuel S. Woods, David W. Woods and William H. Woods—studied law and were admitted to practice. Samuel S. Woods was elected, in 1860, president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Mifflin, Union and Snyder. He died February 5, 1873. The youngest son, Alexander M. Woods, studied theology and became a minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian Church, and is now pastor of the church in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County. His daughters were Frances, Marianne, Ann E. and Margaret J. Woods. Dr. Woods was a sound, clear and practical preacher. His ministry was a successful one, and he was instrumental in building up a strong church in Lewistown. He was an exemplary pastor and greatly interested in the young people, not only of his own church, but of the whole community. He was very fond of and popular with the children, and took great pains in their religious training. He was hospitable to an unusual degree, liberal and generous to a fault, and his memory to this day remains fresh, green and precious with all who knew him.

At the October meeting of Presbytery after the death of the Rev. James S. Woods, in 1862, the Rev. O. O. McClean was received by certificate from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a call from the Lewistown congregation, placed in his hands, which he accepted. A committee from Presbytery was appointed, and he was installed as pastor of the congregation, and continued until October, 1884, having served twenty-two years. The congregation was without a pastor for one year, and on the 1st of October, 1885, the Rev. John Gourley, formerly of Indiana County, Pa., assumed the duties of the position and is now officiating. The church reports a membership of three hundred and fifty.

A lot was purchased by the society about 1820, on the corner of Third and Brown Streets, and a stone church edifice was erected thereon, and used until the erection of the present church building.

The old stone Presbyterian Church of Lewistown was taken down, and the new brick church now standing on the same lot was erected during the summer and fall of 1855. The building stands on the southwest corner of Third and Brown Streets, fronting fifty-six feet on Third Street and ninety feet on Brown Street.

June 12, 1856, the new church edifice, having been completed some weeks previously, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The services at the dedication were as follows: 1st, an appropriate anthem of praise, "I was glad," etc., by the choir; 2d, hymn of praise; 3d, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Philadelphia; 4th, hymn of praise; 5th, a brief history of the church and congregation by the pastor, the Rev. James S. Woods, D.D.; 6th, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Rogers; 7th, the dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Plumer, of the Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; 8th, hymn; 9th, the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Rogers. Previous to the dedication sufficient money was subscribed to free the church from all indebtedness. The cost of the church edifice was twelve thousand dollars, and the ladies of the congregation expended the sum of one thousand dollars in carpets, cushions and furniture.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.[1]—The Lutheran Church

[1] This sketch is taken from historical discourse by Rev. J M. Reimensnyder.

of Lewistown dates back to 1796, when Rev. Fisher preached in the old log jail. However interesting might have been the doings of these early days, our fathers have left no record. The services evidently were few and the number of worshippers equally so. In 1814, on the 3d day of January, the Lutheran and Reformed congregations bought lot No. 119, on the south side of West Third Street, for the purpose of erecting a house of worship and of burying their dead. For this lot they paid the odd sum of $66.55. The names of the Lutheran trustees mentioned in the deed are Andrew Keiser and John Ort. This lot was purchased of Peacock Major. The Lutherans held services at different times during these years in the old jail and court-house, but have left no record until ten years after the purchase of this lot, when we find the following interesting account of the corner-stone laying of the first church, which took place on the 29th day of July, 1824. These proceedings were recorded in an old book in German and a German and English copy were filed with the church papers. We give the paper in part,—

"ZION'S CHURCH.

"In the name of God the Father, the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Be it known unto all men that this building in the borough of Lewistown, county of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania, which shall be called Zion's church, and into which walls we this day, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, lay the corner-stone in the name of the Holy Trinity. The German Evangelical Lutheran and the German Evangelical Reformed members have commenced to build this house in common and will also finish it in the same way, and it shall from this time and forever, as long as the world stands and the sun and moon run their course, be used as a house for worship by the German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. The gospel shall be preached in its purity in this Evangelical Christian Lutheran and Reformed church, so that it may be in accordance with the constitution of both synods. This lot on which we have commenced to build and also intend to finish this Zion's church, was bought from Peacock Major and his wife Martha, in the borough of Lewistown, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Andrew Keiser and John Ort, as trustees of the Lutheran congregation of Lewistown and neighborhood, and Christian Gro and Isaac Spangler, trustees of the Reformed congregation of Lewistown and neighborhood, for the sum of sixty-six dollars and fifty-five cents. The deed dated on the above date will also show that the above four named trustees or guardians of the said Lutheran and Reformed congregations have bought the said lot of Peacock Major and his wife Martha for both congregations as aforesaid, for their descendants, their heirs and assigns, and that the above said congregations shall together forever have equal rights to the same. The lot itself on which this Zion's church is to be erected and in which walls we, the trustees or guardians of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, do lay the corner-stone in the presence of the different members of both congregations, as also in presence of all men which are assembled here, is situate on the south side of Third street, in the borough of Lewistown, bordering on lots No. 118 and 120, and in the plan of said borough known as lot 119. If it should happen that in the course of time the members of both congregations as aforesaid should become so numerous that there should not be sufficient room for all the members of said congregations on usual days of divine service in this Zion's church, then shall the members of both congregations have a right to do with said church as they in their best opinion would think proper. That is, to tear down said church and build a larger one jointly or one or the other, or one of either congregations (no difference whether the Lutheran to the Reformed or the Reformed to the Lutheran), may sell said church and give up all their right and title of said church for the share which by right and according to deed belongs to them, as also their share for building said church, and then said congregations have full right and privilege to build a new or other church for themselves in their own name. But such a separation and sale should never be done with displeasure and by no means with unchristian feeling and discord, but in union and Christian love, as true Christians and sincere followers of Jesus Christ should do.

"And all that we will yet lay into this corner-stone for the memory of our descendants of the German Evangelical Lutheran and German Evangelical Reformed Zion's church, is a Lutheran and Reformed Catechism, as also the following coins of the United States, namely: One copper coin, worth one cent; one silver coin, worth one-half dime; one dime, one five-dime piece, or half-dollar, and one ten-dime piece, or a whole dollar. And now we put, as all good Christians do, or at least should do, all our trust in God, who has created the heavens and the earth and all that is therein out of nothing, with the full confidence that he will bless and prosper our children and all our descendants from one generation to another of both these congregations, as well in relation to their spiritual endowments, which all true Evangelical Christians are most in need of, as also in relation to their bodily wants. We all know that on

God's blessing everything depends, and if the Lord will not preserve this church which we are about to erect, all man's trouble and labor will be in vain; therefore let us in our silent prayers entrust this building to Him in the name of the holy trinity, and after it is finished we shall with His blessing consecrate it to be a temple of God. He says My house shall be a house of prayer; in the name of God the Father, the Son and Holy Ghost. Amen. Written on the day and in the year first above mentioned, to which we, the trustees of this common Zion's church, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, and in the presence of these witnesses, have hereunto set our hands and seals.

"JOHN ORT [Seal].
"DANIEL RAUCH [Seal].
"CHRISTIAN HOOVER [Seal].
"GEORGE BECK [Seal].

"Witness:

"F. O. MELSHEIMER.

"I. W. SCHMIDT, Evangelical Lutheran, in Union County.

"JOHN FELIX, Evangelical Reformed, in Union County.

"DANIEL RAUCH,
"CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, } *Builders.*"

This church, built jointly by the German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, was completed in less than one year, and was dedicated on the 12th day of June, 1825. Rev. A. H. Lochman and Rev. D. Weiser were the officiating clergymen. This fact is the first item recorded in a regular church record. From this time forward we have landmarks leading us in the way of our fathers. From this date the Lutherans continued to increase in numbers and prosperity. The two congregations were incorporated on the 9th day of July, 1827, under the title of the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed United Church of Zion. From these records we find that the first church was called Zion's Church. On the 10th day of June, in the same year, we have the first list of communicants. There were ninety communed and fourteen confirmations. It is further recorded that of this number, thirty-eight attended the preparatory service. It is hardly likely that all of these were Lutherans, but more likely composed of the members of both congregations. The Reformed denomination, however, must have been very weak, as they had no pastor of their own, and are not mentioned in the proceedings of the congregation later than 1828.

At a meeting of the councils of the two congregations, held at the house of Henry Eisenbise, on Wednesday evening, the 4th of April, 1827, a constitution was adopted, which we still have. The only thing peculiar about this document is that it was copied from the formula for the government of the Lutheran Church, as adopted by the General Synod, and that the copyist omitted the name of the Reformed in it from one end to the other. He evidently was a Lutheran. This error was corrected afterward with a lead-pencil. In the back part of this old constitution book are a few resolutions which complete the history of this early period,

"*First.* None but the members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations who contribute regularly to the church shall have privilege to bury in the Lutheran and Reformed burying-ground.

"*Second.* Respectable members of other congregations, by paying three dollars, shall have privilege of a grave, unless two-thirds of the council object to it.

"*Third.* The church council shall have power to admit respectable poor persons who have not been able to contribute anything to the church."

Three names are found connected with all the business of the church in those days,—appearing on every page. They were the pioneers and are given now that they may be handed down to succeeding generations. They are John Ort, Sr., Christian Hoffman and F. A. Melsheimer, and also that of Henry Eisenbise.

"Aunty Marks" appears among the faithful ones recorded in the earliest list of communicants. This church building is still standing, situated on the south side of West Third Street. It is now known as the Henderson fire engine house. It is even yet quite a respectable structure, and was, at that early day, a very good church. The graveyard lot in the rear of the old building is still the property of this congregation. It has not been used as a place of burial for many years. Nearly all the bodies interred there were removed to the present Lutheran Cemetery some years ago. This church building and this burying-ground were used by the congregation for a period of twenty-six years.

A few items will close this period and bring the history down to 1849. The first church was not frescoed, but the walls were kept pure

and clean. This resolution was passed by the council February 25, 1844,—

"*Resolved*, That the walls of the church be white-washed preparatory to the next communion."

There were some progressive movements in those days. L. McIlwaine was employed by the council to give the choir one quarter's singing. The salary of the sexton was raised from nine dollars to twenty five dollars. The pastor's salary, or rather the part paid by Lewistown, which was nearly all of it, was three hundred dollars. A resolution to raise it to three hundred and fifty dollars failed. This, however, was apparently based upon the unpopularity of the pastor. A balance due the pastor of eighteen dollars at the end of the church year proved quite a trouble. A subscription started in the council resulted in raising six dollars, each member giving fifty cents. Finally a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in the country. March 14, 1847, Rev. Flint preached a sermon which greatly disturbed the peace of the congregation, and he felt necessitated to hand in his resignation, which was at once unanimously accepted. The subject of the sermon is not recorded; but some whose memories extend to that day say it was "Temperance." During the next pastorate the salary for Lewistown was increased to four hundred dollars. During all these years there was a steady increase of membership. Protracted meetings, catechetical classes and confirmations are regularly recorded, the number of additions running up at times to twenty-seven. We now lay aside the old book, with its occasional and brief records, and take up one which introduces a period more familiar to all. The services of Colonel John Hamilton (deceased) date from this period, being secretary of the council nearly all the time until the middle of the present pastorate. Colonel Hamilton, long known as an active member of the congregation, kept a careful record of all the important transactions of the congregation. He was always interested in the past history of the church. This latter period is so full of doings that it will be impossible to do more than mention the specially important transactions. The very first record of this book, under date of October 20, 1849, is a resolution to build a new church. A building committee was appointed at that same meeting, consisting of Rev. John Rosenburg, James L. McIlwaine, David Bloom, John Hamilton, Jonathan Yeager and John Ort, Sr. Henry Dubbs was instructed to procure a plan. The building of the church was first let to Isaiah Coplin for three thousand seven hundred dollars, being the lowest bidder. Articles of agreement were signed January 10, 1850. He, however, having taken the church too low, afterwards declined undertaking it.

The lot on which this building stands was purchased May 27, 1850, and was known in the plan of the borough as lot No. 152. The chain of title is traced back to 1792, there being a deed in our hands of that date.

The congregation was incorporated by an act of Assembly appproved May, 1850, under the title of "St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lewistown, Pa." This act of incorporation took the place of the old incorporation, under which the two denominations were bound by one title. It invested all the rights of the old property in the Lutheran Church, and specified the right to sell or tear down or use the material in the old building. December 2d of this year John Ort and Daniel Fichthorn were appointed to fill vacancies in the building committee. Up to this time over two thousand dollars had been paid to Coplin, when the building committee took the church in their own hands. It was given to George Carney, December 21st, to complete upon his bid of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Carney, however, refused to sign an agreement, when the specifications were read, and it was finally let to John R. Turner for one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. The old church was sold to Joseph F. Yeager, April, 7, 1851, for four hundred dollars. April 21, 1851, the council held a meeting in the lecture-room of the new church. This is all the record we have of any meeting held in the new church, which was now rapidly nearing completion. About ten o'clock on the night of January 28, 1852, the new church was discovered to be on fire and an alarm was immediately made. It appears that the fire was discovered very soon after it

had commenced, and could easily have been extinguished had there been a supply of water. It seems there had been a misunderstanding for some time between the borough officials and the water company as to the obligation of the latter to furnish a sufficient supply of water as a protection against fire. No effort was made to remove articles from the building, as all confidently hoped the fire could easily be controlled. After the hose companies appeared and made the fatal discovery that water was wanting, the fire had gained such headway that only a few benches were saved. The beautiful structure, much the finest in town, was soon a mass of smouldering ruins—nothing but the bare walls remaining. This was the saddest night in the history of the thriving congregation.

As no fire had been at any time about the building, the fire commencing in the steeple and the night being calm, the opinion has always prevailed that the fire was the result of a willful act. True to the spirit of their fathers, a meeting was held the next morning, January 29, 1852, at the home of F. Swartz, where we find the following action:

"*Whereas* the new Lutheran church was consumed by fire last night, by the hands of some incendiary unknown to the church, the church being almost finished by the contractor, John R. Turner. Therefore,

"*Resolved* by the Trustees and Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the borough of Lewistown and its vicinity that we will proceed to rebuild the Lutheran church."

Resolutions of sympathy were passed by all the churches of the borough, and each one kindly offered the use of their church for one Sabbath service. The building had been insured for three thousand dollars. The trustees had considerable difficulty in securing this money. At one time a resolution was passed to bring suit against the company. A compromise finally was made in which the council agreed to settle for fifteen hundred dollars. April 26, 1852, the building committee were authorized to receive proposals to rebuild the church, and the name of Jacob Ort was added to the committee. Through the confusion and misunderstanding between the insurance companies and the contractor, the lot and ruins were sold by the sheriff, but were purchased by Daniel Fichthorn, well known to the older members of our congregation, and were repurchased by the congregation June 21, 1852, for $451.50. The rebuilding of the church was finally given to William McClure for thirty-three hundred dollars, to be built on the old walls.

The old bell was purchased at Harrisburg for $186.50, and weighed five hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Rev. C. M. Klink preached the first time in the present lecture-room January 16, 1853. The congregation was now in straitened circumstances. A mortgage for one thousand dollars was given, which increased to fifteen hundred dollars before it was removed. The congregation would certainly have failed at this time had it not been for a few persons who made great sacrifices. The old church, which had again passed into the hands of the trustees, was sold to the African Methodist congregation. The trustees evidently were in doubt as to the financial ability of their colored brethren, from the conditional clauses found in the agreement. The colored friends, too, felt uneasy under these shackles, and after paying one hundred dollars asked to be relieved, which was promptly done and the money paid by them refunded. The building was finally sold to the borough and used by it as a hose-house.

Dr. F. W. Conrad, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, preached the sermon when the church was dedicated, May 15, 1853. The amount of money subscribed that day was $719.19. During this year the present parsonage was built and the salary raised to six hundred dollars, and that of the sexton to fifty dollars. Daniel Fichthorn was the contractor for the building of the parsonage. In 1856 the salary was raised to eight hundred dollars, and steps were taken to aid the Jack's Creek congregation to secure a pastor, so that the pastor could confine his labors to the Lewistown congregation. During this prosperous year in the new church eighty-five members were added. In addition to all the expense of this and the past year, gas was introduced into the church, and the pulpit and other fluid lights presented to the Jack's Creek congregation.

In 1858 a mortgage was entered against the

new parsonage for fifteen hundred dollars, which by considerable effort was raised by subscription in 1860. It was to remove this mortgage that part of the present cemetery lot was sold.

In 1865 the pastor, having received and accepted a call to another field, thought it a good opportunity to give the council a plain talk as to their duty and neglect of duty, whereupon a member of the council returned the favor by giving the retiring pastor a few hints as to his duty and neglect of duty. They, however, parted on good terms. April 9, 1865, Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder, D.D., now pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, New York City, and brother of the present pastor of this church, was unanimously elected pastor of this congregation. During the next pastorate the salary was raised to one thousand dollars, and that of the sexton to one hundred and twenty dollars. The church building was extensively repaired, at a cost of over three thousand dollars. The gallery was removed, and the choir changed to their present position near the pulpit. The lecture-room was also remodeled; the audience-room was frescoed and the present stained glass windows purchased.

The pastorate of J. H. Brown was especially a prosperous and happy one for both pastor and people. The congregation had increased largely in its membership and usefulness. It was only ended by his death, on Monday morning, September 14, 1874. Pastor Brown had won the affection and esteem of the entire community, and was held in high regard by his brethren. This was the second time that death had deprived them of a pastor, Rev. Koch having been killed by being thrown from his horse in the Long Narrows. On February 7, 1875, the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, was unanimously elected. He took charge on the first Sunday of March of the same year. The present pastor has resided in Lewistown nearly four years longer than any former one, having entered upon his ninth year the 1st of March. During this time the church and parsonage have been improved at various times. The spire carried away by the tornado of July 4, 1874, was replaced by another which was completed July, 1876. A new bell, weighing with the frame over one thousand pounds, made of pure bell metal, was purchased at a cost of over three hundred and fifty dollars. In 1882 repairs were made at a cost of over two thousand three hundred dollars. The church was reopened with appropriate services and a sermon by Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., September 24, 1882. The beginning of the present pastorate was marked with the addition of seventy-five members within the first year. During the entire eight years the increase of membership had averaged thirty-six. The benevolent operations of the congregation have more than doubled that of former periods. A young people's religious society was formed by the pastor in 1875, which has been of great service. The congregation to-day numbers three hundred and thirty-eight regular communicants, and the Sunday-school three hundred and fifty scholars. The history of the congregation is concluded with the names of all who have served it as pastor,—

Revs. Fisher, Koch (killed by being thrown from his horse in the Long Narrows), Gensel, Schnepach, George Hime, William Hime, John Smith, A. H. Lochman, Nicholas Stroh, J. Ruthrauff, George Yeager, Charles Weyl, C. Lepley, S. Schmucker, Thomas M. Flint, John Rosenberg, C. M. Klink, Henry Baker, H. R. Fleck, J. B. Reimensnyder J. B. Baltzly, J. H. Brown (died at the parsonage September 14, 1874), J. M. Reimensnyder.

Associate Reformed Church.—The old brick building standing on Third Street, now used as a dwelling-house, is said to have been the first house of worship erected in Lewistown. It was built by members of the Associate Reformed congregation, of whom but little is known. It has been used by different congregations of the town at various times. The Rev. John Elliot preached in the house to a New School Presbyterian Society which did not form an organization as a church. It was sold to the Baptist Society about 1847–48, who kept it a few years and conveyed it to the original owners. Later it came into possession of General James Burns, who converted it into dwelling-houses.

The First Methodist Society.—The first Methodist in the town of Lewistown was Charles Hardy, as is clearly shown in the let-

ter given in the history of the early settlement of the place. He evidently prevailed on preachers to come there, as services were held in the old log jail, which was torn down in 1802–3. The Rev. Mr. Davis and the Rev. Mr. Gilwal visited the place before 1812, and in May of that year the Rev. Mr. Stevens preached. On the 5th of January, 1815, the Rev. Mr. Buck held service, and in that year the Methodist Society in Lewistown was formed and placed in charge of the Aughwick Circuit, Rev. Tobias Reilly, pastor, and Rev. Jacob Gruber, presiding elder.

The first person who united with the Methodists in Lewistown was Mrs. Jane Gillespie, who was soon followed by a number of others, when a class was organized and Peter Smelker appointed the first leader. The names of the members of this infant organization, as far as can now be ascertained, were John Gillespie, Jane Gillespie, Charles Hardy, Minnie Hardy, Henry Butler, Rachel McCord, Jane McCord, Margaret McCord, Mary McGinness, Rachel Worley, Experience Row, Nancy Row, Samuel Martin, Jacob Wonder, Hannah Wonder and a Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

For some time the Methodists, as well as the Presbyterians, worshipped in the old court-house. Subsequently the former occupied the old stone school-house in the rear of the long brick school-house building on West Third Street. In 1815 a small brick edifice was erected on East Third Street, midway between Brown and Dorcas Streets, and was occupied as a place of worship until 1830, being the same building subsequently used by the Baptist denomination, and owned by the heirs of General Burns. Early in the year 1816, Elizabeth Keiser (now familiarly known as Mother Stoner) joined the struggling band, and one of her first acts of benevolence was to collect seventy dollars to pay for the plastering of this antiquated structure. In 1830 a larger church building was erected on the corner of Dorcas and Third Streets, and this becoming too small for the rapidly-increasing congregation, galleries were added about the year 1844. In this shape it was used until the pastorate of the Rev. D. S. Monroe, 1867–69, when it was remodeled and enlarged as it now stands. Lewistown remained a part of Aughwick Circuit until the close of the Conference year 1833, when it was set apart as a station, and the first stationed preacher was Rev. S. Kepler, who served the charge in 1834. But few are now living who united with the church previous to this time. In 1874 but six are among the membership who were in the society before Lewistown became a station,—Nancy Row, Mrs. Stoner, Mrs. John C. Sigler, George Wiley, and Mr. and Mrs. John Evans, all of whom are still quite active in the church. Many of precious memory who identified themselves with Methodism here during the earlier periods of its history have passed away—such as Andrew Keiser and wife, Mrs. Dr. Ard, Mrs. George Green, James McCord and wife, Joseph Martin and wife, Jane McCormick, Henry Stoner, Mrs. William P. Elliott, Elizabeth Clark, Margaret Hardy and others.

The foregoing sketch was written in 1874, and as it contains all the material history to the present time, it is here given. The following is a list of the ministers who served this charge when it was on the Aughwick Circuit and after it became a station, until now:

In 1815, Jacob Gruber was presiding elder on the Aughwick Circuit, whose term ended with 1817. The preachers were in 1815, Tobias Riley and William Butler; 1816, Thomas Larkin and Jacob L. Bromwell; 1817, Samuel Davis and James Wilson.

1818–21, ——— ——, presiding elder. 1818, Thomas Larkins and William Hamilton; 1819, Gideon Lanning and Jacob Larkin; 1820, Robert Cadden and Bazel Barry; 1821, Robert Cadden and William P. Poole.

1822–25, — — ——, presiding elder. 1822, Thomas McGee, Jacob R. Shepherd and N. B. Mills; 1823, Thomas McGee and John Bowen; 1824, Robert Minshall and John A. Gear; 1825, David Steele.

1826–29, ——— ——, presiding elder. 1826, Joseph White; 1827, Joseph White; 1828, Jonathan Munroe; 1829, Amos Smith.

1830–33, David Steele, presiding elder. 1830, Amos Smith; 1831, Samuel Ellis and Josiah Forest; 1832, Henry Taring and Peter McEnally; 1833, Henry Taring and Thomas Larkin.

1834–37, R. E. Prettyman, presiding elder. 1834, Samuel Kepler (Lewistown became a station); 1835, Tobias Riley; 1836, Henry Taring; 1837, Henry Taring.

1838–40, John Miller, presiding elder. 1838, Joseph Merrikin; 1839, Joseph Merrikin; 1840, John S.

Martin; 1841, David Thomas (George Hildt, presiding elder, 1841).

1842–45, Henry Furlong, presiding elder. 1842, Thomas Myers (great revival); 1843, G. G. Brooks; 1844, G. G. Brooks; 1845, George Guyer.

1846–49, John Miller, presiding elder. 1846, George Guyer; 1847–48, Mayberry Goheen; 1849, S. V. Blake.

1850–53, T. H. W. Monroe, presiding elder. 1850, S. V. Blake; 1851–52, James H. Brown; 1853, Benjamin H. Creaver.

1854–57, A. A. Reese, presiding elder. 1854, Benjamin H. Creaver; 1855, G. W. Cooper; 1856, William Wickes; 1857, Joseph A. Ross.

1858–61, John A. Gere, presiding elder. 1858, Joseph A. Ross; 1859–60, Samuel Kepler; 1861, J. S. McMurry.

1862–64, George D. C. Chenoweth, presiding elder. 1862–63, John Guyer; 1864, Samuel Barnes.

1865–68, Thomas Barnhart, presiding elder. 1865–66, Wilford Downs; 1867–68, D. S. Monroe.

1869–72, B. B. Hamlin, presiding elder. 1869, D. S. Monroe; 1870–72, John Thrush (died July, 1872).

1873–76, Milton K. Foster, presiding elder. 1873–75, W. G. Ferguson; 1876, G. T. Gray.

1877–80, Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder. 1877–78, G. T. Gray; 1879–80, Samuel Sears.

1881–84, Richard Hinkle, presiding elder. 1881–83, Thomas Sherlock; 1884, John J. Pearce (present pastor).

1885, Jacob S. McMurry, presiding elder.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church to hold service in this section of country was the Rev. Charles Snowden, who, in 1820, preached in the old court-house, that then stood in the Diamond. He soon after was rector of an Episcopal Church that was organized in Thompsontown, now Juniata County. In the spring of 1823 the Rev. Norman Nash, a missionary of the church, sent out from Philadelphia, visited the town and organized the parish, the members of which elected a vestry. Late in the same year application was made to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation, which was granted January 2, 1824. The following were constituted as corporators: Adam Strode, James Kellogg, Jr., John Hoyt, Sr., Elias W. Hale, Christopher Marks, David W. Hulings, William P. Elliott, William A. Patterson and Robert Buchanan.

The parsonage adjoining the church was the gift of the daughters of Elias W. Hale to the congregation. The addition of fifteen feet to the rear of the church building and the stone front were made under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Martin. The chapel was erected under the care of the present rector. Soon after the society was incorporated a lot was secured on Main Street, and in the same year the present brick church building was erected, and consecrated in the fall of the same year by Bishop White.

The Rev. Mr. Nash, who remained with the society for a year or two, was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Piggott, D.D. (afterwards rector of Holy Trinity Parish of Sykesville, Md.). The following is a list of his successors:

1828, Rev. John P. Robinson; 1832, Rev. Corry Chambers; 1835, Rev. T. M. Whitesides; 1836, Rev. J. T. Hoff, D.D.; 1839, Rev. J. B. Noblitt; 1840, Rev. W. T. Brown; 1840, Rev. W. W. Bronson; 1843, Rev. H. T. Heister; 1849, Rev. T. B. Lawson, D.D.; 1853, Rev. George B. Hopkins; 1854, Rev. J. T. Hutchinson; 1855, Rev. W. Bowers; 1860, Rev. John Leithead; 1865, Rev. Edward Hall; 1868, Rev. Thomas Martin; 1874, Rev. W. Henry Platt; October 1, 1883, Rev. B. F. Brown, the present pastor.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—At the time the Juniata Canal was building, many Catholics were among the workmen, and Father Millaly was placed in charge of members of the Catholic faith in this region. Services were held at different places along the line. Lewistown was a central point, and it was deemed desirable to locate a church edifice at the town. In accordance therewith, the Right Reverend Henry Conwell, D.D., Roman Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, purchased, April 14, 1828, of William Moore, of the borough of Lebanon, a lot of land in Lewistown, sixty by two hundred feet, fronting on Third and extending back on Dorcas Street. On this lot a chapel was built and a brick parsonage. The chapel was used until the completion of the present brick church, in 1870. The congregation was in charge of the Pittsburgh Diocese and was served from Huntingdon and Bellefonte until 1868, when it was attached to the Harrisburg Diocese, then just formed. In 1872 it became an independent station and was placed in charge of the Rev. T. J. Fleming, who remained two years. He was succeeded by Father Galvin, who was followed in 1875 by the Rev. P. A. McArdle, who re-

mained in charge until 1880, and on July 29th of that year the present pastor, the Rev. T. F. Kennedy, assumed the pastoral charge of the congregation, which now contains two hundred souls.

First Regular Baptist Church.—This church was organized, with eleven constituent members, September 21, 1840—William M. Jones, David Hough, Sabra D. Weekes, James Barnard, Catharine Swartz, Sarah A. Boner, John R. Weekes, James Brenner, Emily Souls, Phebe P. Weekes and Isabella Barnard. John R. Weekes was chosen deacon. Aid was asked from the Missionary Society of Philadelphia to assist them in the support of a minister. A number of ministers were called, and remained but a little while, for various reasons. The first was the Rev. Alexander Gamble, who was ordained in January, 1846, and preached his farewell sermon April 19th the same year. December 3, 1848, the Rev. David Williams was called to preach to them one-fourth of the time, and the church was incorporated January 1, 1849. The church edifice of the Associate Reformed Society, on Third Street, east of Brown, was purchased some time previous and used. The society was not able to keep the property, and returned it to the Associate Reformed Society, and rented the building until April 16, 1854. A call was extended to the Rev. Joseph Sharpe, of Philadelphia, which he accepted October 7, 1849. He preached his first sermon October 28th following, was ordained January 16, 1850, and resigned in June following. The Rev. David Williams succeeded from December 24th, having also Lockport and other congregations in charge. The Rev. David Hunter served in the summer of 1852. The Rev. Amos B. Still served from March, 1853, to October of the same year, during which time the association met with the church, services being held in the Lutheran Church. The Rev. William B. Harris became pastor, and served one year from April 21, 1854. From 1859 services were held at various times in the town hall and Apprentices' Hall. The Rev. David P. Philips preached in 1862, '63 and 64. The church from this time was almost without organization until 1871, having only occasional service. December 6th, in that year, a meeting was called, trustees were elected, and the Rev. W. Z. Coulter was called as pastor, and served about two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. D. W. Hunter, who began October 5, 1879. On December 21, 1879, the church adopted new articles of faith, and on the 18th of February, 1850, reorganized and was constituted with twenty-one members, retaining the Rev. D. W. Hunter as pastor, and with A. Ridlen, deacon. Apprentices' Hall was rented, and service was held in that place until the present edifice was in readiness. The McCord lot, on Third Street, was purchased in 1881, and the present neat brick chapel was erected upon it, which, with the lot, cost three thousand five hundred dollars. It was dedicated, free of debt, December 16, 1883. The Rev. D. W. Hunter resigned in the summer of 1885, and the church is at present without a pastor.

Evangelical Church.—The society was organized about 1876 by the Rev. Samuel Seibert, who was succeeded by the Rev. ——Senger, Charles Finkbinder and Robert Runyon, who is the present pastor. The society purchased a lot on Logan Street, opposite the Presbyterian Cemetery, and in 1882 erected a brick chapel at a cost of two thousand dollars.

African Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The first society of this church in Lewistown was organized in 1816 by the Rev. Richard Allen and Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Richard Allen became the pastor, and remained until 1831. In 1840 the Rev. J. S. Griffith moved to Lewistown, and has been in charge of the church to the present time. In 1873 a lot was purchased on Juniata Street, and the present church edifice erected at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. The society has about twenty-five members.

The second African Methodist Episcopal Church Society was organized in 1872 by the Rev. Mr. Torry, who remained about two years. Under his charge the present church edifice was erected on Third Street. The Rev. Mr. Torry was succeeded by the Rev. Solomon Whiting, Rev. Mr. Trimble and the present pastor, the Rev. J. Pendleton.

Cemeteries.—The first cemetery, and the only one for many years, was situated on the corner of Water and Brown Streets. It was laid out for that purpose at the time of laying out the town, and was deeded to the county of Mifflin by Samuel Edmiston, January 14, 1802, and were lots Nos. 15 and 16, as marked on the general plan of the town. They were placed under the care of the borough of Lewistown. The borough ordinance here given shows the care taken of the grounds in an early day,—

"March 20, 1820.

"That whereas the Grave Yard in the Borough of Lewistown is Publick property and under the care of the officers of said Borough. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Grave Yard be repaired by rebuilding and roofing the wall, and by putting up the Gate, . . . and that a partition fence of boards and posts be made between said Grave Yard and the adjoining Lot . . . and that the Chief Burgess take the necessary measures to carry said ordinance into effect immediately by selling the said work to the lowest bidder."

The grounds are still in charge of the borough, but are little used, as other cemeteries are better adapted for burial purposes.

The burial-place, known as Henderson's, on Third Street, was part of the church lot purchased by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations January 3, 1814. It was used as a burial-place until 1854. On the 10th of May in that year the society purchased two and a quarter acres of land, on the canal-bank, of John A. Sterrett, for use as a burial-place. It was at once fitted up and the remains of those buried in the Henderson yard were mostly removed to the new grounds. A small addition has been made and the whole is neatly inclosed and is used at present as a burial-place by the congregation.

The grounds of St. Mark's Cemetery are beautifully located on the east bank of the Kishacoquillas Creek, adjoining the borough of Lewistown. The society under whose management they are was incorporated April 1, 1845, and received of George D. and Caroline Morgan a tract of land for burial purposes. In 1872, Mr. R. B. Ellis, many years a member of St. Mark's Church, bequeathed to the society a tract of land adjoining the first for the same purpose. The grounds at present embrace about fourteen acres and are finely and neatly arranged.

The Methodist Society purchased of Isaac Wiley, September 14, 1831, three-quarters of an acre of land on the bank of the canal for a burial place, and on March 19, 1850, two acres and sixty-five perches on the west side of the original purchase of John A. Sterrett, and soon after a lot adjoining on the east, thirty by thirty-three feet, of Daniel Fichthorn. This ground is used by the society and is kept in good order as a cemetery.

The Presbyterian Society purchased of James Milliken one acre of land, on Logan Street, January 4, 1842, which was arranged as a burial-place and is still used.

The African Cemetery was opened about 1835 on the bank of the canal and is still used.

Lodges and Societies.—The first Masonic lodge in this section of country was No. 68, located at Mifflin. Its charter was dated March 21, 1796. Dr. Ezra Doty was designated as Master. It remained in force for eighteen years and on the 4th of April, 1814, the charter was vacated.

Jackson Lodge, No. 203, also located at Mifflin, was chartered June 6, 1825. Soon after that time the anti-Masonic excitement broke out, and the lodge had for years a feeble existence and finally was removed to Lewistown, where it was reorganized with the same number, and is at present Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, the date of its reorganization being May 27, 1845.

The first officers under the new organization were Francis McClure, W. M.; John R. Weekes, S. W.; Christian Ritz, J. W.; John Kennedy, Treas.; John A. Sterrett, Sec.

Meetings were held in the stone building at the foot of Main Street for several years, a short time in the old Jacobs house, on Market Street, and for many years past, as at present, in the upper floor of Odd-Fellows' Hall.

The present officers are H. M. Vanzandt, W. M.; W. Irwin, S. W.; Frank J. Zerbe, J. W.; D. E. Robeson, Treas.; C. A. Zerbe, Sec.

The following is a list of Past Masters living: J. A. Wright, John Davis, Isaiah McCord, William Willis, John A. McKee, Riley Pratt, Joseph

F. Mann, J. B. Selheimer, Jacob C. Blymyer, Oliver O. McClean, Joseph M. Selheimer, C. A. Zerbe, Robert H. McClintic, David E. Robeson, Rev. William Henry Platt, R. H. McClintic, Joseph H. Alter, Samuel Belford, Dr. A. H. Sheaffer, S. McClay Brown, S. A. McClintic, Robert P. McMonigle.

Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, F. and A. M., was constituted June 23, 1856, with the following officers: C. M. Klink, M. E. H. P.; John A. Wright, King; George V. Mitchell, Scribe; H. J. Walters, Sec.; H. W. Junkin, Treas.

The chapter contains sixty-three members. The present officers are as follows: George E. Heimback, M. E. H. P.; L. C. Heskitt, Sr., King; William Irwin, Scribe: D. E. Robeson, Treas.; C. A. Zerbe, Sec.

The following is a list of the Past High Priests who are living: J. A. Wright, I. H. McCord, William Willis, H. J. Walters, John A. McKee, J. B. Selheimer, J. C. Blymyer, George Macklin, W. H. Swanzey, J. F. Mann, John Davis, J. M. Selheimer, Charles A. Zerbe, D. E. Robeson, A. H. Sheaffer, W. H. Platt, Henry R. Zerbe, H. M. Vanzandt.

Lewistown Lodge, No. 255, K. of P., was chartered June 2, 1870, and was organized in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where their meetings have since been held. The membership is at present one hundred and nineteen.

A charter was granted for Ougpatonga Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, on the Seventh Sun of the Buck Moon, G. S. D. 376. It has at present eighty members. The present officers are William Hall, S.; H. H. Matter, S. S.; William C. Davies, J. G.; C. C. Secrist P.; Orrin Braman, C. of R.; Joseph H. Allen, K. of W.

Lewistown Lodge, No. 97, I. O. of O. F., was created by a charter bearing date August 19, 1844, and mentioning the following persons as officers: John Hamilton, N. G.; L. J. Eberly, V. G.; A. W. Groff, Sec.; Joseph Sourbeck, Asst. Sec.; William Yerger, Treas. A stock company was organized in 1844 of members of the lodge, who purchased a lot on the corner of Market and Dorcas Streets, and, in 1845, erected a brick building at a cost of six thousand dollars, with lot, fitting the second and third floors for lodge and society-rooms. After a few years the building passed entirely to Lodge No. 97, who now own it. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and sixty-five. The present officers are as follows: William Smith, N. G.; James Smith, V. G.; A. T. Hamilton, Sec.; W. S. Settle, Treas.

Lewistown Encampment, No. 256, I. O. O. F., were chartered September 13, 1881, and holds its meetings in Odd-Fellows' Hall. It has sixty-five members. George S. Hoffman, Sec.

Bell Lodge (Rebecca Degree), No. 141, I. O. of O. F., holds a charter bearing date May 12, 1884, and has at present fifty-two members. Its meetings are also held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Juniata Lodge, No. 270, K. of P., was chartered October 26, 1870, and was organized in the Davis House, where meetings were held for about two years. Arrangements were then made for the use of Odd-Fellows' Hall at the present place of meeting. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and thirty-five, commanded by the following officers: John Mertz, C. C.; Jefferson Sheesley, V. C.; George W. Goddard, K. of R. of S.; A. T. Hamilton, M. of F.; W. W. Trout, M. of E.

Colonel Hulings Post, No. 176, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.—This post was organized December 10, 1868, as Post No. 176, in the hall of the Apprentices' Library Society, by a committee from Post No. 58, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The following officers were elected at the time: Commander, John P. Taylor; Senior Vice-Commander, Robert W. Patton; Junior Vice-Commander, A. J. Hiland; Adjutant, C. J. Arms; Quartermaster, F. H. Wintz; Surgeon, A. T. Hamilton; Sergeant-Major, Michael Hiney; Quartermaster-Sergeant, C. M. Shull.

The post adopted the name of Colonel Hulings Post, No. 176, in January, 1870, in honor of Colonel Thomas M. Hulings, who was a member of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

The minutes of August 31, 1871, show that that was the last meeting under the original

organization. It was reorganized in April, 1880, by Junior Department Commander Burchfield and a large deputation from Post 62, of Altoona. Forty-six recruits were mustered, and C. G. Marks was elected commander and was succeeded in the order named,—W. W. Trout, 1881–82; Thomas M. Strang, 1883; Henry T. Mitchell, 1884; William H. Felix, 1885; William M. Bobb, 1886.

The post is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of one hundred and eight.

Mifflin County Fair Association.—An Agricultural Society was formed before 1850, which, after a few years, was disbanded. The one above named was organized November 19, 1874, with a capital stock of six thousand dollars. A tract of twenty-one acres of land was purchased of William R. Graham, lying east of the borough of Lewistown. In the summer of 1875 the grounds were fenced, a half-mile track was graded, two buildings, forty feet by sixty, and a grand stand one hundred feet in length, were erected, and a fair held in the fall of that year, and fairs continued to be held until 1879, when the association was abandoned, the last meeting being held in February of that year.

The presidents of the society were J. Ritz Burns, David Muthersbaugh, W. R. Graham and W. C. Bratton.

Albert Hamilton and C. S. Marks, were the secretaries of the association.

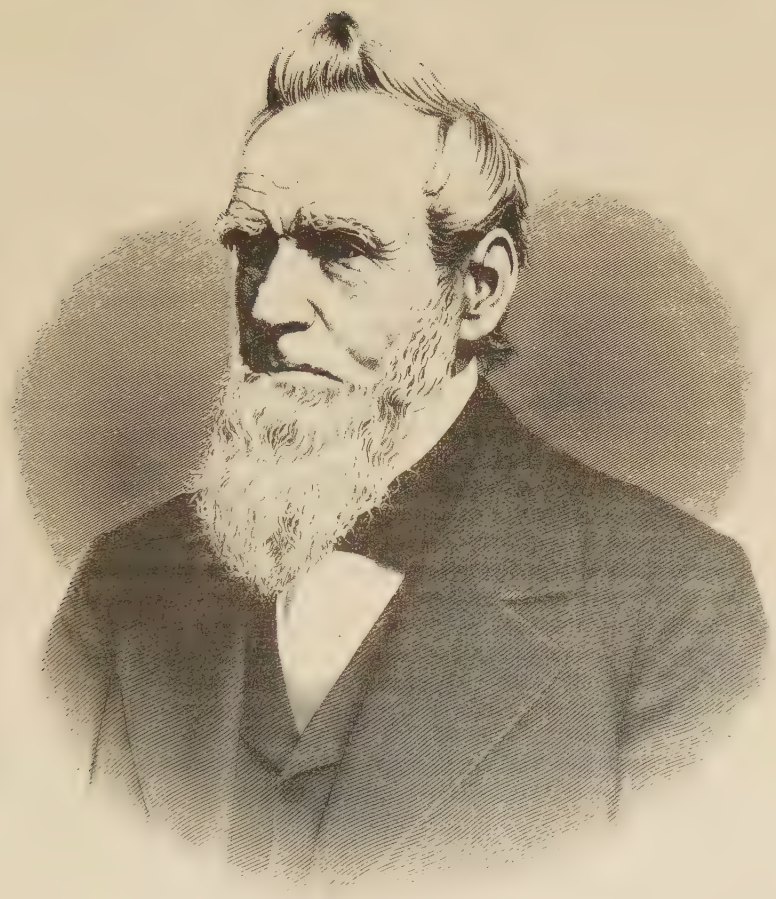
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARTHUR B. LONG.

Arthur B. Long, the son of James Long, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., on the 5th of November, 1806. He received a common-school education in his native county, and early deciding to become master of a self-supporting trade, served an apprenticeship with his uncle to that of a wagon-maker. On seeking a suitable location for business, his steps were directed towards Lewistown, where he at once began the pursuit of his trade. The following year he purchased property, including a shop and lot, erecting on the latter a comfortable dwelling. On the 1st of December, 1829, Mr. Long married Anna Eliza Shaw, granddaughter of William Shaw, of Northumberland County, and daughter of William Shaw and Catherine Watson, whose father emigrated from Ireland and settled near Philadelphia, where he was united in marriage to a Miss Corey.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Long are William James, married to Margaret Albright; Robert Watson, deceased; George Henry, married to Kate Scheller; Mary Catherine, wife of Dr. Charles S. Hurlbut; John Shaw, married to Kittie Rosa; Anna Mary, deceased; and Albert Buchanan, married to Sarah Chesney.

Mr. Long followed his trade successfully for four years, and in 1833 began a remarkable business career, which, though interrupted by singular reverses and vicissitudes of fortune, eventually led to the accumulation of a large and valuable estate. In the year above mentioned, in connection with his father-in-law, William Shaw, he built the Mount Rock Flour-Mills, located in the suburbs of Lewistown, which were successfully operated for a period of ten years. During this time he embarked in the manufacture of threshing-machines, which proved so lucrative as to induce him to dispose of his interest in the flouring-mill. Soon after he purchased, for six counties, the right to manufacture the Hathaway stove, and erected for the purpose a foundry at Lewistown. These stoves were conveyed by teams to various portions of the territory, and permission asked to place them in the houses of the residents. Their purchase soon after was a matter of little question, the enterprise proving exceedingly profitable to the manufacturer. In 1846, Mr. Long, in connection with a partner, erected the Isabella Furnace at Lewistown, and later rented the Hope Furnace in Mifflin County. This project proved disastrous, and wrecked the fortune he had accumulated by years of industry. Nothing daunted, and with an ambition and recuperative power rarely manifested in the face of reverses, he at once laid the foundation for a larger fortune. Repurchasing, at sheriff's sale, the Isabella Furnace, he began the manufacture of iron used for railroad construction, and at the same



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

A.B. Long

time filled extensive railroad contracts. While thus engaged, he purchased timber lands in Clearfield County, Pa., which, on being cleared, were found to contain valuable deposits of coal. These lands were subsequently leased at a stipulated royalty for thirty years. Mr. Long then purchased an extensive tract in Michigan and embarked largely in lumber interests near Grand Rapids, in that State, meanwhile constructing a railroad from the mills to the latter city. This interest is now managed by his son, George H. Long. Although Mr. Long was, during his active life, devoted to business pursuits, he was nevertheless active and interested in public affairs. He was early a Whig and afterwards a Republican, but never sought nor held political office. He was for many years a member, and held the office of deacon, of the Presbyterian Church of Lewistown, in which he organized the first choir, and was active in promoting the musical interests of the church. The death of Mr. Long occurred on the 23d of June, 1884, in his seventy-eighth year.

DAVID REYNOLDS.

David Reynolds, who was an associate judge of the Mifflin County Courts for several years, having previously held some of the most important of the county offices, was born in 1774 in Cecil County, Md., being the son of Benjamin Reynolds, a Quaker, whose ancestor of the same family name was a preacher of the Society of Friends, who, in 1682, came with William Penn to Pennsylvania, but soon afterwards settled in Maryland.

David was the youngest of the six sons of Benjamin Reynolds, the others being named, respectively, Isaac, Levi, Jesse, Stephen and John. After the death of Benjamin Reynolds, their mother married a Mr. Bryson, a man of good family, and both remained in Cecil County until their death. John Reynolds also lived and died in Maryland, but all the other sons of Benjamin removed to the Juniata Valley, in Pennsylvania, about the close of the last century, and settled in Mifflin County. Jesse and Stephen became farmers in that part of Mifflin which was afterwards taken to form the county of Juniata, and there they lived and died. Isaac emigrated from Mifflin County to the West, and became a resident of the State of Indiana, where he died. He had one son, Major Levi Reynolds, who, in his boyhood, had been reared by his uncle, Judge David Reynolds, at his home in Mifflin County, and who afterwards was a resident of Chester, Pa. He became widely known as a public man, was superintendent in the construction of the Delaware Breakwater and canal commissioner of the State. David Reynolds early became associated with the public offices, and was one of the most prominent men of Mifflin County at the beginning of the century.

In 1809, at which time David Reynolds had been for twelve or fifteen years a resident of Mifflin, Governor Simon Snyder divided the principal offices of that county between Mr. Reynolds and William P. Maclay, commissioning the former as register of wills, clerk of the Orphans' Court and recorder of deeds, and giving to Mr. Maclay the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions and of the Oyer and Terminer. The offices were held as thus divided until 1816, when, on the election of Mr. Maclay to Congress, the offices which he had held were transferred to Mr. Reynolds, while the offices thus vacated by the latter were filled by the appointment of David Milliken as his successor. The office of prothonotary was afterwards filled by David R. Reynolds (nephew of Judge David Reynolds), who held it for two terms in the administration of Governor George Wolf.

Under Governor J. Andrew Shultze (1823–29), David Reynolds was appointed and commissioned associate judge of the courts of Mifflin County, which office he continued to fill honorably and acceptably to the time of his death, in 1839. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat and an active politician through all the mature years of his life. His business was that of canal contractor and general dealer in merchandise, grain, and other products, which, at that time, were brought in large quantities from the surrounding country to Lewistown, to be shipped thence by boats on the Juniata in times of high water. Among the buildings which he

erected and owned in Lewistown was the residence which is still standing on the south side of Market Street, at the head of the Juniata Bridge, and the large brick building which occupies the north corner of Market and Main Streets, on the "Diamond," and which was for some years used as a hotel, but is now occupied by the offices of the *Gazette*, the Adams Express and for store purposes. Both the buildings mentioned were, at different times, occupied by Judge Reynolds as his residence.

Judge David Reynolds was first married to a daughter of Colonel Purdy, of Mifflin County. Their children were John Purdy Reynolds, who was killed at the massacre of the Alamo, in the Texan Revolution of 1836; Benjamin Bryson Reynolds, who settled in La Salle County, Ill., but died in Texas; and Mary Job Reynolds, who became the wife of John Christy, a farmer of Juniata County. The mother of these children died at Lewistown. The second wife of Judge Reynolds was Eleanor, daughter of John Moore, of Cumberland County, to whom he was married in 1813. She died in 1849, leaving an only child, Eleanor Moore Reynolds, born in 1815, and married, in October, 1839, to Dr. John C. Reynolds.

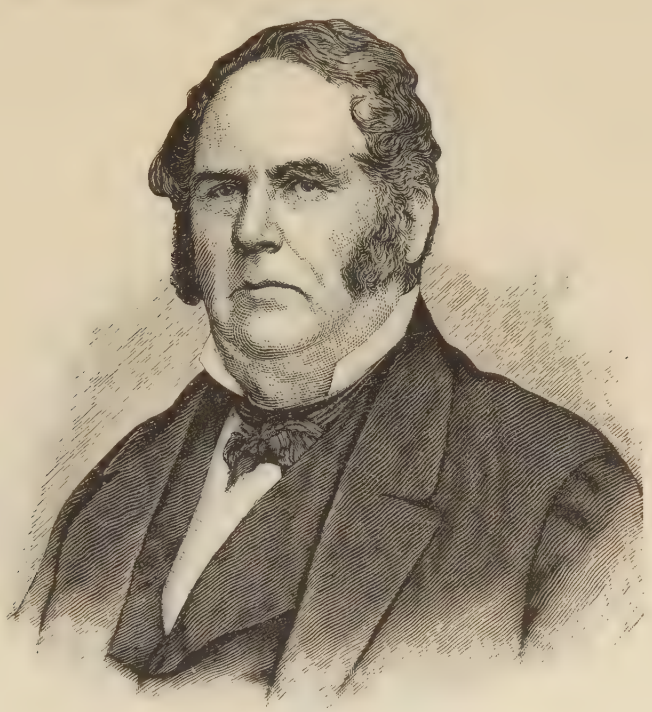
Dr. John Cromwell Reynolds was a son of Reuben Reynolds, of Cecil County, Md. At a very early age he became a pupil of the Nottingham Academy, of West Nottingham, Cecil County, under Dr. McGraw, and at the age of twelve years he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated with honors at sixteen years of age. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Nathan Smith, a distinguished surgeon of Baltimore, and had the advantage of practice in the hospitals of that city. He afterwards prosecuted his studies in Washington, D. C., and received the appointment and commission of surgeon in the United States army. His first active service was in the Seminole War in Florida. Afterwards he served in the war against the Cherokees, and took part with General Hunter in the treaty with that tribe at Washington, and in their removal to the reservations assigned to them west of the Mississippi. Later, he served under General Scott, in the Mexican War of 1846–48. From the time of his marriage Dr. Reynolds made his home chiefly at Lewistown, though for a period of about three years he resided at McVeytown. He died on the 20th of February, 1849, aged thirty-eight years, in the house before mentioned as having been built by his father-in-law, Judge Reynolds, at the head of the Juniata Bridge, in Lewistown. His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Moore Reynolds, who still survives him, is a lady of refinement and culture, who, though she has spent many years of her life abroad, yet retains a lively interest in her native village, Lewistown, and it is from her that the main facts in the preceding sketch were obtained.

GENERAL JAMES BURNS.

General James Burns was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his grandfather having been 'Squire James Burns, who resided in Derry township, Mifflin County, where he was the owner of an extensive tract of land. His children were James, Robert, Hugh, Samuel and three daughters. James Burns, the eldest of these sons, was born on the 21st of May, 1772, on the homestead, where during his lifetime he pursued the occupations of a farmer. He was united in marriage to Mary Dixon, of the same county, whose children were Martha, born May 3, 1800; James, July 4, 1802; Mary, June 13, 1804; Eleanor, December 17, 1806; Washington, March 2, 1808; Robert, May 3, 1810; Sarah, December 23, 1813; and Dixon A., August 12, 1815. The birth of James Burns, Jr., the subject of this biographical sketch, occurred at the home of his parents in Derry township, Mifflin County, where he remained until his majority was attained. His education, being confined to such opportunities as the neighborhood afforded, was therefore necessarily limited, though quick perceptive faculties and a remarkably clear and comprehensive mind made, in a great degree, amends for the lack of early attainments. Having been made familiar with the labor connected with farming, he, before the age of twenty-two, left the homestead and rented a farm in the vicinity, which was cultivated for two years. He was, on the 13th

of June, 1823, married to Miss Cartes Steely, daughter of Lazarus Steely, of the same county. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth Margaret (Mrs. James Allison); Mary Jane (Mrs. Montgomery Morrison); Ann Brown, deceased; Caroline S. (Mrs. Peter Spangler); and James Ritz, deceased, married to Ellen E. Ritz.

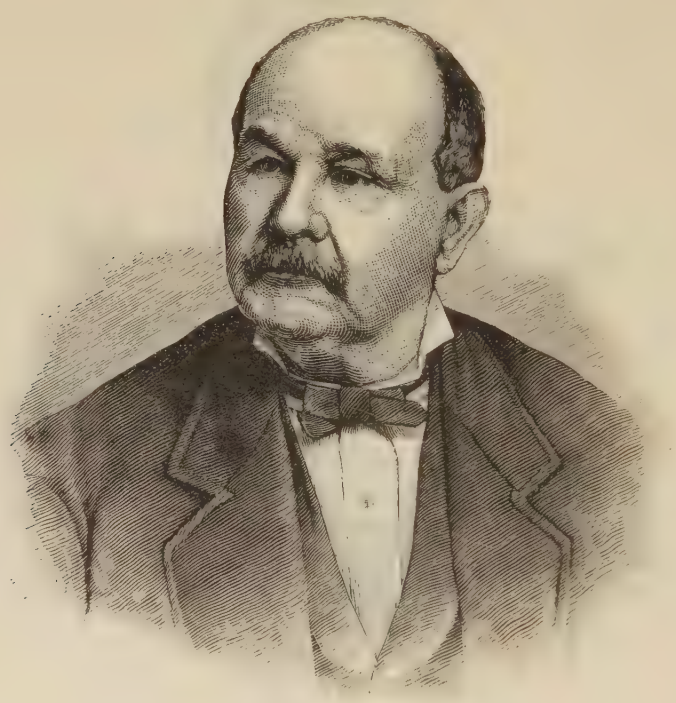
General Burns continued at farming after his marriage until his removal to Lewistown, which borough became his residence on his acceptance of the agency for the Pioneer Line of Packets and Stages, which he held for a period of ten years. His active mind then sought a wider range, which was opened in the business of contracting, the field of operation not being limited, but extending throughout the State. He was chiefly occupied in the building of locks and the construction of tunnels, one of his most important enterprises being the completion for the Pennsylvania Railroad of a tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains. Many other important works were executed under his personal direction, both for the State and for private corporations, which brought him into close business and social relations with the prominent and representative citizens of the commonwealth and made his name an influential one in businesss and political circles. General Burns subsequently engaged in other enterprises connected with the government, in all of which he was successful, his contracts having been filled with the most scrupulous integrity. He was a skillful political worker, wielding an extended influence both in local and State politics. A stanch exponent of the Democracy of the day, he represented his constituents for two succeessive terms in the State Legislature, and was for four years a member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners, a portion of which time he was its president. His private business influenced him to decline further political honors other than



James Burns

that of treasurer of Mifflin County. He was largely identified with the business interests of the borough and was president of the Mifflin County National Bank; he was also a leading spirit in the organization and construction of various railroads throughout the State. General Burns, though not connected by membership, was a warm supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred at his home, in Lewistown, on the 26th of October, 1879, in his seventy-eighth year.

burg, Schuylkill County, where he continued the business in which he had by practice become skillful. Pottsville, Pa., afterward became his residence and the scene of his labors. Mr. Davis married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Lindenmuth, whose children are Mary, wife of John Cooper, of Pottsville; Catherine, wife of John M. Crosland, also of Pottsville; John; Susanna, wife of —— Gager, of Pottsville; Sarah, wife of Edward Jennings, of Lancaster; Hannah, wife of Henry S. Kepner,



John Davis

JOHN DAVIS.

John Davis is of Welsh descent, his grandfather, Richard Davis, having been a resident of Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, Pa., where he was an enterprising farmer. His children were Reuben, Richard, Thomas, John and Hannah, wife of George Mauser. John Davis was born on the farm, in Hamburg, Berks County, owned by his father. On attaining a suitable age he learned the trade of a hatter in his native town, and subsequently removed to McCains-

of Tamaqua, Pa., and two who are now deceased.

John Davis, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 9th of January, 1817, in Hamburg, Berks County, Pa. His mother having died when the lad was but ten years of age, he was taken by his maternal uncle, George Lindenmuth, to learn the trade of a saddler and harness-maker.

Being very desirous of attaining greater skill than was possible under his uncle's instruction,

at the age of nineteen he repaired to Pittsburgh, and there completed his trade, mastering it in all its branches, and becoming especially proficient as a saddler. He then chose Hollidaysburg as a favorable point for business, but soon after removed to Lewistown, where a more advantageous business connection awaited him, his first employer being James McCord, with whom he remained one year. He then formed a co-partnership under the firm-name of Osborn & Davis, which, at the expiration of the first year, was dissolved, and Judge Davis continued the business alone. He was, on the 2d of August, 1840, married to Jane A., daughter of Gershom and Nancy McCallister, of Lewistown. Their two children, Ellen and Annie, are both deceased. Their home is, however, brightened by the presence of an adopted daughter, Clara M. C. Davis. Judge Davis is a Republican in politics, and has been for years one of the influential members of his party in the county. He has served in the Borough Council, was for six terms chief burgess of Lewistown, for three years coroner, and was by Governor Hoyt appointed to fill an unexpired term as associate judge of Mifflin County, to which office he was afterward elected. He has been identified with the progress of Lewistown, and was for ten years president of the Lewistown Building and Loan Association. He is, as a Free and Accepted Mason, connected with Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, and with Lewistown Chapter, No. 186. He is also a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 197, of I. O. O. F. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which his family worship. Judge Davis is from choice still an active worker at the trade he learned in youth.

George S. Hoffman

GEORGE S. HOFFMAN.

George S. Hoffman, of Lewistown, has been prominently identified with both municipal

and county affairs. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Hesse Cassel to America. Among the children of the latter was Christian Hoffman, who resided in Lewistown, to which borough he removed from Carlisle, Pa., having, during his active life, followed the trade of a carpenter. His children were William B., Christian J., Frederick J. and one daughter, who died in childhood. Christian Hoffman evinced his patriotism by participating in the War of 1812. His son, William B., born in Carlisle, Pa., removed to Lewistown, with his parents, in 1824. He chose the trade of his father, which was finally abandoned for active business as a grain and coal dealer. He married Frances, daughter of George Strunk, of Granville township, Mifflin County, to whom were born children,—Henry C., now residing in Milroy and married to Hattie N. Blymyer; George S.; William H., of Lewistown; and Ellen M. (deceased).

William B. Hoffman was an enterprising citizen and much interested in public affairs. He filled the office of chief burgess of the borough of Lewistown, was a member of the Town Council, and a school director. His death occurred on the 14th of May, 1872. His wife survives him. His son, George S., was born January 4, 1843, in Lewistown, which has been the scene of his business and political activities. His education was obtained at the public school and the Lewistown Academy, after which he effected an engagement as clerk with his uncle, F. J. Hoffman. After an experience of six years in that capacity, he embarked, with his father and brothers, in the coal business, under the firm-name of Hoffman & Sons. In 1870 he became interested, with his brother, William H., in the sale of grain and coal, which he still continues. An active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and chairman of the Republican County Committee, he has been, for three terms, chief burgess of Lewistown, and at one time president of the board of school directors. He has also been a member of the Town Council, and filled other township offices. Mr. Hoffman has, for years, been an important factor in local politics. In 1884 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature in a strongly Democratic district, and served on the committees on agriculture, manufactures, printing and public buildings.—Though modest and retiring in manner, on all questions of moment his views were regarded as sound and his judgment excellent.

Mr. Hoffman is an active Odd-Fellow and member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 97, of which he was, for six years, secretary. His religious associations are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lewistown, with which congregation he is a regular worshiper, and in which his father was, for years, a deacon.

CHAPTER V.

DERRY TOWNSHIP.

At the time of the visit of Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser and the magistrates of Cumberland County, in 1750, to the regions north of the Blue Mountains not yet purchased from the Indians, for the purpose of removing all trespassers on the land, they found no one within the limits of what is now Mifflin County. "Squatters" were found only in Sherman's Valley, on the Big Juniata (now Walker township, Juniata County) and in the Path Valley.

After the purchase of the lands from the Indians at Albany, in July, 1754, the trespassers mostly returned, selected their sites and made application for land warrants. Others also set out to explore the new purchase and to locate land on which to settle. In the August following the treaty of July the county of Cumberlandorg anized four townships, "tother side the N. Mountain," viz., Tyrone, Lack, Fannet and Aire, or Ayr.

It is not definitely known at what date the township of Fermanagh was erected; but from records and papers not official, it is determined that it was made a township either late in 1754 or in 1755. It is recognized in March, 1762, by the return of constables, and in 1763 an assessment was made of its inhabitants. The settlers from far up the river, who had been driven out by the Indians in 1756, had not then returned, but in the assessment of Fermanagh, in

1767, appear the names of John Armstrong, Esq., Andrew Bratton, George Bell, William Brown, William Buchanan, Dorcas Buchanan, James Criswell, David and John Carmichael, Thomas Ferguson, George Galloway, John Gemmel, Alexander Hamilton, Samuel Heledy (Holiday), Thomas Holt, Stephen Jordon, Joseph Jacobs, James Lyon, John McElhatton, Charles McGill, William McKee, Alexander McKinstry, Everhart Martin, Edward and Cheney Ricketts, Robert Samuels, Samuel Saunders, Alexander Stewart, Joseph Swift, Matthew Wakefield and William Wallace. These persons all resided within the limits of what is now Mifflin County.

In this year (1767) a petition was presented by these settlers to the Cumberland County Court, setting forth the necessity for a township, which was granted, and at the July term the boundaries of Fermanagh and three new townships—Penn's, Greenwood and Derry—were defined.

The limits of Derry were thus given in the court records, now at Carlisle,—

"Beginning at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence up the north side of the Juniata as far as Jack's Mountain; thence to include the valley of the Kishacoculus and Jack's Creek."

It will be noticed that these boundaries do not include that portion of Mifflin County lying south of the Juniata. The territory embraced in the assessment made in 1767 of Fermanagh township contained the names of all the settlers living on both sides of the river in Mifflin County, and while the limits here given, as made in 1767, do not include the territory south of the river, yet at the time the assessment was made, in 1768, the settlers' names living there are included; the territory must have been annexed soon after, although no record of it has been found.

The next year, 1768, the first assessment of Derry township was made, and all the names before given are found, and many others who had either returned or settled during the year.

Derry township does not appear in the court records of Cumberland County until its boundaries are given, in July, 1767. At the March term of court, 1768, Samuel Sanders was appointed constable, and George Bell and Thomas Holt overseers of roads. The first assessment was made in 1768, and is here given, with the number of acres and the mills that were assessed in that year,—

William Armstrong, 200; James Alexander, 300; James Pokey Alexander, 30; John Brown, 100; John Brown, Sr.,* 100; Andrew Bratton,* 300; George Bell,* 100; Samuel Brown, 100; William Brown,* 300; Jacob Burgh, 300; William Buchanan, 300; Dorcas Buchanan* (widow), 300; Ephraim Blaine, 200; John Carmichael,* 300; James Carswell,* 200; Daniel Carmichael,* 300; Adam Coons,* 300; Robert Crawford,* 50; James Criswell,* 100; James Cannon, 100; Greenbery Cheney, 100; Charles Cox,* 2500; Robert Collender, 700; Bernard Casey, 1500; John Armstrong, Esq.,* 1400; William Davis, 100; Joshua Davis, 100; Patrick Dunn, 50; Thomas Dicos, 200; Arthur Forster, 200; Moses Fisher, 100; George Galloway,* 300; John Gammel,* 300; Thomas Holt,* 100; Thomas Hunter, 100; Alexander Hamilton,* 100; Samuel Holliday,* 50, grist and saw-mill; William Henry, 300; Stephen Jordan,* 200; Joseph Jacobs,* 3000; James Lyon,* 300; Robert Livers, 300; Louther Mannor, 300; Captain John Little,* 600; William McKee,* 300; Duncan McDonald, 100; John McDonold, ——; Charles Magill,* 200; Alexander McKinstry,* 200; Eberhart Martin,* 200; William McMeans, 200; John McCartney,* 100; John McIlhattan,* 100; D. McClure, 300; John Montgomery, Esq., 400; Benjamin Newport, 100; John Patton, 1500; James Ross, 200; Cheney Ricketts,* 200; Edward Ricketts,* 200; Robert Samuel,* 200; Alexander Stewart,* 100; William Samuels, 50; Samuel Sanders, 35 (this tract is the only one in the township at this date on which a patent had been granted); James Stewart, 400; Joseph Swift,* 1300; Robert Semple, 600; Mathew Wakefield,* 100; William Wallace,* 1500; John Wallace, 900.

The names marked with a star appeared in the assessment of Fermanagh township in 1767.

The only mill at this time in the territory now Mifflin County was owned by Samuel Holliday and was evidently built about this time, as it does not appear assessed to him in his assessment of 1767. It was located on his fifty acres at McVeytown, and on the site of the present Troxwell tannery. The next grist-mill that appears in the county was in 1772, and assessed to Abraham Sanford. It was located in Jack's Narrows, on what is now the site of Mann's lower axe-factory.

In the erection of Wayne from Derry, in 1782, it was provided that Brightsfield Run

should be the line from "the rise of the main branch thereof until the mouth, and from thence in the course that it enters the Juniata directly to the mountain," recognizing at this time (1782) the mountain range as the township line.

The territory of Derry was first reduced by the erection of Armagh township, in 1770, making Jack's Mountain as the division line. At the July term of Cumberland County Court, 1782, it was again reduced by the erection of Wayne township from the upper part of Derry. It remained intact from that time until, in January, 1812, under a Mifflin County court, it was divided by a line nearly in the middle, running from Jack's Mountain on the north to Shade Mountain on the south. Its limits were not again broken until 1838, when a line was run from Shade Mountain to the Juniata River at Lewistown, and from thence, following the river, to the county line, dividing the main portion of the township nearly in the middle. The eastern portion remained as Derry and the western portion was called Granville. As Derry at present exists it is about six miles square. Jack's Mountain is its northern boundary; the Juniata River and Fermanagh township, Juniata County, its southern; Granville lies to the west and Decatur to the east. The Kishacoquillas Creek flows southerly, through the valley of that name and empties into the Juniata River at Lewistown. On its banks, within the limits of the township, are the borough of Lewistown, the town of Logan and Yeagertown. Jack's Creek enters the township from Decatur township on the east, and flows southwesterly, emptying into the Juniata about a mile below Lewistown.

The Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad (now under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) passes through the valley of Jack's Creek, with stations at Lewistown and Maitland. The Mifflin and Centre Railroad passes from Lewistown along the Kishacoquillas Creek, with stations at Lewistown, Logan, Yeagerstown and Mann's.

The following is the assessment of Derry township for 1700, the first year after the erection of Mifflin County, and embraces what is now Derry, Decatur and Granville:

"Armstrong, William, 250a, 2h, 2c.
Armstrong, James, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Armstrong, Plunkett, 1h, 1c.
Alexander, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Abbett, John, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Arthur, Richard, 1h, 2c.
Buchanan, Arthur, 230a, 1h.
Buchanan, Robert, 236a, 1h, 2c.
Buck, Henry, 1h, 1c.
Bell, John, 1h, 2c.
Burns, James, 300a, 1h, 2c, 1 still.
Beard, Hugh, 195a, 1h, 1c.
Beard, Samuel, 76a, 1h, 1c, 100a late Campbell's.
Bogle, Robert, 300a, 2h, 3c, 50a Johnston's Estate.
Brown, Benjamin, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Brown, John, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Brown, William Esq., 210a.
Brunsun, Thomas, 200a, 2h, 1c.
Bernthistle, Henry, 2h, 1c.
Baum, Jacob, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Baum, John, 1 saw-mill.
Barndollar, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Billsland, William, 300a, 2h, 1c.
Brearly, Benjamin, 2h, 2c.
Corbett, William, 200a, 2h, 4c.
Carson, William, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Campbell, Hercules, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Collens, Henry, 350a, 1h, 2c, 20a Old Place.
Coun, Joseph, 1h, 1c.
Cowgill, Joseph, 1h, 2c.
Croan's land, 150a.
Dickson, James, farmer, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Dickson, James, blacksmith, 1c.
Elliott, William, 2h, 2c.
Edmiston, Samuel, Esq., 2h, 2c, 1 negro woman.
Frampton, William, 130a, 2h, 2c.
Frampton, John, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Frampton, Samuel, 350a, 2h, 2c.
Glasgow, John, 250a, 2h, 4c.
Graham, Thomas, 100a, 1h.
Gordon, William, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Gemmel, Widow, 300a, 3h, 2 negroes.
George, John, 1h, 1c.
Gregg, Thomas, 150a.
Holt, William, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Holt, Widow, 100a, 1h.
Hesson, Hugh, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Henderson, James, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Howe, Robert, 2h, 2c.
Imturf, Melcor, 128a, 1c.
Jones, Daniel, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Kelly, Matthew, 304a, 2h, 3c.
Kelly, John, 2h, 2c, 1 servant man for 4 years and 6 months.
King, William, 100a.
Keever, Samuel, 200a, 1h, 2c.
Keever, John, 200a, 2h, 3c.
Keever, John and Samuel, 200a.
Kishler, Jacob, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Lorrimore, Hugh, 1h, 1c.

Lashback, Henry, 100a, 2c.
McConnell, George, 150a, 1h, 1c.
McMullan, Alexander, 100a, 2h, 1c.
McGinnis, Hugh, 30a, 2h, 1c.
McMurtry, David, 300a.
McKee, William, 240a, 1c.
McKee, Andrew, 100a, 1h, 2c.
McCord, James, 50a.
Magill, James, 203a.
Magill, Charles, 1h, 1c.
Magee, James, 100a, 1h, 2c.
Marten, Christopher, 150a, 3h, 2c.
Marten, Robert, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Marten, Thomas, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Montgomery, Samuel, 50a, 1h, 1 negro.
Mitchell, William, 300a, 2h, 2c, 1 still.
Mitchell, Robert, 1h.
Mitchell, Thomas, 1h, 1c.
Moore, Moses, 190a, 2h, 2c.
Means, John, 100a, 2h, 3c.
Means, Robert, 300a, 1h, 3c.
Mease, James, 230a.
Mifflin Trustees, 80a.
Oliver, John, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Patterson, Robert, 50a, 1h, 1c.
Picken, Samuel, 113a, 2h, 2c.
Parshall, Caleb, 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 grist-mill.
Rotrick, George, 300a, 3h, 3c.
Rool, John, 20a, 2h, 2c.
Ryan, Robert, 150a.
Stroup, Philip, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Stroup, George, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Siglar, George, 300a, 117a, 3h, 5c, 1 saw-mill.
Siglar, John, 100a, 2c.
Strode, Joseph, 1h, 1c.
Sanford, Abraham, 90a, 1 grist-mill.
Steel, David, 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 still, 50a at Dickson's.
Steely, Jacob, 100a, 1h, 4c.
Steely, Ulrich, 100a, 1h, 2c.
Steely, Gabriel, 1h, 2c.
Skyles, John, 50a, 1h, 1c.
Smith, William, 330a, 2h, 3c, 4 negroes.
Stark, Zepheniah, 100a. 2h, 4c.
Stubel, Frederick, 300a, 1h, 1c.
Thompson, William, blacksmith, 1h, 1c.
Thompson, William, farmer, 100a, 2h, 1c.
Thompson, William, 1h, 1c.
Voight, John, 50a, 1h, 2c.
Wood, John, cooper, 50a, 1h, 1c.
Wood, John, farmer, 80a, 2h, 2c.
Woods, Jeriah, 1h, 1c.
Woods, Levi, 1h, 1c.
Wade, Thomas, 100a.
Waugh, James, captain, 1c.

"UNSEATED LANDS.

Appleby of Philadelphia, 100a.
Barr, James, 50a, joining Burns and Glenn.
Barr & McMurtry, 200a.
Buchanan, Thomas, Esq., 160a Narrows Mountain, south side of Charles Cox.
Baum, Frederick, 100a.
Baynton & Wharton, 600a, bound by George Siglar and James Magee.
Croan's land, 150a, Swift west and Irwin east.
Callender's heirs, 200a, joining Thomas Wade south, Melchoir Imturf west, and Arthur Buchanan north and Juniata on the east.
Chambers, Robert, 200a, 150a, 300a.
Cox, Charles, 150a, joining Caleb Parshall on the south and John Glasgow on the east.
Clark's land, 300a.
Cunningham, Henry, deceased, 200a on Long Meadow Run, below Cox's land.
Doyle, Felix, 100a.
Gregg, Andrew, 150a.
Grove, Jacob, 300a on Jack's Creek.
Harbison, Benjamin, 350a joining a branch of Jack's Creek called Piney Run, and 150a joining Henry Cunningham and lands of Alexander, and 283a joining Narrows Mountain and Jack's Creek.
Holt's, Thomas, heirs, 100a.
James & Drinker, 300a.
Kelly, George, 150a joining James Burns.
Lukens', John, heirs, 1000a.
McClay & Brown, 300a.
Patton, Joseph, 600a on the Long Meadow Run west of Henry Cunningham.
Rannel's, John, heirs, 100a.
Smith, William, York County, 170a.
Sterrett, William, 100a.
Sample, Robert, at the Licks, 600a, McKee west; James Burns, Esq., east.
Williams, Daniel, 200a joining Burns and Kelly.

"WILLIAM CORBETT, *Assessor.*
"JAMES BURNS, } *Assistants.*"
"ROBERT SMITH, }

In 1793 Philip Minehart was operating a saw-mill (now in Granville); Caleb Parshall a grist-mill; James Dickson a blacksmith-shop (Kellyville); George Sigler a saw-mill (Decatur); Abraham Sanford a grist-mill (in the Narrows).

In the next year Joseph Strode built a grist and saw-mill at Brightfield's Run.

In 1798 the following persons were owners of mills and tan-yards: James Alexander, grist and saw-mill (now Strunk, in Granville); Henry Berntheisel, tan-yard in Lewistown; Philip Diehl, grist and saw-mill (Yeagertown); Peter Gauff, old saw-mill; William Lewis, iron master furnace (Granville); Andrew Mayes, grist-mill and old saw-mill near Lewistown; Jonathan Rothrock, saw-mill near Logan;

Philip Rothrock and John Rothrock, tan-yard (Albright's); James Mayes, grist and saw-mill and distillery (Yeagertown); Lazarus Steely, oil-mill; Joseph Strode, grist, saw and fulling-mill, with Jesse Evans, fuller (Granville); John Wurts, saw and grist-mill; John Waggoner, grist and saw-mill (now Stine's).

In 1831, seven years before Granville was taken off from Derry, the manufacturers in the township were Wm. Brown & Co., furnace, forge and saw-mill (Logan); Caspar Dull, grist and saw-mill (now Strunk, in Granville); Robert Forsythe's heirs, grist and saw-mill (Yeagertown); D. M. Huling, Hope Furnace (Granville); Henry Miller, grist and saw-mill (now Stine's); James Milliken, grist and saw-mill and distillery (near Lewistown); Isaac and Joseph Strode, saw-mill (Granville); Henry Snyder's heirs, saw-mill.

The villages or settlements in Derry township are Logan, Yeagertown, Kellyville and Maitland.

LOGAN.

Logan is entirely the outgrowth of the iron-works that for nearly a century have been operating at the place. With the establishment of Freedom Forge, in 1795, began the clustering of dwellings near it for the accommodation of workmen, and from that time to the present it has grown with the progress of the works. In 1843 a school-house was built there and in 1868 it was replaced by another built by the present Logan Company. For a few years after the works were begun a company store was kept at Lewistown, and then opened at the works, which has been kept by the different companies operating at the place. The Methodists have had an organization for many years. Prior to 1862 it was under charge of the Lewistown District. In that year it became part of a charge with Kellyville and Decatur, and is now served by the pastors in charge of the district.

KELLYVILLE.

Kellyville takes its name from Moses Kelly, who for many years was a resident and innkeeper at the place. The land on which it is situated is part of two tracts, one of which was warranted to John Early, August 2, 1766, the other to Samuel Baird, March 24, 1789. The land of John Early was on the side towards the mountain, through which Early's Run, or Hungry Run, passes. Early sold the centre tract to Jacob Kline, who, the next day, May 26, 1790, conveyed it to James Dickson. On the 22d of October, 1791, he sold ninety acres of it to Matthew Kelly, who died in 1801 and left it, by will dated March 23, 1801, to his sons George and Moses and a daughter Elizabeth. George, on the 24th of August, 1803, conveyed his interest to Peter Ruble. Moses Kelly retained his portion and in 1818 purchased sixty-nine acres adjoining, of Philip Rothrock. Soon after his father's death he built a tavern on the site of Valentine Stoneroad's residence, which was known as the "Black Horse" tavern. He kept it until 1843, when the agitation of the temperance question became so strong it was abandoned. He died in 1853, aged eighty-five years. He had two sons, John and Matthew. John lived at the place several years after reaching manhood, married and carried on for a few years a pottery in the log building formerly the Presbyterian Church, now a part of Thompson G. Bell's residence. His wife died at the place and is buried in the Presbyterian graveyard. He removed West, and later joined the Mormons. Matthew moved to Union County and later to the West. Elizabeth, a daughter of Moses Kelly, married Henry McAuley, who first settled in Little Valley, and in 1856 moved to Kishacoquillas Valley, and he now lives at Honey Creek Station, in Armagh township. A son, J. M., lives on the farm at Lack's Mill's. Joseph H., another son, lives in Derry township. Anna, another daughter of Moses Kelly, married Thomas Stroup. She has long since passed away and he resides in Lewistown. They lived for many years at Kellyville, where he followed the occupation of a tanner. Rebecca married James Stewart and removed to Huntingdon County, where she still resides. The wife of Moses Kelly was Susanna, sister of Henry Burkholder, who settled near the place in 1802.

A portion of the Dickson tract was purchased by Philip Rothrock, May 31, 1802, on Hungry Run, who, in the next year, erected thereon a tan-yard, where Joseph Hoofnagle now lives,

which he operated until about 1830, when it was abandoned. He also purchased, May 4, 1812, one hundred and thirty-eight acres of James Burns, which was the property warranted in 1789 by Samuel Baird. It is from this tract that the Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church and school lots were taken.

Philip Rothrock was a brother of George Rothrock, who, in 1773, settled on land in Ferguson's Valley, which he warranted, where the Albrights now live. Philip Rothrock operated a tannery on his brother's place for several years, until he purchased on Hungry Run. He died October 13, 1851, aged ninety-three years. His wife, who was a daughter of Abraham Labaugh, who settled here, survived him until January, 1858, when she died, aged eighty-one years. Their sons were Jonathan, Abraham, David, Philip, George and William. Jonathan and George settled in Tennessee. Abraham became a physician, and in 1830 settled at McVeytown, where he is still in practice. David settled at Maitland and died there. Philip lived and died at Kellyville when a young man. William moved to Selma, Ala., where he is still living.

Churches of Kellyville.—The Presbyterian congregation of Little Valley was at first under the charge of the Rev. James Johnston, who became the pastor of the East and West Kishacoquillas congregation August 19, 1784. None of the names which appear in the call to Mr. Johnston made in 1783 are of the valley, and it was not until several years after that the valley was settled. Before 1796, however, there was a flourishing congregation, and on the 5th of October in that year Mr. Johnson resigned from the call of the West End congregation and remained in charge of the East Kishacoquillas and Dry Valley (as it was then called) congregation until his death, January 9, 1820. A log meeting-house had been built on the site of the present church; a school-house was built later on the same lot. The land on which the church stood was part of the Baird tract, and was for some years in the possession of James Burns, who was a signer of the call to the Rev. Mr. Johnston. It has not been ascertained when the old church was built nor how long it was used, and it was not until 1818 that any title to the church lot was obtained. The land passed from Mr. Burns, in 1812, to Philip Rothrock, who held it until November 17, 1818, when he sold sixty-nine acres to Moses Kelly, who, the same day, transferred the church lot to Francis Boggs, Samuel Alexander and James Nixon, Esqs., trustees of the Little Valley Presbyterian congregation. It contained three-quarters of an acre of land, and liberty was granted by Mr. Kelly to pass and repass to a certain spring of water near his dwelling-house for the use of the congregation. The exact time of the removal of the log house and erection of the present building is not known; but the log house was removed across the street and is now part of Thompson G. Bell's residence. A frame building was erected on the same site, which has since been remodeled. The entrance to the church was by two doors on the north side. A high pulpit reaching to the ceiling was on the south side. The interior was rearranged many years ago and entrance made upon the east end.

The Rev. Mr. Johnston, who was for so many years pastor of this congregation, was a native of Cumberland County, near Shippensburg. After completing a course at a classical school in Chambersburg he, with his brother, joined the army. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Trenton and Valley Forge. At the close of the Revolution he entered Princeton College and graduated. He was licensed to preach in 1781 by the Cumberland Presbytery. In 1783 he received a call from the churches of the Kishacoquillas Valley, which he accepted and where he labored through his life. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Judge William Brown. At the meeting of the Presbytery in October, 1820, the Rev. Samuel Hill, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Roule, Ireland, made application to be received, which was granted. The congregations of East Kishacoquillas and Dry Valley requested the Presbytery to appoint the Rev. Mr. Hill as a stated supply for one year, which was also granted. During the latter part of the year the congregations united in extending him a call, which was accepted, and on the 3d of

October, 1821, he was installed pastor by the Presbytery. He resigned the charge in 1825, to take charge of the First Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburgh, but did not, and returned to the Presbytery, and later was pastor of Sinking Valley and Spruce Creek Churches. In 1826 Joseph B. Adams, a licentiate, was appointed as a missionary by the American Sunday-school Union, and sent to this part of the State. The Presbytery accepted his services and he visited the vacant congregations with abundant success, visiting, among others, the Little Valley congregations, where he delivered a series of addresses, which had the effect to bring together the people, not only in the cause of the church, but to the organization of a Sunday-school. At this time meetings were held in the school-house, which stood in the southeast corner of the yard. The families represented were the Longs, Rothrocks, Kellys, Bells, Townsends and others. A Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1828, which has been continued to the present. The Rev. James Stuart was pastor of the congregations in 1828–29. The Rev. William Annan, of the Presbytery of Baltimore, began preaching to the congregations of Little Valley and West Kishacoquillas in the summer of 1830. A call was presented to him, which was accepted after he was dismissed from the Baltimore Presbytery and his acceptance by the Huntingdon Presbytery. He remained pastor of these congregations until April 25, 1831, when the congregation of East Kishacoquillas extended a call to the Rev. James Nourse, which was accepted, and Mr. Annan remained as pastor of the Little Valley congregation until 1835, when he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Redstone. He was an active, energetic man and aroused the people on the subject of temperance and did much to awaken them to the dangers of intoxicating liquor. Since that time the congregation of Little Valley has been an independent organization.

Mr. Moses Floyd, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was received as a member of Huntingdon Presbytery in April, 1837, and accepted a call from the congregations of West Kishacoquillas and Little Valley. He was ordained as pastor by the Presbytery at an adjourned meeting in Little Valley in the June following. The pastors from that time to the present have been as follows, with the dates of their installation: Rev. D. L. Hughes, January 9, 1844; J. Smith, November, 1848; Thomas Spears, November 3, 1855; J. B. Strain, April 10, 1860; W. Prideaux, October 21, 1864; J. P. Clarke, J. McKean and the Rev. George Chappell, the present pastor, who has served since 1879.

The Sunday-school organized in the spring of 1828 chose for its officers John Bell, superintendent; Abraham Rothrock, assistant; Mrs. Henry Long, treasurer; Miss Mary Long (afterwards Mrs. Thomas Reed), librarian. Dr. Abraham Rothrock, of McVeytown, is the only one living.

The Dry Valley Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1832, and in the winter of 1833-34 one acre of land was purchased of Moses Kelly by the trustees of the church,—Samuel Martin, Samuel Price and John Williams. It was surveyed February 25, 1834, and deed given December 26, 1835. The church was erected and inclosed; slab and plank seats were put up. Meetings were held there for several years before it was finished. The church was for many years in charge with the Lewistown District. In 1862 Freedom, Decatur and Dry Valley became a district and continued many years. It is now united with Freedom. The pastors who served since 1861 have been,—

1861, Rev. S. H. C. Smith; 1862, Rev. J. W. Leckie; 1863–64, Rev. J. W. Houck; 1864, Rev. John Graham; 1865–66, Rev. M. L. Smith; 1867–68, Rev. J. H. McGarrah; 1869, Rev. J. Benson; 1870–71, Rev. G. W. Dunlap; 1872–74, Rev. Jesse R. Akers; 1875, Rev. J. A. Ross; 1876, Rev. J. W. Ely; 1878, Rev. William S. Hamlin; 1880, Rev. J. A. Ross; 1883, Rev. S. A. Creveling.

A log school-house was built on the church lot about 1820, which stood until 1843, when the building was sold to the Freedom Iron Company and moved to that place. A new frame school-house was erected a short distance northeast of the present school-house. The lot was conveyed to the directors May 26, 1847, by Moses Kelly. This school-house answered its purpose until 1868, when the present brick house was erected.

YEAGERTOWN.

Yeagertown is a village of about six hundred inhabitants, situated on the west side of Kishacoquillas Creek, and about a mile above the village of Logan. It contains a mill, store, post-office, Lutheran Church and school-house. The land on which it is situated was part of a large tract warranted to Everhart Martin in 1755, and part of a tract warranted to Rebecca Harrison in 1767. Everhart Martin left his estate to his son Christopher and daughter Prudence. Christopher Martin erected a saw-mill on the east side of the creek, above the dwelling-house of the Cochrane heirs. The race is still visible. He sold eighty-six acres to George Hanewalt, who, on the 6th of January, 1796, sold it to James Mayes, who came from Northumberland County in 1789-90, with his brother Andrew, who settled near Lewistown. James Mayes took out a warrant for two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining the above March 9, 1790, and April 12, 1793, a warrant for fifteen acres. In 1798 he is assessed on five hundred and eighty-eight acres of land and a grist-mill and saw-mill. Mr. Jeremiah Yeager has in his possession an old fifty-six-pound balance scale which was used in the old mill and which has stamped upon the beam "1795" as the date of its manufacture. The mill of Abraham Sanford, which was built in 1772, and was situated on the Narrows above, was at this time abandoned, and this was the only mill in this section below the Narrows. William Brown, a few years previous, built a grist and saw-mill on his place, now known as Brown's Mills. James Mayes also built at this place the stone house and stone barn and a distillery. In 1803 this distillery was not in use, and another was built. On the 7th of May, 1806, James Mayes conveyed his mill property and fifty-four acres to Philip Diehl, or Dale, reserving a water-right for his distillery. The rest of his property was soon after sold and he removed to New Orleans. On the 31st of March, 1810, Philip Dale conveyed the property to Robert Forsythe, of Lewistown, by whom it was operated till his death, in 1824, with George Strunk as miller. It was held by his heirs for several years, and was run by Campbell & Oliver, and about 1839 John Oliver came into possession. A stone tavern-house had been built at the place by James Mayes. It was kept by Samuel Chestnut, who kept it till 1826, and in 1827 by —— Wilberton. In this year William Creighton (now living at Yeagertown) and John Casner carried on shoemaking in the house now occupied by Mr. —— Miller. He states that at that time they were boarding at the tavern for one dollar and twenty-five cents per week and free use of the bar. In 1842, Jacob Yeager, with his wife, eight sons and one daughter, came from Dauphin County, and Yeager purchased the mill property and fifty acres of John Oliver, Jr. At the time there was at the place the mill, the stone farm-house, stone tavern, two distilleries (unused), a small frame building above the mill (used as a coke-shop by Mrs. John Saeger).

On the site of the present brick house of John B. Morrison was a log cabin occupied by Joseph Davidson, a blacksmith. An old blacksmith-shop stood above the tavern; a short distance below was the stone house built by Francis Boggs in 1819, and then occupied by him (now owned by Alexander McClure, of Philadelphia). About 1845, Jonathan Yeager opened the tavern and kept it for eight years, and was succeeded by his brother Simon, who owned it until his death, in 1876. Reuben Keller was landlord then for five years prior to this time. Since 1876 it has not been opened as a tavern. In 1859, Jeremiah Yeager bought the mill and rebuilt it in its present condition. The first school-house was built in 1870 and has since received additions in 1883–85. It has now a capacity of over two hundred pupils. A store was opened by Simon Yeager in 1857, which was later purchased by Willis Mann and continued by his son, E. P. Mann, who, in 1874, built the present store building opposite the tavern. A post-office was established in 1870, with E. P. Mann as postmaster. It was continued by him until 1878, when William Mann, Jr., & Co. purchased the store property and have since operated the store and conducted the post-office. In 1851 a Lutheran Church was erected in the upper part of the village, with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The pastors of the church also have in charge the church at Lilly-

ville, Decatur township. The pastors have been the Revs. C. M. Clink, Henry Baker, —— Fair, —— Truckmiller, S. G. Shannon, the present pastor, Rev. Luther McConnell.

MAITLAND.

Maitland is a station on the Mifflin and Centre Railroad, about five miles from Lewistown and on Jack's Creek. It contains a post-office, store, depot, school-house and a few dwellings. A short distance from it, to the west, is the grist-mill of Henry Stine, which, in 1798, was the property of John Waggoner, who also was running a saw-mill. This property he sold, April 15, 1813, to Henry Miller, who operated it until April 21, 1834, when it passed to Michael Roush, with two hundred and forty-nine acres of land. The mill was actively engaged by him until April 21, 1849, when the mill and land were purchased by Abraham Rothrock, who sold it to Jacob Stine, April 13, 1858, with two hundred and thirty-four acres. Upon the death of Jacob Stine, it passed to his son, Henry, who now owns it.

The church building of the German Baptists is a short distance above the mill. An account of this church and its congregation will be here found.

History of the Brethren Church[1] of Dry Valley and the County.—As will be seen, this sketch covers not only the Brethren Church in Dry Valley, but the history of the denomination in the county.

The organizations of the Brethren now existing in Mifflin County are,—1. The Lewistown congregation, sometimes spoken of as the Dry Valley congregation; 2. The Spring Run congregation.

The former embraces the eastern part of Mifflin County, including Lewistown, with their meeting-house or central place of worship near Maitland Station, five miles northeast of Lewistown, on Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, which is called the Dry Valley Meeting-house.

The congregation consists of about one hundred and twenty-five communicants, with Jacob Mohler and William Howe, their elders, and G. S. Myers, S. J. Swigart, Andrew Spanogle, John M. Mohler, Albert Steinbarger and S. G. Rupert, ministers,—Elder Jacob Mohler being the oldest in office; the others follow in the order named. The deacons are Moses Price, Henry Snyder, Samuel Richard, Daniel Zook, Jacob Howe, Jacob Showalter and Jacob Richard.

The Spring Run congregation embraces the western part of the county, including McVeytown, with their central place of worship in their meeting-house on Spring Run, two and a half miles north of McVeytown Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and consists of about three hundred communicants, with P. S. Myers, of McVeytown, as their elder, and Abram Myers, Samuel Musser, George H. Swigart, R. T. Myers and J. A. Myers, their ministers; Henry Swigart, Joseph Dunmire, Adam Rupert, M. F. H. Kinsel, John Yoder, Jacob Miller and John C. Swigart, deacons.

These two congregations are sub-divisions of what was the Lewistown District or congregation, which was divided September 23, 1865.

The original Lewistown District embraces a part of Centre County, where the present Lewistown congregation still have regular appointments; a part of Huntingdon County (Stone Valley), which has been ceded to the Huntingdon congregation; and all of Mifflin County, except Wayne township and the southwestern part of Bratton township, which belonged to the Aughwick congregation, to which the whole of the Lewistown District belonged and from which it was separated about 1800. After the sub-division of the Lewistown District into the present districts, the Aughwick District, by arrangement, ceded her territory in Mifflin County to the Spring Run congregation.

Of the earliest history of the Brethren in the Lewistown District but little is known. Their work can be traced to about the time of the Revolutionary War. The field seems to have been first worked by Henry Nearhoof, of Aughwick, and Peter Shellenberger, of Lost Creek. The first resident ministers were Jacob Kinsel, who settled near the present site of the Spring Run Church; Joseph Rothrock, who lived four miles

[1] By S. G. Rupert, of Lewistown, Pa.

northeast of Lewistown; and John Hanawalt, one mile east of Mount Union. The last named was probably the first speaker in the English language among the Brethren in this region. He was an excellent man, decidedly original in his habits and manner, but not a fluent speaker, and died at the age of sixty-two in the year 1827.

Joseph Rothrock was a son of John Rothrock, who came from Northampton County before the Revolutionary War and bought the claim of one Kishler, four miles northeast of Lewistown, where Joseph resided until his death, at an advanced age. He was an able German preacher and a noble example of Christian piety. He was a minister for many years and probably the first resident bishop in the district. His son Abraham succeeded him in the ministry and bishopric, but afterwards moved to Kansas. Abraham was succeeded by Joseph Rothrock Hanawalt, who presided over the congregation in 1865, when the district was divided into its present congregations; he retained the oversight of both congregations for some years, when he was relieved of the care of the Lewistown charge by the ordination of Jacob Mohler.

Joseph R. Hanawalt was an able speaker in the English language and a mission worker of untiring zeal. He was elected to the ministry September 25, 1845, and some years previous to this the church had decided to have one-half of the devotional exercises conducted in the English language, whereupon the membership began to increase and prominent families became connected with the church, many of whom could understand no German, and thus the German wore out and the English devotions increased until about 1845, the year in which Joseph R. Hanawalt was elected, when the whole services were conducted in the English language.

The congregation at this time had no meeting-houses and the membership was largely scattered over the county. An arrangement was made for all the members that had suitable houses for meeting to open them for regular stated preaching; there being twenty places offered at various points over the congregation, the meetings were arranged in rotation, so that the appointments at each place were twenty weeks apart. The membership grew rapidly until, in 1858, the congregation having become too large to be entertained in private dwellings, many having been removed to the school-houses, the church concluded to build houses for worship. They decided to build two houses, one in the eastern part and the other in the western. Accordingly, in 1859 they built the present two large and substantial houses now known as Spring Run Church and Dry Valley Church.

Joseph R. Hanawalt was heard to say, about this time, that when he first became a member of the church there were but thirty-five members and but six of this number living, while at this time there are about three hundred members.

Joseph R. Hanawalt was a nephew of John Hanawalt, and died in the year 1877 at the age of sixty-seven. He was succeeded in the bishopric of the Spring Run Church by Peter S. Myers, the present incumbent.

It is but due to say that a large drainage from this district has gone to make up the numerous churches in many of the Western States.

And several prominent and useful ministers of the Brethren labored in these districts at various times, who are not mentioned in the above account.

Henry Snyder, a very promising speaker, was suddenly cut off by fever in 1827, having been in the ministry but a few years.

David Eshleman was called to the ministry in 1836 and soon removed to Clarion County, Pa.

John Spanogle moved into the district about 1845 and labored about four years, when he returned to the Aughwick congregation from whence he came.

Adam Young was elected to the ministry in 1859 and in a few years moved to White County, Ind.

Reuben Myers was called to the ministry in 1849 and labored until 1863, when death called him home. He was an able preacher and had married Henry Snyder's daughter. She soon followed him in death.

Achibald Vandyke was elected to the minis-

try in 1859 and labored with considerable success until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska.

S. Z. Sharp and Samuel Myers, Jr., were elected in 1862 and in a few years moved to Tennessee.

In 1865 George Hanawalt and John Price were called to the ministry. Price never labored much in his office and died in 1871.

George Hanawalt, who was a son of Joseph R. Hanawalt, labored with success until 1879, when he moved to Cambria County, Pa.

John S. Hanawalt, a brother of George, was elected in 1873. He was an able speaker, and died in 1873. W. J. Swigart was elected in 1876 at Spring Run, and soon moved to Huntingdon, Pa. These were all residents of Mifflin County and members of the one or the other of these two districts.

The oldest and first settlers of the Brethren in the county were Susannah and Mary Rothrock. They were twin-sisters, and married George and John Hanawalt (brothers). They were daughters of George Rothrock and cousins of Elder Joseph Rothrock, noticed above. Susannah was the mother of Joseph R. Hanawalt. They married and came to this country very young, about 1786. Susannah was baptized about 1794, and is believed to have been the first person baptized by the Brethren in the county. She lived to the age of eighty-two, and died in 1854.

Jacob Kinsel probably came here about the same time, and soon after Peter Fike settled in the neighborhood and subsequently Samuel Myers and Elizabeth, his wife, came from Lost Creek, she being a daughter of Peter Shellenberger, mentioned above. These and probably a few others formed the first community of the Brethren.

The church has been aided and strengthened all these years by others who were not mentioned above and who were not ministers. There has been zeal among the deacons and lay members worthy of note.

Joseph Kinsel, a son of Jacob and father of Mr. F. H. Kinsel, served faithfully as a deacon for many years and died in 1854.

Samuel Myers, spoken of above and father of Elder P. S. Myers, Samuel Myers, Jr., and R. T. Myers, ministers, was a zealous worker and supporter of the church; his house was ever open for the worship of God and a home for the Brethren. He served in the office of deacon from 1848 until he was relieved by death, about 1878.

Christian Swigart, father of S. J. Swigart, W. J. Swigart and J. C. Swigart, mentioned above, although blind for many years, has always kept his Father's Kingdom in view, and has encouraged others more fortunate to attain a high degree of holiness.

John Rupert, father of S. G. Rupert, mentioned above, moved into the congregation from Aughwick in 1854, and was elected to the office of deacon in 1857. He was a faithful watchman and zealous worker for Christ and His cause, and was taken to his reward in 1881.

Henry Hertzler who lived in Bratton township, gave his whole heart to the church and made it his meat and his drink to do his Father's will, and was taken home at an advanced age in about 1879.

These, with many others who put their shoulders to the wheel, their hands to the plow and kept moving onward, have been instruments in the hands of God to promulgate His cause and glorify His name by bringing many souls from nature's darkness to Him who is the marvelous light.

These congregations belong to what is known as the Middle District of Pennsylvania, which comprises all the churches from the summit of the Allegheny Mountains on the west to the Susquehanna River on the east.

Early Settlers of Derry.—The valley of the Kishacoquillas attracted the attention of emigrants who were searching for land as soon as this section was open for settlement. One of the earliest along the Kishacoquillas Creek, south of Jack's Mountain, was Everhart Martin, whose first warrant was dated April 2, 1755. He afterwards took out warrants for other tracts, a large part of which came into possession of the Freedom Iron Company many years ago, and is now owned by the Logan Iron and Steel Company. He left it by will to his son Christopher and daughter Prudence. This land lay along the creek a short distance below

the mountain. It is not known that Everhart Martin lived on the place. His son Christopher erected a saw-mill on the creek opposite Yeagertown and sold the property in 1795; the mill passed, in 1796, to James Mayes. In the assessment roll of Derry township for 1772, on record at Carlisle, Samuel Holliday and Abraham Sanford are the only persons assessed on grist-mills. Holliday was on the Juniata, at McVeytown, and Sanford was on the Kishacoquillas Creek, in the Narrows. He resided at the place, and in the deed he gave to Malcolm Andre, May 12, 1796, he describes it as being the tract on which "I now reside," adjoining lands of James Mayes, which was part of the Everhart Martin tract, and William Brown, Esq., which was above the Narrows and known as Brown's Mills.[1] It was also described as being at the lower side of the Narrows, including both the east and west sides of the creek, in all fifty acres, with the grist-mill, dwelling-house and other improvements. At this time he moved to Potter township.

He retained a part of his original tract (which was warranted October 12, 1772), as on the 30th of September, 1800, he sold a small tract at the same place to Jacob Steely, which Sanford had improved in 1776. At the place Lazarus Steely had run an oil-mill from 1798, which in 1825 was still there, and had been abandoned but a year or two previous. The stone house now used as a boarding-house was in 1825 used as a tavern, and was kept by Adam Greer. It is in Brown township, and now used as a boarding-house by William Mann & Co. The property on which the mill was situated was sold by Malcolm Andre, December 10, 1802, to Henry Long, who was a sickle-maker, and in 1803 is assessed on a sickle-factory and as a sickle-maker. He continued the manufacture until March 31, 1815, when he sold the property to William Brown, Esq. The grist-mill is not mentioned in the deed from Long to Brown, and it probably was abandoned under the ownership of Long, who turned the mill into a sickle-factory. Mr. Long retired at that time to Dry Valley, where he purchased a tract of land containing four hundred acres, and where he lived, and died in 1843, aged sixty-seven, leaving one son and two daughters. John H. Long, the son, about 1829, settled at Lewistown as a merchant. Mary, a daughter, became the wife of Thomas Reed. Eliza, the youngest daughter, married James McGinnis Martin, son of Samuel Martin. Henry Long was buried in the burial-ground of the Little Valley Presbyterian Church, at Kellyville. The farm is now owned by Johnson Sigler and the heirs of J. M. Martin.

James George came to Mifflin County in 1812, from Virginia, and settled in the Narrows, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of guns. He afterward took as a partner Jonas Spangler. George died in Lewistown about 1818 or 1819. Iron from Freedom Forge was used for the manufacture of gun-barrels.

Ulrich Steely had taken up one hundred acres of land in 1788 on the south side of Jack's Mountain, and in 1798 Lazarus Steely was assessed on an oil-mill. Jacob Steely bought of Abraham Sanford a small part of the original Sanford tract, which part was improved in 1776. The grist-mill of Sanford, later the sickle-factory of Henry Long, is a stone building, now owned by William Mann & Co., and is used as a grinding-shop, a part of the axe-factory. It is in Derry township, the line passing just above it. William Creighton came to Freedom Forge in 1825, and says the oil-mill was then there unused, and that Adam Greer kept tavern in the stone house, now a boarding-house. It has a date-stone bearing the figures 1794, and was doubtless the homestead of Abraham Sanford. It is in Brown township.

Matthew and George Kelly, brothers, took out a warrant for one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in the south end of Dry Valley about 1773, which was patented October 1, 1776. George conveyed his interest to Matthew, December 20, 1788, and moved West. Matthew, by his will, left this farm to John,

[1] Abraham Sanford made application to the Land-Office February 23, 1767, for three hundred acres of land in Lack township (now Turbett). At the same time he appears as a renter of a grist-mill and the only one in the county of Juniata. To whom it belonged is not known, nor its location. He says in one of his deeds that he made his improvement in Jack's Narrows in 1770.

Moses and Nancy (Frampton). The two last sold their interest to John, August 19, 1802, who the same day sold the tract to Henry Burkholder, whose sister Susanna was the wife of Moses Kelly. He lived upon the farm till his death. He had thirteen children, of whom Matilda, the eldest, became Mrs. Henry Book. They settled first at Little Valley, and later near Yeagertown, where he still resides. John settled in Decatur; Joseph first in Lewistown, and later in Decatur. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Adams) and Anna (Mrs. John Williams, of Derry township) were daughters.

John Alexander, the eldest son of Hugh Alexander, who settled permanently in Sherman's Valley in 1758, was born during the troublous times, 1755–56, and it is uncertain whether he was born in Nottingham, Chester County, or in Sherman's Valley (now Perry County). He married Margaret Clark. John Alexander in his youth was one who responded to the call for aid to the country in the time of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Trenton. Soon after this event he was called home by the illness of his father, who died shortly after, in March, 1777. He remained at home until about 1787, when he, with his wife and children—Frances, Hugh and Samuel—removed to Little Valley (Derry township). At this place he purchased of Christopher Martin a large tract of land, part of which had been taken up by his father, Everhart Martin, in 1755. This tract is now owned by several persons. John Alexander was one of the founders of the Little Valley Presbyterian Church, and was a ruling elder until his death. He lived on the tract he purchased in 1787, a quiet and prosperous farmer, until his death, November 23, 1816, aged about sixty years. He was buried in the churchyard of the old East Kishacoquillas Church. His widow survived him and died in November, 1830, and was buried by her husband. Of their children, Frances, the eldest, became the wife of Samuel Milroy in 1803 and died in 1806. Her husband, in 1810, removed to Kentucky, and in 1814 to Indiana Territory (now Washington County, Ind.). He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention to form a constitution of the State and filled many important public positions, and died in 1845, aged sixty-four years.

Hugh Alexander, the eldest son of John and Margeret, in 1806, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Colonel Alexander Brown, whose wife, Jane, was a daughter of James Alexander, the first of the name who settled in this valley. After the marriage of Hugh they settled on a part of the lands in the Kishacoquillas Valley, on part of which afterwards the seminary was erected, and which land was given to Mrs. Alexander by her father. Here they lived and died surrounded by a large family. He was for forty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died October 16, 1868, aged eighty-seven years. His wife survived him and died February 22, 1871, aged eighty-three years. They had eleven children, several of whom are living on the homestead and in the vicinity.

Samuel Edmiston Alexander, the second son of John, was born in what is (now Madison township, Perry County) Sherman's Valley January 17, 1785. He was named after his maternal grandfather, Dr. Samuel Edmiston, of Chester County, Pa. In his youth he learned the trade of a carpenter. On the 28th of December 1809, he married a cousin, Mary, the daughter of James Alexander, of West Kishacoquillas, and settled in Derry township, on a portion of his father's tract, which was then mostly a forest. This he cleared and made a valuable farm. He was also an elder in the church, as were his ancestors for two or three generations, and was also elected an associate judge of Mifflin County. They were the parents of fifteen children, who have settled in different parts of the country, a number of them in their native township, of whom John E. graduated at Jefferson College in 1839, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary and prepared for the ministry. He was licensed in the Huntingdon Presbytery in 1842, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

James H., one of the sons, settled on "Fruitland Farm," a part of his grandfather's original tract, where he still resides.

Samuel H., another son, graduated at Lafayette College in 1855, and was principal of Kish-

acoquillas Seminary from 1856–58. He studied theology and graduated at Princeton Seminary in 1861 and entered the ministry. He was agent of the Christian Commission at the battle-field of Antietam. In 1864 he founded the Classical Institute of Columbia, Pa., of which he remained principal until 1874, when he retired to a farm near Culpeper, Va.

Thomas Clark Alexander, the third son of John and Margaret, was born in Little Valley in 1799. He settled on the Fruitland Farm, a portion of his father's tract now occupied by James H. Alexander. In 1831 he removed to East Kishacoquillas Valley to a farm he had purchased of J. and J. Milliken, where he remained until he retired from active life. His children settled in different parts of the county, and in 1856 he moved to Ohio, where some of them had settled, and where he died in 1858.

George Rothrock, the first of the family of that name, took out a warrant for a tract of land June 9, 1773, and later took up other lands, amounting in all to two hundred acres, for which he received a patent April 7, 1775. They were situated in Ferguson's Valley, where now the Albrights reside. His brother Philip built upon the place, in 1798, a tannery, which he conducted until 1802, when he purchased land and built a tannery at Kellyville, and lived there till his death, in 1851. Jonathan, another brother, located land at Logan, on the Kishacoquillas Creek, and built there a saw-mill. A portion of his land belongs to the Logan Steel and Iron Company. He was a member of the State Legislature at an early day. His son George was a miller, and was for many years at Thompsontown, Juniata County.

John Rothrock, a son of George, the first settler, purchased the farm of his father April 26, 1826, and March 25, 1828, he sold it to George Albright. The tannery was continued by the Albrights until 1846, when it was bought by Samuel Aurand, who continued it many years. It was later run by Henry Kane, and is now abandoned.

Abraham Labaugh came to this county about 1780, and located three hundred acres of land about three miles east of Logan, part of which is now owned by heirs of J. McGinnis Martin. His daughter married Philip Rothrock, who settled at Kellyville. Dr. Abraham Rothrock, a son, relates that his mother used to tell him of their journey from Carlisle to this county when she was a child. She, with her sister, were put in a chaff-bag, one on either side of the horse, and were so brought over the mountains. She died in 1858, aged eighty-one years, and is buried by the side of her husband in the Presbyterian graveyard at Kellyville.

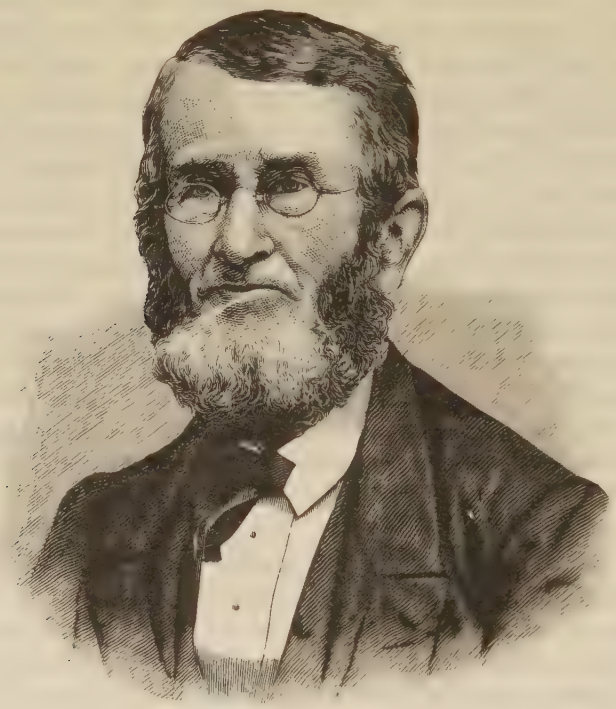
Rachel Harrison warranted in 1767 three hundred acres near the Martin tract, and on the west side of the creek. Robert Means settled on the place, and a part of his tract became in later years part of the Isaac Price farm. The Harrison tract is mostly absorbed in the Logan Iron and Steel Company's lands.

Robert Means emigrated from Ireland, and, with his family, first settled in Bucks County, Pa., from whence he removed, in 1770, to Derry township, Mifflin County, and erected a log house, which is still standing, on ground now owned by his grandson, Robert A. Means. This land was at that time purchased from individuals who held it by what was known as the "squatter's right," Mr. Means having reached his destination by a voyage up the Juniata River in canoes, which were lashed together for convenience. He warranted two hundred acres of land May 4, 1773, and in 1789 and 1795 warranted other lands; part of it lay along Jack's Mountain.

His children were John, born in 1744; Margaret, in 1748; Robert, November 2, 1750; James, in 1753; Jane, in 1755; Joseph, in 1760; Mary, in 1763; George, in 1764; Nancy, in 1766; and William, in 1769.

Robert Means was married to a Miss Kelly. Both were members of the Lewistown Presbyterian Church, which they aided in building, and both are interred in the old burial-place on the farm of John Means. The ground originally purchased by Robert Means, Sr., embraced four farms, including the homestead of ninety-six acres inherited by his son, Robert Means, who was born near Newtown, in Bucks County, and accompanied his parents on their emigration to Mifflin County, where he devoted his life to farming pursuits.

He married, on the 31st of May, 1791, Hannah McKee, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are George, born in 1792; Margaret, wife of Philip Corbet, in 1794, who moved to Clarion County, Pa., where her death occurred; William, in 1796, who also settled in Clarion County on the farm located by his father; Andrew, in 1799, who never married, but continued to reside in Armagh township, where he followed the saddler's trade; Robert Anderson, August 8, 1801; Nancy, in 1804, wife of John McClure, who died in Clarion County; Mary Ann, in 1806, who also died in Clarion County; Eliza, in 1808, wife of Robert Rothrock, who removed to White County, Ind., where her death occurred; and Hannah (Mrs. William McFarlane), still living in Lewistown. Robert Anderson Means, on the 26th of March, 1835, married Elizabeth B., daughter of Samuel McNitt, of Armagh township, who was born December 16, 1813, and died September 26, 1875. Their children are Eliza Jane, born in 1836, married to Matthew B. Taylor, of Brown township; Samuel Albert, in 1837, a farmer in White County, Ill.; Francis Andrew, in 1839, a farmer in Derry township; Priscilla, in 1841, wife of Henry Slaymaker, a merchant of Philadelphia; Robert Howard, in 1843, now residing on the homestead; Mary Ann, in 1847, wife of Dr. Owen Osler, of Philadelphia; and William, in 1851, a druggist in Lebanon, Pa. Mr. Means received but meagre advantages of education, and was early accustomed to lend his services in the work connected with the farm. On the death of his father he succeeded to the homestead property, then embracing ninety-six acres, which now includes fifty additional acres of arable land. About forty years since he rebuilt and greatly improved the residence which he has since occupied. In politics Mr. Means is a Democrat, but not a strong party man, and was a warm supporter of the Union during the late war, his son Samuel Albert having served during the early period of that conflict. Both



R. A. Means

Mr. and Mrs. Means, many years since, became members of the Presbyterian Church of Brown township, in which their son Francis A. is an elder.

Andrew Mayes (a brother of James Mayes, who settled at what is now Yeagertown) settled near Lewistown, where he took out a warrant for fifteen acres of land, May 1, 1792, and later in 1792 purchased a large tract adjoining. In 1793 he had two hundred acres, and in 1798 had upon the land a grist-mill and an old saw-mill. In this year he sold two hundred acres which lay on the west side of the Kishacoquillas, adjoining lands of John Gregg and Arthur Foster. On the remaining land he had built a stone grist-mill and a long race, which is still used and was for a long time a feeder of the canal. The land on which the stone mill and its successor, the frame mill, stood, is now the property of William Willis. The property was sold by Andrew Mayes about 1811, and about 1813 came into the possession of James Milliken, who kept it until after 1842, when it passed to John Sterrett and the frame mill was torn down, and the large mill in the borough took its place.

William Shaw came to this county from Watsontown in 1808, and May 28th in that year bought of Isaiah Willis fifty-four acres of land on the west side of Kishacoquillas Creek, and to include a small run of water. Application was made for a tract of two hundred acres, including this, November 4, 1766, by Robert Glenn. It passed respectively to David McAnair, James Barr, William Brown, Robert Buchanan and Andrew Mayes before it came to Isaac Willis. Mr. Shaw erected a tannery soon after his settlement, which he conducted many years, and was continued by his son Robert until his death, in 1876, when it was abandoned.

A mill-seat was upon the property, and Mr. Shaw gave, in 1831, to his son-in-law, Arthur B. Long, one-half interest in it, and they built, in 1832, Mount Rock Mill. Mr. Long retired in 1840, and Mr. Shaw continued until his death, in 1856, when it passed to other hands, and in 1868 came to Samuel Rodgers, who owned it until March 31, 1880, when it was sold to Andrew Spanogle, by whom it is still owned. The mill is now operated by Spanogle and Yeager, who have introduced the new roller process;[1] they also operate the mill at Reedsville.

Mr. Shaw had three sons and four daughters—Robert W. and Wm. F. remained on the farm; John W. settled in Lewistown as a lawyer, where he still resides; Anna E. became the wife of Arthur B. Long, and now resides in Lewistown; Maria married Isaac Townsend, of Little Valley; Susan married Robert Sterrett, of Lock's Mills; and Harriet, Alfred Marks, of Lewistown.

Robert Forsythe came to this county in June, 1784, and about the time of the establishment of Mifflin County came to Lewistown and became a merchant in the new town. He lived there until his death, in 1824. He purchased large tracts of land in Derry township, and in 1817 was assessed on one thousand acres of land. He owned the mills at Yeagertown, and a large tract of four hundred acres on Jack's Creek, which was warranted June 8, 1762, and called "Jack's Beaver Dam." This passed to Thomas Holt in 1763, who at the same time conveyed it to Charles and John Cox and George Armstrong. It eventually came to Charles Cox, who conveyed it to his daughter Grace in 1789. On the 29th of May, 1790, she sold it to James Le Roy de Chaumont, of Le Roy, Jefferson County, N. Y., who, on the 20th of May, 1816, conveyed it to Robert Forsythe. After his death the family removed to the farm where Mrs. Matthew Forsythe now lies, and where Matthew, the eldest son, lived and died.

Robert Forsythe, Jr., settled on the Ziegler farm, and George above the homestead on Jack's Creek. Of the daughters, Nancy became the wife of the Rev. Samuel Cooper; Elizabeth married Henry Taylor, of the Kishacoquillas Valley; and Charlotte now resides with her brother George in Lewistown.

The McFaddens owned a small tract of land before 1798 below the lower lock in the Narrows, where John McFadden was assessed on the same land in 1809, and as an eel catcher. In 1810 he was keeping the tavern at the Woods place, which he kept until 1822. The family

[1] Mount Rock Mills was destroyed by fire in the night of July 21, 1885.

also were old residents in Granville, at or near Granville Station.

John and George Bumbaugh, in 1818, were in Lewistown as saddle-tree makers. Some of the family, a short time after, purchased land on the turnpike to Mifflintown, at the upper end of the Narrows. Jacob kept tavern in the stone house which stood against the mountain. It was afterwards torn down and the tavern was kept in a frame house, which is also gone. At or near the place was the gate-house of the turnpike. The stone house now standing by the upper lock was built by the turnpike company.

Logan Steel and Iron Company and Standard Steel-Works.—The first attempt at the manufacture of iron in what is now Mifflin County was made by William Brown, who erected a forge in 1795 on the site of the puddle-mill at Logan. The first reliable information concerning it is found in the court records of Mifflin County of the August term, 1795, and is the record of a petition for a road "from Freedom Forge, thence the nearest and best way to the river Juniata near to or at McClelland's landing."

The landing here mentioned was at Lewistown, and was owned by George McClelland, who, a short time later, erected the stone house that now stands between the railroad and Kishacoquillas Creek, by the bridge on Main Street. The forge is again mentioned in the court records of November, 1800. In 1812 the property was sold by William Brown and the heirs of William Maclay to Samuel Miller and Joseph Martin, iron-masters, of Lancaster, and John Brown, son of William. The firm-name was Miller, Martin & Co. The forge was continued in operation until 1834, when it was rebuilt with one chafery and six refining fires and with a capacity of manufacturing eight hundred tons of bloom iron per annum. It was continued from that time until 1878, when it was torn down to give way for the present puddle-mill, which was erected on its site.

Miller, Martin & Co., on the 12th of November, 1812, advertised in the *Juniata Gazette* for workmen, "as they are engaged in building a furnace at Freedom Forge." The furnace built at this time was erected a short distance below the Emma Furnace, and the power was obtained from Early's or Hungry Run by means of a race.

In 1825 a new furnace was in operation, the old one having been taken down and the stone used in the construction of the new one on the same site. This furnace was about twenty feet in height, with a bosh of seven feet. Blooms and bar-iron were made. Its capacity was twelve or fifteen tons per week. There was at the place, in 1825, a store, (of which John Evans was clerk,) and thirteen one-story-and-a-half tenant-houses. Finley Ellis was manager of the furnace. The ore was mostly obtained from Stone Valley, Huntingdon County, also from McNitt's farm, in the West Kishacoquillas Valley, about three miles from the forge. William Creighton, now living at Yeagertown, was employed at the works in 1825. The furnace was abandoned about 1830.

On the 18th of October, 1813, the firm of Miller, Martin & Co., was dissolved. William Brown purchased the interest of Joseph Martin, and Dr. John Watson, of Lancaster, the interest of Samuel Miller. The firm-name under the new management became John Brown & Co., and the works were known as the "Freedom Iron-Works." Under this firm Finley Ellis was for many years manager. In 1827 the interest of John Brown was purchased by John Norris, and the firm-name was changed to William Brown & Co., and so remained until 1833. The interest of Norris was sold to William Brown in the spring of that year. The works for several years prior to this time had been operated by lessees, of whom were John Irvine, John Doyle and Dr. Smith.

The company had been purchasing lands at different times, and at this time (1833) were in possession of about eighteen thousand acres, in the townships of Derry, Union, Armagh, Decatur and Penn's Valley, besides numerous ore-rights. The forge and furnace tract embraced four hundred acres.

On the 13th of May, 1833, William Brown and Dr. John Watson, then sole owners, conveyed Freedom Iron-Works and the eighteen thousand acres of land to Francis W. Rawle and James Hall, of Lancaster County, and William

B. Norris and Samuel Patton. This company, under the name of Norris, Rawle & Co., were operating Greenwood Furnace and Rebecca Forge (the last under lease), on Stone Creek, Huntingdon County. On the 10th of February, 1835, they advertised Greenwood Furnace, Freedom Forge and the lease of Rebecca Forge for sale.

The firm was dissolved on April 1, 1835, by the retirement of Norris and Patton, and Rawle and Hall continued. The property was not sold until November 4, 1847, when John Sterrett became the purchaser, who, December 9th the same year, sold it to Archibald, John and John A. Wright. November 24, 1854, the latter came into full possession and remained until December 23, 1856, when he conveyed Freedom Forge and about forty thousand acres of land to the Freedom Iron Company. Joseph Thomas was president and John A. Wright superintendent, and later president. The company erected on the island a forge and a rolling-mill for rolling iron tires, with a capacity for manufacturing two thousand tires per year. In the year 1866 the company was reorganized, with a view of manufacturing steel tire, and the name was changed to "The Freedom Iron and Steel Company," and on the 22d of January, 1866, the property passed to the new company. In 1867 the company erected large stone and frame buildings on the island and put in the Bessemer plant, with two five-ton converters on the English plan, this being then the fourth in this country—the first being at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1863; the second at Troy, N. Y., in 1865; the third at the Pennsylvania Steel-Works, Steelton, in 1867. The first blow was made May 1, 1868, and for one year locomotive tires, rails and forgings were made. In 1869 the Bessemer works were dismantled, and in 1871 most of the machinery was sold to the Joliet Steel Company, of Illinois.

The Logan Steel and Iron Company was organized in 1871, and purchased the property of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company and began operations in November of that year in the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron and bar-iron. The rolling-mill and bar-mill were still on the island, and were there operated until 1882, when a new rolling-mill was built on the west side of the Kishacoquillas Creek, with three train of eighteen, twelve and eight-inch, and five double puddling furnaces, three steam-hammers, an engine of five hundred horse-power and two of one hundred horse-power each. The capacity of the mill is eight thousand tons of finished iron per annum. Upon its completion the old rolling-mill was abandoned and the property leased to the Standard Steel Company, who now operate it.

The Freedom Iron and Steel Company built the Emma Furnace in 1868, with nine feet bosh and a stack thirty-four feet in height; the stack was increased to forty-two feet in December, 1880, when the furnace was changed from charcoal to coke. Its present capacity is four thousand tons per annum.

The old puddle-mill on the east side of the creek was erected in 1878 by the Logan Steel and Iron Company, on the site of the old forge erected in 1795, and was fitted with a sixteen-inch puddle-train and four double and one single furnace. The capacity of the old and new puddling-mills is about nine hundred tons per month.

The company also own and operate Greenwood Furnace, in Stone Creek, Huntingdon County, which was the property of Rawle & Hall in 1835, when they came into possession of Freedom Forge. The company employ, when in full operation, two hundred and eighty men. A large store is at the place, and in 1882 the company erected a large and commodious brick office, two stories in height, thirty-eight by forty feet. The first president of the Logan Steel and Iron Company was John M. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, who was succeeded by H. T. Townsend, now president. R. H. Lee became superintendent of the Freedom Iron Company in 1865, and succeeded to the same position with the Freedom Iron & Steel Company, and later with the Logan Steel and Iron Company, which position he now holds.

The Standard Steel-Works are located on what is known at Logan as the Island. The manufacture of steel here was begun by the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, by the Bes-

semer process, in November, 1868, and abandoned in 1869. The machinery was mostly sold, in 1871, to the Joliet Steel Company, Illinois who sold part of it the same year to William Butcher, of Philadelphia, who began the manufacture of steel tires, and turned off the first tire February 1, 1872. The works were fitted with twenty-eight four-pot furnaces, and had a capacity of turning off ten tons of crucible steel per day. Mr. Butcher became embarrassed, and from August of that year until 1875 the works were operated by creditors. The Standard Steel Company was organized in that year, mostly by the creditors of Mr. Butcher, and took possession of the works. Steel was manufactured until 1875, since when it was abandoned. Steel ingots have been and are used from the Otis Iron and Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The manufacture of steel tires is the sole business, and at present the capacity is one hundred tires per day. It is the intention to add a new roll in this year (1885) which will increase the capacity to one hundred and fifty tires per day. When in full force the company employ about one hundred and twenty-five hands.

M. L. Brosius was general superintendent from July 1, 1872, to March 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by William G. Neilson as general manager, and J. S. Stephenson, superintendent.

Schools.—One of the earliest school-houses in the limits of the present township of Derry was built on the land of George Rothrock (now Albright's), in Ferguson Valley. It is mentioned in a deed of 1828, when the property passed to the Albrights. The site has been occupied from that time and was accepted by the school directors in 1836.

A log school-house was erected on the lot of the Little Valley Presbyterian congregation, at what is now Kellyville, probably about 1810 The church building seems to have been in disuse in 1827–28, and the services were held in the school-house. It was used until 1843, when it was sold to the Freedom Iron Company, by whom it was moved to Freedom and made into a dwelling.[1] —— Hamilton and Major David Hough, in 1834, were appointed school directors, ——Martin, David Rothrock, Elias Everhart, Jabez Spencer, William S. Bell and Thompson G. Bell were teachers in the old house.. A new frame house was erected in 1843, which served its purpose until 1868, when the present brick house was erected. The deed to the lot was given by Moses Kelly, May 6, 1847. The school law passed in April, 1834, and at the November term following the court appointed Joseph Matthews and David Hough as directors. The township was laid out into five districts,—one embracing Forsythe's Mills (now Yeagertown), one in Dry Valley (now Kellyville), one at Strode's, one at Samuel Price's and one at Albright's. William P. Elliot, as secretary of the board, advertised, August 4, 1835, that proposals would be received from teachers until August 15th, on which day the board would meet at the house of James Turner, in Lewistown, and make contracts. In July, 1838, Joseph Milliken sold a lot, in trust, for school purposes, to the school directors, adjoining land of Joseph Milliken and John Norris. This lot is now in the borough limits. A brick school-house is upon it, and it is used by the township. An old school-house stood formerly back of the poor-house, which was destroyed by a tree falling upon it in 1851. About 1860 Matthew Forsythe donated a lot to the directors, and the present house on the road to Maitland Station was erected. At what is now Maitland Station the present school-house was built about 1860.

About 1840 Rawle & Hall sold to the directors a lot for school purposes, on the road from Freedom Forge to the Isaac Price farm; the deed bears date June 3, 1843. A house was erected and was long known as the Old Red School-house. The present house was erected in 1868 by the Logan Iron and Steel Company.

[1] Joseph Cochran, who attended at this school-house in 1829, says of it: "The house was a large, square room, built of hewn logs, and could seat comfortably eighty to ninety scholars, in double rows along three sides, while the desk and seat of the teacher occupied the centre of the west end in a line with the door and the stove. The outer row was seated against the walls, with writing-boards in front for those who used the pen and pencil. Long benches, with low backs, stood nearer the stove for the little fellows who did not use the pen. A huge ten-plate stove stood near the centre of the room between the teacher's desk and the door."

On the road from Stine's Mill to Kellyville, and not far from the mill, a brick school-house was erected about 1873. A school was established at Forsythe's Mills (Yeagertown) in 1836, but was abandoned. Later, a house was built and used until 1870, when a brick school-house was built, to which additions were made in 1883 and 1885. The township at present contains twelve schools, with six hundred and thirty-seven pupils.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following are the names of the justices of the peace who have served in Derry township from 1840:

1840. Joseph Hudson.	1861. Jeremiah Yeager.
1845. Nathan Freer.	1862. Samuel Earhart.
David Rothrock.	1866. James H. Martin.
1850. David Rothrock.	1867. Hardman Phillips.
1851. Simon Yeager.	1868. Charles Stratford.
1853. William Cochran.	1869. James Collins.
1854. A. B. Norris.	1872. Aaron M. Stroop.
1855. Henry Ort.	1876. T. G. Bell.
1856. M. Cunningham.	1877. Aaron M. Stroop.
1857. Henry Kristner.	1878. Benson Crownover.
1858. Daniel Bashoar.	1879. A. T. Hamilton.
William Cochran.	1880. James H. Sigler.
1859. Robert W. Shaw.	1881. Isaac Long.
James M. Martin.	1882. James B. Downan.
1860. William Albright.	1883. Jacob Rarick.

CHAPTER VI.

ARMAGH TOWNSHIP.[1]

BY 1769 many settlers had located north of Jack's Mountain, and as that range lay between them and the more thickly-settled portion of the township, they were compelled to cross the mountain to attend elections. To obviate this inconvenience, an effort was made to form a new township, and to this end petitions were sent to the courts of Cumberland County. The following action was taken at the January sessions, 1770:

"Upon reading the petition of several of the inhabitants of Kishachoquillas Great Valley, setting forth that they labour under the Burthen of being in one township with Derry, and as Jack's Mountain lies between the Great Valley and the rest of the township, which cuts away all communication only at the Narrows. The Petitioners therefore humbly prayed that the Court would take them under due consideration and strike the Great Valley off into a township by itself, leaving Jack's Mountain to be the Division line. The Court Do thereupon consider and order that Jack's Mountain aforesaid be the Division line between the township of Derry and the Part struck off from Said township, which is called by the name of Armagh township, allowing the township of Armagh to include Kishachoquillas Narrows to where the Road now crosses Kishachoquillas Creek."

Armagh township was originally part of Derry, which embraced the whole of what is now Mifflin County from its erection, in January, 1767, to January, 1770, at which time the Cumberland County Court erected all that part of Derry township lying east of Jack's Mountain as Armagh.

At the March term of Mifflin County Court, in 1790, the township of Union was erected from the west part of Armagh, and in January, 1837, the townships of Armagh and Union were divided, forming Brown and Menno, Brown being taken from Armagh, which was then described as being six and a half miles in length and six miles in width, and "from the Knobs eastward to the Union County line it is uninhabited, being a continuous range of mountains."

The following is a list of the names of persons assessed in 1773, and also shows the number of acres owned by each.

Colonel John Armstrong, 700; James Alexander, 200; James Paxton Alexander, 200; William Brown, Esq., 300; Robert Brotherton, 50; Samuel Beard, 100; Isaac Bole, 100; Edward Beals, 100; Samuel Boswell, 100; James Calhoone, 50; Joseph Coulter, ——; John Cooper, 100; ——Cochran, 50; John Culbertson, 200; Duncan Cameron, 150; Richard Coots, 300; Charles Cox, 700; Benjamin Chandley (adjoining Beaver Dams) 250; Robert Davidson, 100; Neal Dougherty, 50; William Dickson, 200; James Drinker, 250; Thomas Ewing, 100; William Henry, 950; John McDowell, 200; Joseph McKibbon, 100; James McClure, 100; James Moore, 100; William Miller (on Lowther Manor), ——; John Montgomery, Esq., 500; Samuel McClay, 300 adjoining Colonel Armstrong) and 200 (adjoining James Alexander, Mifflin & Dean 900 (adjoining Lowther Manor); David Nealy, 100; James Reed, 200; John Reed, 100; Edmund Richardson, 200; Joseph Shippen, 200 (mouth of Laurel Run); James Sterrett, 600; Henry Taylor, 100; Mathew Taylor, 100; William Taylor, 50; Samuel Taylor, 250; Samuel Wills, 100;

[1] By John Swartzell.

Samuel Wallace, 700 (adjoining William Brown); Wallace & Jacobs, 900 (adjoining Sterrett).

The following list is from the first assessment roll of Armagh township after Mifflin County was erected. Acres, horses and cows are denoted by the letters a, h and c. Union township was erected the next year, and the names marked with a star indicate those who lived in the territory set off:

"Alexander, James, 500a, 1h, 1c.
Alexander, Robert, 500a, 2h, 2c.
Alexander, Thomas,* 100a, 1h, 2c.
Alexander, Samuel, 1h, 1c.
Alexander, Joseph,* 100a.
Adams, Jacob, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Adams, James, 2h, 2c.
Adams, Jonathan, 1h, 1c.
Allison, William, 270a, 4h, 2c.
Allison, Robert,* 100a, 2h, 3c.
Allan, Nathan,* 100a, 2h, 2c.
Andrew, Michael, 1h.
Armstrong, James,* 1000a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
Barr, Robert,* 2h, 2c.
Barr, David,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
Baum, Frederick,* 250a, 2h, 3c.
Barnhill, Robert, 80a, 2h, 2c.
Beatty, Stephen, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Beatty, John, 166a, 2h, 2c.
Beats, Edward, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Beard, John, 100a, 2h, 2c, 1 saw-mill.
Brown, Alexander, heirs, 500a.
Brown, William, Esq., 700a, 2h, 2c, 2 negroes, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 still.
Brown, Thomas, 250a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
Brown, Joseph,* 30a, 2h, 2c.
Boyd, William, 1h, 1c.
Boyd, John, 2h, 2c.
Baird, William, 100a, 1c.
Beach, Frederick* (Beght), 1c.
Burns, Anthony, 1h, 1c.
Campbell, Robert, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Campbell, John,* 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 still.
Cameron, Duncan, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Cameron, Alexander, 100a.
Carruthers, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Cochran, Alexander, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Cooper, John, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Criswell, Elijah, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Criswell, Benjamin, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Criswell, Elisha, 150a, 1h, 1c.
Clayton, Mary,* 200a, 1h, 1c.
Cowgill, Joseph, 2c.
Culbertson, John, 400a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
Clayton, Widow, 200a.
Davis, Samuel, 100a, 1h.
Davis, John, 500a, 2h, 2c.
Dickson's Heirs, 100a.
Dunlap, John, 332a, 2h, 2c.
Erwin, James, 1h.
Early, William, 100a, 1h, 2c.
Emit, John,* 100a, 1h, 1c.
Eaton, David, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Eshcroft, Edward,* 1h, 1c.
Fleming, John, 600a, 3h, 3c, 1 still.
Fleming, William,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
Fleming, Henry,* 1c.
Fleming, James, 1c.
Glass, James, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Gardner, Robert,* 150a, 2h, 2c.
Gardner, William, 1h, 1c.
Hall, Benjamin, 1h, 1c.
Hazlet, James,* 100a, 2h, 2c.
Hazlett, Joseph,* 135a, 1h, 2c.
Hazlet, Andrew,* 400a, 2h, 2c.
Huston, James,* 200a, 2h, 3c.
Hughes, Patrick, 1h, 1c.
Jackson, Edward, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Johnson, James, 352a, 2h, 2c.
Kyle, John, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Kyle, Joseph, 400a, 1h, 2c.
Kenny, Matthew,* 100a, 2h, 2c.
Kishler, Jacob, 1c.
Logan, James,* 30a, 1h, 1c.
McNitt, John, 150a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
McNitt, Robert, 200a, 2h, 2c.
McNitt, Alexander, 300a, 2h, 2c.
McNitt, William, 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
McMonigle, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
McMonigle, Neal, 248a, 2h, 1c.
McDowell, John,* 300a, 2h, 2c.
McDowell, John, Jr.,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
McKibbon, Joseph, 200a, 2h, 2c.
McBride, Archibald, 100a, 2h, 1c.
McBride, James,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
McClelland, Hugh,* 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
McNamar, Morris,* 50a, 1h, 1c.
McKean, Roberts, 300a, 3h, 2c.
McKinney, William, 1h.
McClure, James, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Mitchel, Robert, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Mitchel, Samuel, 50a, 2h, 1c.
Mitchel, David, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Mitchel, William, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Milliken, David, 1h, 1c.
Milliken, Samuel, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Milliken, Samuel, 50a.
Murphy, John, 130a, 2h, 2c.
Mettleman, John, 1h, 1c.
Millroy, Henry, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Martin, Hugh, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Martin, William, 1h, 1c.
Martin, Alexander, 1h, 1c.
Minteer, James, 20a, 1h, 1c.
Moore, David, 2h, 2c.
Nealy, David, 250a, 2h, 2c.

Nelson, Robert,* 50a, 1h, 1c.
O'Harra, Henry, 1c.
Power, Samuel, 100a, 2h, 3c.
Rubal, Mathias, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Reed, John,* 300a, 1h, 2c.
Reed, James,* 50a, 2h, 2c.
Reed, James, 400a, 2h, 2c.
Richardson, Edmond, 300a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
Scott, Robert, 130a, 2h, 2c.
Scott, James, 350a, 2h, 2c.
Smith, Peter, 2h, 2c.
Semple, Francis, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Semple, Samuel,* 1h, 1 c.
Semple, James, 1c.
Semple, John, 150a, 1h.
Sankey, William,* 100a, 1h, 1c.
Sackets, Azariah,* 300a, 1h, 1c.
Sackets, Joseph,*, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Swartzell, Joseph,* 400a, 1h, 2c.
Steel, John,* 300a, 2h, 1c.
Steel, Jacob,* 1h, 1c.
Steel, Jonas,* 1c.
Steely, Lazarus, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Stuart, William,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
Thomson, William, 100a, 1h, 2c.
Thomson, Moses, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Thomson, Thomas, 50a, 1c.
Taylor, Matthew, 500a, 2h.
Taylor, Henry, 168a, 2h, 2c, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Taylor, Esther, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Vance, William,* 200a, 4h, 1 grist-mill.
Wherry, John, 100a, 2h, 2c, ½ grist-mill, ½ saw-mill.
Wherry, David, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Williams, James, 1h, 2c.
Wills, Samuel,* 150a, 2h, 2c.
Wilson, John, Sr.,* 200a, 2h, 2c.
Wilson, John,* (mountain) 1h, 1c.
Young, William,* 100a, 2h, 2c.

"UNSEATED LANDS.

Alexander, Jonathan, 100a.
Baswell, Samuel,* 100a.
Blaine, Ephraim,* 300a.
Cox, Charles,* 300a.
Cairey, Barnard, 200a joining James Scott and Jonathan Alexander.
Collins, Stephen, 400a joining Daniel Williams and Jonathan Adams.
Drinker, Henry,* 1100a joining James Fleming and Samuel Milliken, David Stewart and James Glass.
Harris, David,* 300a.
Hanert, Thomas, 300a joining James Scott and John Alexander.
McClay, Samuel,* 700a joining Elisha Crisswell and John Davis.
McFarlan, James, 200a.
Mifflin, Thomas, 200a.
Plunket, William,* 200a.
Shippen, Joseph, 170a joining James Adams and Duncan Cameron.
Williams, Daniel, 600a joining Jack's mountain above Mathias Rubles.

"ROBERT BOGGS, *Assessor.*
"WILLIAM FLEMING, } *Assistants.*"
"JAMES SCOTT, }

THE EARLY SETTLERS AND THE INDIANS.—Among the early settlers in the northern part of Armagh township, near the foot of the Seven Mountains, were the McNitts, viz.: Alexander, Robert, William, John and James. They began their permanent settlement in 1766. The early settlers were often annoyed by the Indians, who made frequent raids upon them up to 1777. In order to protect themselves from those Indian raids, they unitedly built a stockade on the property of Robert McNitt, at a spring near which the farm-house owned by Alexander B. McNitt now stands.

Some time between 1766 and 1776 a cabin was built, somewhere near the foot of the mountain, on the John Montgomery tract, near what is now known as the McManigle property. The house was roofed with clapboards and the floor was laid with puncheons; a few clapboards had also been laid on the loft, but that was not entirely covered. Three men were at work in this house, one of whom (James Hately) was simple-minded. While these three men were at work one of them saw some Indians (about a dozen) approaching the house. The men went quickly to the loft and lay down on the clapboards, and remained very quiet. The Indians came in and made a fire on the puncheons in the middle of the house. After the fire had burned some time they began to roast venison by placing it on the ends of sticks and holding it to the fire. Soon the man Hately became restless, and, against the efforts of the other two to keep him quiet, he moved forward noiselessly, in order to see what the Indians were doing. He ventured too close to the edge, and the result was, the clapboards tilted and all three fell down among the Indians. The men were badly frightened and so were the Indians, who left the house in confused haste, leaving their venison on the sticks. The Indians did not return.

About 1775 the Indians made frequent raids

into the thinly settled parts of what is now Mifflin County. At the big spring now the head-waters of Honey Creek, in Armagh township, there lived the family of James Alexander, and about a half-mile southeast of Alexander's there lived the family of Edward Bates. In or about 1775 a company of five Indians and one white man (a Frenchman from Canada) concealed themselves several days in the cave at the Honey Creek spring, with a view of capturing James Alexander and John Bates, a son of Edward. But, with all their watching closely, they never caught either of them out without arms. They began to fear that their place of hiding might be discovered; so they left the cave, and were first discovered in the corn-field of Edward Bates. It was harvest-time, and Miss Jennie Bates had gone to the field to gather beans for dinner. While busily engaged at her task she saw the shadow of an Indian who had approached without having been perceived. She screamed with fright and ran toward the house; the Indian did not follow her. The harvest hands heard the screams and immediately came to the house to learn the case of the alarm. When they heard that Indians were about, they immediately armed themselves and followed after them with their dogs. The men went as far as the flat of Jack's Mountain, but they did not apprehend the savages. Nothing more was heard of them until the next morning, when they captured George Sigler, Jr.

The circumstances of Sigler's capture, as far as can be ascertained, are these: George Sigler, Sr., heard that Indians were in the east end of Kishacoquillas Valley, and said he would go over to Bell's and inquire whether he had heard the report; and if Bell would go with him, they would cross the mountain into Kishacoquillas Valley and there ascertain the truthfulness of the report. Bell lived near to where Henry Hassinger now lives, being about a half-mile from George Sigler's. George Sigler, Jr.,[1] said to his father that he (George Jr.,) was younger than he, and that he would go to Bell's instead of his father. He went, and when he was about half-way, and near a small spring (near the north side of the present public road), the Indians sprang out of the bushes and intercepted him. He being swift of foot, ran toward home; the Indians pursued him and hurled tomahawks at him several times, until, about half-way home, he was struck across the neck and shoulders with a war club, which felled him to the ground, and before he could regain his feet the Indians laid hold of him; they pointed with their hands toward the mountain. He was unarmed and had neither coat nor shoes and was compelled to go with his captors.

There were five Indians and one white man (a Frenchman) in the party. When they reached the mountain they gave him a pair of moccasins to put on and then crossed Jack's Mountain into the east end of Kishacoquillas Valley. When they arrived at the north side of the mountain they were joined by another party of five Indians and one white man. This second party had a white girl with them. (This second party had made an attack on Mathias Ruble's house, which will be noticed hereafter.) They continued their course northward, and after leaving Kishacoquillas Valley they were joined by more Indians. On the first night after being captured Sigler was tied so tightly around the wrists that he moaned with pain. The Indians would come to him where he was lying and strike tomahawks into the ground beside his head. The Frenchman told them to slacken the thongs with which they had him tied, that they were too tight and were the cause of his moaning. They slackened the ropes, which gave relief.

Sigler said their food was generally venison, pole-cat and sometimes horse-flesh. He was compelled to carry two flat-irons in a bag all the way. All the Indians left camp one day except two, who were sleeping soundly. He said if he had known that the gun in their possession would not shoot he would have brained both of the sleeping Indians with the flat-irons. After they began to near the Canadian line they often left him entirely alone in camp during a whole day. But, mistrusting them, he sallied out of camp one day and discovered an Indian

[1] George Sigler, Jr., was born in the State of New Jersey on the 17th day of February, 1762. At what time the family moved to Pennsylvania is unknown; he was thirteen years old when he was captured.

watching him. He then gave up all hope of making his escape from them. On arriving in Canada he was painted black and compelled to run the gauntlet, and in the course of his race he knocked down some of the young Indians and thus he succeeded in getting through with but few bruises or scars. He was an odd prisoner,—that is, he was one more than the chief was allowed to have,—but the havoc he made among the young Indians while running the gauntlet so pleased another chief that he exchanged a white girl for him. After the treaty of peace the prisoners were sent home. Young Sigler, in company with another young man whose father had been murdered by the Indians, resolved to be avenged; on their way home, at some place on the Susquehanna River, they found an old chief who was very drunk and split his head open with an axe they found there. Sigler and his companion came down the Susquehanna River until they reached Northumberland; there Sigler met one of his father's neighbors (Caleb Parschal). Parschal had gone to Northumberland for a load of salt and groceries. Here Sigler parted with his companion and came home with Parschal. They arrived at home after night. He (Parschal) went with Sigler to his home and left him outside of the house until he could prepare Sigler's mother for the meeting. This was about ten o'clock at night. Parschal went into the house and asked her if she had heard from George. She said she heard that he was somewhere along the Susquehanna River. She said if she thought the report was true she would leave her sick child that night and go down to the big river and try to find him. Mr. Parschal then said he had just come from Northumberland and had seen George there and was certain he would be home soon, perhaps that night. He then went to the door and called George in. After being with his mother some time his four brothers were waked up. They all gathered into the back kitchen and remained there during the remainder of the night. George Sigler was in captivity one year and one day, and was released July 14, 1776.

George Sigler was married to Elizabeth Bun, of Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1791. They had five children,—two sons and three daughters. He died August 3, 1821, aged fifty-nine years, five months and fourteen days. He built a stone house on his property and from the thickness of the walls it would appear that he still feared an attack from the Indians. This house is still in a good condition and is situated in Decatur township, a short distance south of the old stage-road.

Mathias Ruble moved into what was then the extreme east end of Kishacoquillas Valley prior to 1773, as is shown by a beech-tree still standing on the property he owned. He cut his name on the bark of that beech in 1773 and it can still be easily seen. In the summer of 1775, on the same day the Indians captured young George Sigler, five Indians and one white man (a Canadian Frenchman) made an attack on Mathias Ruble's house. They approached the house on the east side. Ruble had several cross dogs which gave the alarm. The children were quickly gathered into the house, and the smallest took the babe and crept under the bed. Peter, one of the older boys, crept out of a window at the west side of the house, so as not to be seen by the Indians, and ran to the hemp patch, which was some distance west of the house, where his mother was pulling hemp. He told her of the Indians' attack. She cried out in alarm that they would kill her babe and then fainted. Peter covered her with an armful of hemp and then ran to notify the inhabitants of the neighborhood, who were few at that time. During this time Mathias Ruble kept up a great noise and commotion in the house, making it appear as if there were a dozen or more persons there. They had only one gun that would shoot, and several gun-barrels, which he and his son John stuck through the loopholes. The Indians concealed themselves behind the large rocks which still remain there. In this way Mathias and his son kept the Indians from approaching any nearer to the house. The dogs also did good service during this time. The Indians were kept busily engaged watching them so as not to be bitten, and they were afraid to shoot them, lest, while their guns were empty, the men in the house might attack them. Peter Ruble, after leaving the hemp patch, went

to Robert Glass', then to —— Kishler's, John Bates' and Stephen Beatty's. Beatty, Bates, Kisler and Glass armed themselves and went together to relieve (if possible) the family. They went along the foot of Jack's Mountain so they could have a view of the valley, knowing if the family had been murdered the house would be on fire. When they came within sight they saw the house undisturbed, and were satisfied that the family was safe. John Bates and Robert Glass came to Ruble's first and learned that the Indians had gone; and Mrs. Ruble was brought home from the hemp patch nothing the worse for her fright and fainting. The Indians went back eastward perhaps one-fourth of a mile, where they met the Indians who captured George Sigler, and from there the two Indian parties traveled together. John Beatty and Robert Glass followed the trail of the Indians to near the top of what is now called Beatty's Knob. The trail was easily followed, because of the abundance of pea-vines growing in the woods at that time. Bates and Glass thought this was the trail of white men who were in pursuit of the Indians till they came near the top of the Knob. They there in some way discovered that it was the trail of the Indians and that their number had increased; they went home and each prepared to meet another raid, but the Indians never returned to that neighborhood.

The original settlers of the McNitt family were Alexander, Robert, William, John and James. Alexander McNitt was the father of young Robert, who was taken by the Indians. He was taken on the old Robert Thompson farm (surveyed August 5, 1768, in pursuance of an order, No. 5114, dated July 19, 1760, granted to Robert McKee). Young Robert McNitt and a small girl were out in the rye-field following after the reapers and picking berries along the fence. The first notice the reapers had of the approach of Indians was when they were fired upon. One of the bullets passed through Alexander McNitt's hat. They all ran in confused haste toward the house. Young Robert followed the party, crying and calling to his father to wait for him. One of the Indians caught the boy, and he was taken to Canada. He was eight years old at that time. The little girl hid in the rye and was not discovered by the Indians. A small girl by the name of Lee was taken by the same party of Indians from some other locality. Young McNitt and this girl were captives four years in Canada, and were both adopted into the same Indian family. The girl's father heard that his daughter was somewhere in Canada, went in search of her, and found her as had been represented to him. He also found young McNitt at the same place. His daughter had become attached to McNitt and entreated her father to take him along also. He did so, and brought him to some place in York State (at or near Rochester), and then advertised that he had a captive boy who called himself Nitt. Alexander McNitt, the father of the boy, heard of this notice, and he immediately started on horseback to the place where the boy was. He arrived there after night after his son had gone to bed. The next morning the son was up before his father, and when he saw the horse he knew him, but did not know his father when he saw him. His father brought him home seated on the horse behind him. He was captive four years, and was brought home in 1781. During his captivity he had become expert with the bow and arrow, and would amuse himself by shooting the chickens and ducks, etc. He finally grew into manhood and married his own cousin, Jane Taylor, a daughter of Henry Taylor, who was one of the first settlers of the west end of Kishacoquillas Valley. This marriage took place on Christmas day, and McNitt was killed in the following May by the falling of a tree on his own farm. He had but one child, who became the first wife of Robert Milliken. His widow married Crawford Kyle.

East Kishacoquillas Church.—The first settlers of Kishacoquillas Valley were Scotch-Irish, and belonged to the Presbyterian Church. They were of the better order of peasantry, and brought with them the characteristics of their native land. What the date of the organization of this church was we have no knowledge. There is reason to believe that there never was any formal organization, as is now the custom under the direction of the Presbytery. It was natural that the Presbyterians

among the earlier settlers, who were as sheep without a shepherd in the wilderness, should voluntarily bind themselves together without any formal organization. These men would call the people together for prayer and praise, and when ministers and missionaries found congregations begun in this way, they preached to them and administered the ordinances of Divine grace. At what precise time that building called the meeting-house was erected it is impossible to tell; nor are any of the oldest surviving residents of the neighborhood able to give any very satisfactory account of it. It was situated a little west of where the stone church stood. It was probably erected by each member of the congregation agreeing to furnish a certain number of logs of a certain length, and to deposit them at the designated place. It was a rough log building, one story high, without any plastering, without any floor and without any fire-place or provision made for heating the house. It had windows on each side of the door, on the opposite side and perhaps at each end; but the lights were small and few in number. The entrance-doors faced toward the present ruins of the old school-house, and were made of plain boards. The seats were slab benches, made perhaps of split logs, with holes bored in them, into which were fitted round pieces of wood for legs, and without any back support for those who might sit upon them. The pulpit consisted, probably, of a simple stand or table. In the coldest season of the year the minister had to preach, and the people came to hear with their overcoats buttoned up to their chins; and seldom was the sermon less than an hour and a half in length, and often much longer. Judge Kyle stated that at one time in particular, whilst a boy, he came a direct course across the fields and through the forest to attend the services in the old log meeting-house. He wore snow-shoes, because the snow was so deep as to cover the tops of the fences. Not a spark of fire was in the church, yet the pastor stood up manfully to his work, with surtout buttoned up to his chin, preaching to a full house, and there was not a shiver or a shake among the entire congregation, although the mercury was near zero at the time. Rude and uncomfortable as that old meeting-house was, it was yet a sacred spot to many a person long since departed. What the names were of a number of that old congregation may be learned from the call given to Rev. James Johnston to become their pastor, dated March 15, 1783. This call is in the handwriting of Master Arnold, a teacher whom some gray-headed men still remember as a renowned penman. It is as follows:

"Mr. James Johnston, *preacher of the Gospel:*

"Sir: We, the subscribers, members of the United Congregation of East and West Kishacoquillas, having never in this place had the stated administration of the Gospel ordinances, yet highly prizing the same, and having a view to the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ, and the Spiritual Edification of ourselves and families, have set ourselves to obtain that blessing among us, and therefore, as we have had the opportunity of some of your labors in this place, and are satisfied with your Soundness, Piety and ministerial ability to break unto us the bread of life, we do most heartily and sincerely, in the name of the Great Shepherd of the Flock, Jesus Christ, call and invite you to come and take the Pastoral Charge and oversight of us in the Lord. And for your encouragement we do promise, if God shall dispose your heart to embrace this call, that we will give a dutiful attention to the word and ordinances of God, by you administered; that we will be subject to your Admonitions and reproofs, should our falls and miscarriages expose us thereto, and will submit to the discipline of the Church, exercised by you, agreeably to the Word of God; and also, that we will treat Persons with Friendship and Respect, and behave in all things towards you as becomes Christians always should towards their Pastor, who labours among them in word and Doctrine. And farther, as we are persuaded that those who serve at the Alter should live by the Alter, we do promise, in order that you may be, as much as possible, free from wordly incumbrances, to provide for your comfortable and honorable maintainance in the manner set forth in our Subscription Papers accompanying this, our Call, during your continuance with us as our Regular Pastor. And in witness of our hearty desire to have you settle among us, we have hereunto set our Names this Fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1783,—

"Wm Brown.	John McNitt.
James Scott.	William Wilson.
John Cooper.	Robert McNitt.
William Corbet.	Thomas Thompson.
John McManagill.	Joseph McKibbins.
Samuel Mitchel.	James Laughlin.
Hugh Martain.	Robert Allison.
Mathew Taylor.	James McCay.
Joseph Adams.	William Fleming.

William M°Alevy.
W^m Harper.
Ja^s Alexander.
James Reed.
James Glass.
Thomas Brown.
Alex M°Nitt.
Elijah Crisswell.
John Fleming.
Alex Brown, Jr.
Edm^d Richardson.
William Miller.
Rob^t Barnhill.
W^m Young.
James S. M°Clure.
Thomas Arthurs.
Tho^s Alexander.
Samuel Alexander.
Samuel Wills.
W^m M°Nitt.
Philip Clover.
David Kelley.
Arthur Buchanan.
Joseph Brown.
John Means.
James Means.
Mathew Kenny.
Robert Gardner.
James Reed, Ju^n.
Robert M°Clelan.
William Miller, Jun.
Joseph Wesley.
W^m Mitchell.
James Burns.
John M°Dowell.
Robert Campbell.
Samuel Miliken.
David Barr.
Neal M°Manigal.
Benj. Hall.
Benjamin Creswell.
Henry Taylor.
Elisha Cresswell.
Thomas Sankey.
William Thompson.
John Culbertson.
Abraham Sanford.
John Kyle.
Sam^l Hower.
Joseph Haslet.
John Reed."

The Rev. James Johnston accepted the call, and continued to serve the congregation acceptably as their pastor during the remainder of his active life, which was thirty-seven years, or up to 1820.

In the mean time, in 1807, a subscription was taken for the purpose of erecting a new meeting-house. The log church had grown old and dilapidated, and was not sufficiently large for the wants of the growing congregation. The stone church was built in 1808, a short distance east of where the old log church stood. There was an aisle extending across the width of the building, and from this, at right angles, were two other aisles leading to the front of the building; the former communicated at each side with a door, and the latter with doors in front. The pulpit was goblet-shaped, high up the wall, and stood at the middle of the east aide of the house. The pews, sixty-odd in number, were arranged on either side and in front along the aisles. The backs of the pews were so high as to hide from view entirely the persons who sat in the next pew in front. A gallery extended around three sides of the building. There were double rows of windows; the one row opening from the main floor and the other from the gallery. A desk was in front of the pulpit, at which the clerk stood who led the congregation in their psalms of praise. This church was used by the congregation as a place of worship until 1857, when it was taken down. The present brick church was completed and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God June 18, 1858. The Rev. G. W. Thompson, of Lower Tuscarora, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the Rev. George Elliott led the congregation in the dedicatory prayer. The elders at the time were Joseph Kyle, Henry Taylor and William Barr. Additional elders were elected about that time, Robert Milliken having died and Thomas Reed removed to the Little Valley,—viz., Crawford Kyle, Henry L. Close, Charles Naginey and, in 1870, John D. Barr, James R. Beatty and Francis A. Means. The names of the pastors who served this congregation are eight in number, viz.:

Rev. James Johnston, from 1783 to 1820; Rev. Samuel Hill, from 1820 to 1825; Rev. James H. Stewart, from 1827 to 1829; Rev. James Nourse, from 1830 to 1834; Rev. Joshua Moore, from 1835 to 1854; Rev. Nathan Shotwell, from 1854 to 1857; Rev. George Elliott, from 1858 to 1868; Rev. Andrew H. Parker, from 1869 to the present time.

In the old grave-yard lie the bodies of three of the pastors of this congregation, viz., James Johnston, Jas. H. Stewart and Joshua Moore. They are lying side by side.[1]

Trinity Episcopal Church.—E. E Locke and family moved from Philadelphia March, 1837, and were the first Episcopal family ever known to reside in the east end of the Kishacoquillas Valley. They connected themselves with the Saint Mark's Church, in Lewistown, under Rev. William White Bronson. In the year 1845 the first Episcopal services were held in the vicinity of Locke's Mills, at Beatty's schoolhouse. Bishop Potter visited and held services at that place in September of that year. In the fall of 1847 Trinity Church, at Locke's Mills, was commenced, and the following year it was consecrated by the Rev. Bishop Potter (on the 28th day of October, 1848). The building is a

[1] Compiled from sermon by Rev. A. H. Parker, pastor; preached on the one hundredth anniversary of its organization.

neat one-story frame building, thirty-five by forty feet, and the cost of erection was nine hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Hiester held services, one in four weeks, until the spring of 1849. In 1850 the Rev. Wm. F. Bryant became the pastor until February, 1853. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy then officiated for nine months. The Rev. Theodore Hutchinson then officiated for nine months. This charge was then connected with the Saint Mark's Church, at Lewistown. The Rev. Wm. V. Bowers became rector of the Saint Mark's Church and Trinity Church, at Locke's Mills, on the 24th day of May, 1855, and continued his ministration until the close of May, 1859. The Rev. Faber Byllsby took charge in the summer of 1859 and continued to officiate for one year. The Rev. John Leithead then officiated in Trinity Church in connection with Saint Mark's Church, in Lewistown, from some time in 1860 up to 1863, at which time Episcopal services closed at Trinity.

The Locke's Mills property became involved and was sold by the sheriff of Mifflin County to E. C. Humes, William McCallister, Andrew G. Curtin and James T. Hale, all of Bellefonte, by sheriff's deed dated November 19, 1863. This included the church property. Afterwards the parties sold and conveyed the same church property to the bishop and standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by their deed dated the 16th day of March, 1865.

On the 18th day of January, A.D. 1868, the bishop and standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania sold the property for eight hundred and forty dollars to Henry Shadle, John D. Barr, John D. Naginey, Henry Taylor, Oliver P. Smith, Robert A. Means and John McNitt, trustees of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, in the county of Mifflin.

The congregation of which these persons were trustees opened the house as a place of worship, and still continue its use, with the Rev. Andrew H. Parker as its pastor.

Evangelical Church.—The Evangelical Association built a small church near the upper end of the narrow valley known by the name of New Lancaster Valley. This house was built near the west line of a tract of land which was granted in pursuance of a warrant, to Joseph Filson, dated February 24, 1838. The lot upon which the church is built was purchased for a grave-yard, on the 7th day of May, 1861, by Frederick Francis, Jonas Wert and Eli K. Wagner, trustees, etc., and is bounded on the south by the public road, on the west by land of Philip Snook, and on the north and east by residue of tract. The corner-stone of this church was laid on the 5th day of October, 1872. The preachers present were the Rev. Simon Aurand, (preacher in charge of the Evangelical Association,) the Rev. L. C. Edmunds (German Reformed) and the Rev. S. G. Shannon (Lutheran). The church was finished and was dedicated in February, 1874. The ministers present were Rev. D. W. Miller (Evangelical) and the Rev. W. R. Wieand (Lutheran).

The following is a partial list of the Evangelical ministers who preached in New Lancaster Valley prior to the building of the church and since that time. The Evangelical ministers preached in that valley regularly as far back as 1858, but the list thus far obtained does not extend back of 1865:

1865.—Revs. J. Farnsworth and D. W. Miller.
1866.—Revs. J. Farnsworth and S. S. Shortess.
1867.—Revs. J. Kreamer and A. Kreamer.
1868.—Revs. J. Kreamer and H. H. Ream.
1869.—Revs. E. Stomboch and H. B. Hartzler.
1870.—Revs. E. Stomboch and W. M. Croman.
1871.—Rev. S. Aurand.
1872.—Rev. S. Aurand.
1873.—Rev. D. W. Miller.
1874.—Rev. D. W. Miller.
1875.—Revs. S. Yerrick and L. Dice.
1876.—Revs. A. Krause and B. F. Anthony.
1877.—Revs. J. M. Price and J. Shamboch.
1878.—Revs. J. M. Price and J. Shamboch.
1879.—Revs. N. Young and E. P. Leonard.
1880.—Revs. N. Young and E. P. Leonard.
1881.—Revs. N. Young and M. F. Fosselman.
1882.—Revs. W. H. Stover and E. D. Keen.
1883.—Revs. W. H. Stover and J. D. Shortess.
1884.—Revs. S. Smith and J. D. Shortess.
1885.—Revs. S. Smith and C. W. Leonard.

Since 1875 these ministers have also preached at Locke's Mills school-house and at the school-house in Havice Valley.

PERRYVILLE AND MILROY.

Perryville is the name that was first given to a part of the village now called Milroy. That part of the village east of the Laurel Run was called Perryville, while that part west of the Laurel Run and up along the turnpike road was known by other names. The Valley Post-Office was established here in 1828, and was kept by a William Thompson, who resided on the turnpike, some distance above the village. The name of Perryville was given to the place by a man called Perry, who lived there at an early day. The first house in the place was built of logs, and is still standing. It was built by John Fertig about the same time he built the mill. This house is built with a basement, in which John Fertig had his distillery, and is located immediately north of the mill, between the creek and head-race.

The village kept the name of Perryville until 1850, when the citizens had it changed to Milroy; at the same time the boundary was enlarged, by which the buildings west of Laurel Run and those up along the pike were taken in. Some years prior to that time the Valley Post-Office was removed from William Thompson's and brought down to the village, and in 1850 its name was changed from "Valley" to Milroy. This village progressed very slowly until the railroad was completed to that place, which gave it some additional life. In 1880 Milroy had five hundred and thirty-four inhabitants.

In 1835 the persons here mentioned were doing business in Perryville: George Foust, shoemaker; James Johnson, merchant; William McKinney, tailor; John Sterrett, merchant; John Thompson, tailor.

In 1840, Samuel Thompson was operating a tan-yard and in 1847, F. M. Shipton was keeping a hardware-store.

The present mill of Josiah Showalter is known as the Old Fertig Mill. The land on which it and the town of Milroy are built was granted to Henry Milroy on an order granted August 1, 1766. After his death the administrators, in November, 1792, sold it to John Yoder, who, two years later, sold twelve acres to Jacob Miller, who erected a log grist-mill, which was fitted with two pairs of burrs, and, after several years, sold it to John Fertig, who tore down the log mill and built of limestone a large mill, forty by fifty feet, three stories in height. He continued the business at the place until July 27, 1824, when he sold it to Henry Hall, his son-in-law, who, June 1, 1831, sold the property to Thomas and William Reed. On the 27th of January, 1831, it was destroyed by fire, soon after rebuilt and operated by them until March 27, 1851, when they sold it to William A. McManigle and Dr. Samuel Maclay. The latter sold his interest to Mr. McManigle in April, 1864, who sold a half-interest to George G. Couch in March, 1867. Couch, in September, 1871, sold his interest to John and Joseph Strunk, whose rights were sold by the sheriff, in November, 1873, to Felia McClintock, who, April 15, 1875, purchased the other half-interest, and on the same date sold the entire property to Josiah Showalter, the present owner. A frame extension, twenty-five feet wide and as high as the main part of the mill, was added several years ago.

In 1825 John Hawn erected a frame clover-mill on the east side of the creek, near the present Foster & Rutter tannery. It was used as a huller and cleaner until portable mills were introduced, in 1843.

A tannery was built many years ago in the town by James Milroy and a half-brother of Colonel William Reed. It was conducted later by William Keever, Joseph Rothrock, Isaac Hawn, and before 1840 was in possession of Samuel Thompson, who carried it on until 1849, when it was abandoned.

In the year 1850 Samuel Foster and George Rutter, both of Lancaster County, erected a steam tannery in the town of Milroy. After operating for several years they leased it to —— Morgage for a term of years. In 1863 it was purchased by Holmes Maclay and Dr. Samuel Maclay, who abandoned steam-power and introduced water-power from the creek. In 1865 Samuel Maclay became sole possessor, and in July, 1870, sold to A. W. Groff and Ner Thompson. From this time to its close, in 1883, it passed to several parties, and at that time was the property of A. W. Groff. It had a capacity of tanning about two thousand hides per year.

In August, 1884, the building was converted into a stave-factory, with a capacity of nine thousand two hundred and fifty staves in ten hours. This business is conducted by Leo F. Treester.

The Milroy Foundry, a one-story frame building, thirty by one hundred feet, was erected by Joseph Wagner in 1860, who carried on business at the place for several years and sold to Samuel Wormley, who later sold to Hugh Aiken, who conveyed to his son, John Aiken, who, in turn, sold it to the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, by whom it was sold to Samuel C. Treester.

Marion Furnace.—The Marion Furnace, located in Upper Milroy, was built in 1828 by William Reed, James Thompson, Foster Milliken. It was a quarter-furnace at that time and had a capacity of from twenty-five to thirty tons per week. It was first operated with John Patterson as manager; later by Neal Duff and James Thompson. It was rented by J. & J. Milliken for a term of years (and conducted by William Patton), after which Brooks, Thomas & Co., of the Brooklyn Furnace, rented it, and Jesse Thomas became the manager. Later it became the property of William & Thomas Reed, by whom, under James Thompson, it was conducted to its close, in 1838.

The Presbyterian Church in Milroy. —The Presbyterian Church in Milroy is a substantial frame building, forty by sixty feet, and was built in 1833. After the church building was completed a congregation was organized, the 13th day of August, 1834, by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon. The new congregation contained the names of one hundred and five members. Three elders were elected, viz.: Hugh Alexander, John Beatty and Samuel Maclay, M.D. A call was made for the Rev. James Nourse, which he accepted, and began to preach in the new church in October of the same year. He continued to be pastor of this congregation to 1849, when he resigned because of failing health. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Lawrence, who continued to be their pastor until 1857, when he resigned. The Rev. John W. White accepted a call in May, 1858, and continued as pastor until September, 1883, at which time he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church. Since that time the Rev. Dr. R. M. Wallace has been their stated supply. The following is a list of the names of the elders elected in this church since it was organized:

January 3, 1836, Robert M. Thompson, John Beatty, Jr., and William B. Maclay.

March 20, 1843, Jacob Kipp and Harvey McClenahen.

December 20, 1852, William A. McManigle, George W. Crissman and David Bates.

June 12, 1865, John M. Bell, James C. McNitt, Samuel T. Thompson, John Longwell and Ira Thompson.

February 26, 1870, William C. McClenahan and James Aitken.

The Free Church. — The Rev. J. W. White was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Milroy from May, 1858, until September, 1883, about twenty-five and a half years. In later years his views materially changed and were not in accord with the doctrines of the church of which he was a member. This fact, in the course of time came to the knowledge of thePresbytery, and the following action was taken: "At a meeting of the Presbytery, of Huntingdon, held in Lewistown, September 4, 5 and 6, 1883, the brethren of the Presbytery inquired into and passed upon his views, reaching the conclusion that his doctrines, especially on the atonement and the resurrection of the dead, are not the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and should not be preached within its bounds." What these doctrines are may be gathered from Mr. White's statement made to the Presbytery, from which we take the following definition of the atonement:

"The atonement is the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which God and man are made at one, not by any change in the unchangeable nature of God and His law, but by a change in man's state and nature, by which he is brought into harmony with the Divine goodness and righteousness."

From the same statement we take the following expression of views on the resurrection:

"1st. Man's spiritual nature has substance and form, and is an entire man. 2d. In this world the spirit—the man—is enswathed in material substance.

which makes the material body. 3d. At death man rises out of the enswathment, and appears in the form of man in the eternal world."

When it was decided that Mr. White could not preach the gospel as he understood it in the Presbyterian Church, he asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the ministry of that church, whereupon the Presbytery passed unanimously the following resolution :

"In complying with this request, the Presbytery desire to place on record their high appreciation of the Christian character of the Rev. J. W. White, and their entire confidence in his personal piety."

In his closing remarks to the Presbytery, Mr. White said, "Come what will, looking to the Lord Jesus Christ for the spirit of consecration, I give myself to Him, and consecrate what is left of life to proclaiming the Gospel of the Grace of God to all men." After Mr. White withdrew from the Presbyterian Church a large portion of his former congregation, and many other persons, joined in calling him to remain and preach the gospel to them. After a good deal of delay and hesitancy, he finally accepted this call, whereupon, at a meeting, held on the 6th day of April, 1884, about one hundred and forty communicants, and many former supporters and adherents of the Presbyterian Church, declared themselves free from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery. These persons, with members from other churches, and others not connected with any church, constituted the new church, known as the Free Church of Milroy and Siglerville. The number of communicant members, as nearly as can be ascertained, was at first one hundred and sixty, and the number of supportors and adherents three or four hundred. In the summer of 1884 a neat and substantial church building was erected in Siglerville, and dedicated the 21st of September, 1884, free from debt. The building is frame, is thirty-two by forty-two, and cost nineteen hundred dollars. J. J. Peace preached in the afternoon of the day this church was dedicated, and Rev. S. Smith preached the discourse in the morning of the same day. In the summer of 1885 a large and equally good and substantial church building was erected in Milroy, and was dedicated on Sunday, the 15th day of November, 1885, free from debt. Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., preached two able and practical sermons.

This church edifice is frame, built in the form of a cross, with steep roof, and four larger gables and two smaller ones. The audience-room has three apartments, one in the centre and two wings. The central room is thirty-two by fifty-four feet, including the pulpit recess, and the side-rooms are each fourteen by twenty-eight feet. The vestibule is six by ten feet. The three apartments are each pewed. The windows are of beautiful stained glass. The entire cost of the property, including the lot and furniture, was about three thousand two hundred dollars. Of this, eight hundred and fifty dollars were raised on the day of dedication. After Mr. White decided to remain in Milroy he purchased a piece of land and made improvements on it, and the congregation joined in moving him and his family into his new home, April 1, 1885.

"In this way was commenced a movement, the end of which is not yet. It is intended to emphasize the fact that the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, by His grace, consists in brotherly love and square dealing among men. In this incipient work the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, who withdrew from the Presbytery of Huntingdon at the same time, and for substantially the same reasons, has given valuable support. The increasing demand among the people of neighboring communities for preaching on the line of Mr. White's views seems to indicate that a field white for the harvest is inviting laborers to enter it."

METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodist membership was small when they began to have preaching in the Laurel Run school-house, in 1822. Their number increased slowly until 1825, when they succeeded in erecting a small church in Perryville (now Milroy). The building is twenty-eight by thirty-three and a half feet, and is a low, one-story house, built of beautiful white-pine logs, which were hewn on the Cave Hill, on the property of Bell & Mitchell. The Methodists continued to use this church as their place of worship until 1846. The congregation had increased in number, and they found it necessary to build a larger and more convenient house. Consequently, in 1846, they bought a small lot a short distance west of the old log church, and on this lot they built a

large one-story frame building. The Methodist congregation still continues to worship in this building regularly.

After the new church was completed the old log church was sold to the Rev. James Nourse, who used it as an Academy. After his death Mrs. Nourse sold it to the Lutheran congregagation, in the year 1857. They refitted it and used it as their place of worship until their new church was completed, in 1872. They then sold the house and lot to William A. McManigle. It was afterwards sold from McManigle by the sheriff of Mifflin County, and Isaac Underwood became the purchaser. He used it as a dry-goods store-room. Peter Barefoot bought the property from Underwood, and it was again converted into a place of worship for the Free Church in October, 1883, and they used it as such until November 15, 1885.

The Lutheran Church of Milroy.—The membership of the Salem congregation who lived in the neighborhood of Milroy became sufficiently numerous to support a separate place of preaching. They therefore bought the old Methodist Church in Milroy, in the year 1857, from Mrs. Nourse, and refitted it for a place of worship near the close of J. B. Christ's pastorate. They continued to use this church as a place of worship until the 25th day of August, 1872, when the new Lutheran Church was dedicated.

This church building is located in Milroy, on the west side of Laurel Run, and is a two-story frame house, thirty-six by fifty, the one story being an unfinished basement. The building was commenced in 1867, and the corner-stone was laid the 29th day of September, 1867. Rev. J. F. Detterick performed the services, and Rev. J. B. Anthony preached the morning sermon and Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder preached at night. The work at the building continued to progress for some time, when the work suddenly stopped for want of means. Joseph Wagner and Edward Kreichbaum were the contractors. The building remained closed until the time Rev. S. G. Shannon took upon himself the arduous task of having the church completed and out of debt. He persevered, and was successful. The building was completed (except the basement), and was dedicated on Sunday, August 25, 1872. Rev. P. Anstadt, of York, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning. His text was taken from Haggai ii. 9; after which Rev. S. G. Shannon was assisted by Rev. J. M. Steck, of Jersey Shore, and Rev. J. M. Rice, of Belleville, in the liturgical services of setting the house apart to the worship of the triune God. On the evening of the same day Rev. J. M. Steck preached on faith in giving.

During this day six hundred dollars were raised toward the payment of the church debt. During the time that Rev. S. G. Shannon had the church in his possession he collected and paid $1334.15.

The whole cost of the building was, by first contract, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, but it cost more than contract price before it was completed.

Laurel Run Methodist Church.—As nearly as can now be ascertained, the Methodists began to hold meetings in the Laurel Run school-house, near Milroy, in Armagh township, in 1822. It was then within the bounds of Aughwick Circuit. The names of the ministers who preached at that place and since are as follows:

1822, Thomas McGee, Jacob R. Shepherd and N. B. Mills; 1823, Thomas McGee and John Bowen; 1824, Robert Minshall and John A. Gear; 1825, David Steele.

1826–30, presiding elder unknown. 1826, Joseph White; 1827, Joseph White; 1828, Jonathan Munroe; 1829, Amos Smith.

1830–33, David Steele presiding elder. 1830, Amos Smith; 1831, Samuel Ellis and Josiah Forest; 1832, Henry Taring and Peter McEnally; 1833, Henry Taring and Thomas Larkin.

1834–37, R. E. Prettyman presiding elder. (Changed to Lewistown Circuit in 1834.) 1834, John Bowen; 1835, Joseph S. Lee; 1836, Robert Beers; 1837, Jonathan Munroe.

1838–40, John Miller presiding elder. 1838, Jonathan Munroe; 1839, Henry G. Dill and Elisha Butler; 1840, Jacob Gruber and Elisha Butler; 1841, Jacob Gruber and Zane Bland (1841, George Hildt presiding elder.)

1842–45, H. Furlong presiding elder. 1842, William Butler and Samuel Register; 1843, William Butler and Thompson Mitchell; 1844, J. G. McKeehen, Wesley Howe and W. W. Cristine; 1845, T. S. Harding and Charles Maclay.

1846–49, John Miller presiding elder. 1846, Wesley Howe and Cambridge Graham; 1847, Wesley Howe and Franklin Gearhart; 1848, Thomas Tannyhill and Jacob Gruber: 1849, Thomas Tannyhill and Jacob Gruber.

1850–53, T. H. W. Monroe presiding elder. 1850, James Ewing and J. H. C. Dosh; 1851, James Ewing and Plumer E. Waters; 1852, William R. Mills and H. C. Westwood; 1853, William R. Mills and H. Leber.

1854–57, A. A. Reese presiding elder. (Changed to Kishacoquillas Circuit in 1854.) 1854, D. C. Wertz and Samuel P. Lilley; 1855, J. W. Langley and Samuel P. Lilley; 1856, R. E. Wilson; 1857, R. E. Wilson.

1858–61, John A. Gere, presiding elder. 1858, B. P. King; 1859, B. P. King; 1860, A. A. Eskridge; 1861, John Anderson.

1862–64, George D. Chenoweth presiding elder. 1862, William Gynn; 1863, William Gynn; 1864, J. F. Brown and J. A. McKindless. (Changed to Milroy Circuit in 1864.)

1865–68, Thomas Barnhart presiding elder. 1865, J. F. Brown; 1866, D. B. McClosky; 1867, D. B. McClosky; 1868, Josiah Forest. His health failed and the year was filled out by J. Foster Bell, as supply.

1869–72, B. B. Hamlin presiding elder. 1869, J. R. King; 1870, J. R. King; 1871, J. W. Ely; 1872, J. W. Ely.

1873–76, Milton K. Foster presiding elder. 1873, J. P. Long; 1874, J. P. Long; 1875, Luther F. Smith (Reedville church built); 1876, Luther F. Smith.

1877–80, Thompson Mitchell presiding elder. 1877, W. A. McKee; 1878, J. M. Johnston; 1879, J. M. Johnston; 1880, James Bell.

1881–84, Richard Hinkle presiding elder. 1881, J. Gulden; 1882, J. Gulden; 1883, J. R. King; 1884, J. R. King.

1885, Jacob S. McMurry presiding elder. 1885, Samuel Meminger.

Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted April 29, 1875, with the following officers: William Kays, N. G.; Abram Harshbarger, V. G.; J. R. Sample, Sec.; John Camp, Treas. Meetings are held in the second story of Dr. Harshbarger's drug store.

SIGLERVILLE.

The first building in Upper Siglerville was a blacksmith-shop, built by Joseph Sigler in 1847. During the next year, 1848, he built the first dwelling-house in that place.

Upper Siglerville now contains fourteen dwelling-houses, two churches, two dry-goods stores, one double brick school-house and one blacksmith-shop, and contains sixty-three inhabitants.

Lower Siglerville is built upon what was the William McDowell property. It contains sixteen houses, one church and one blacksmith-shop, and contains seventy-four inhabitants.

(The account of the Free Church, erected in 1883, will be found in the sketch of Milroy.)

The Presbyterian Congregation of Milroy erected a brick church building, thirty-five by fifty-two feet, in Lower Siglerville, in the year 1848, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The Rev. John W. White, pastor. It has been under the care of the Presbyterian Church of Milroy from that time.

The Free Christian Church in Siglerville is a very neat frame building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, with a pulpit recess at the rear end and a vestibule at the front. Thad. A. Crissman was the contractor and builder. The house cost nineteen hundred dollars.

Lutheran Church.—At an early day the Lutherans and German Reformed united because their number was small and their means limited. The first preacher (of whom we have any account) who preached for them was F. P. Ferdinand Kramer, V.D.M., a German Reformed minister who was very highly educated, as may be seen from some of his books, which are still in existence. One of them, the writings of "Francisci Buddei," published in "Lipsiae" in 1783, is in the possession of John Swartzell, and is written in German Latin. The Rev. F. P. F. Kramer preached in the grove and in various houses, to suit the convenience of the people, because they had no church building at that time. When he began to preach in that neighborhood and when he quit is not known, but it is certain that he was there in 1819, and remained some years afterward. He preached in German. When he left, the congregation was supplied by Rev. Nicolas Stroh, who preached for them once in four weeks. He was a German Reformed, and was the regular preacher for the congregation in Lewistown. The time Rev. Stroh preached for this congregation cannot be given. His usual place of preaching was Alexander's schoolhouse, and in summer, when the weather was pleasant, he preached in the grove near the

school-house. He also preached exclusively in German. When he left, the congregation was supplied by Rev. J. Ruthrauff, who preached in German once in four weeks. His place of preaching was Alexander's school-house. After he left, the Rev. Muck, from Union County, preached for them. He was German Reformed and preached in German once in four weeks, His place of preaching was the house of Jacob Ruble, located in the extreme eastern end of the settlement at that time. After he left they were served by Rev. Jacob Bossler, from Union County. He was German Reformed, and preached in German once in four weeks. His place of preaching was Alexander's school-house, and in the grove near the school-house in summer. He remained about two years, and during that time instructed a large class of catechumens, who were taken into the church on the last Sabbath of his stay with them. The majority of the class were ladies, who, according to the custom of the church then, were dressed in white and wore white caps.

Rev. Charles Weyl, the Lutheran preacher from Lewistown, assisted Rev. Bossler on the day of his last services, in 1832 About this time some of the members began to talk about the necessity of having a church in which to have preaching. After various plans had been proposed, they finally agreed to build a log house.

Up to this time there was no church organization. They elected George Marks and John Crisman trustees of the Lutheran and German Reformed Church in East Kishacoquillas Valley. One acre of land was purchased of John Wolf, which was laid off at the southeast corner of his farm and for which they obtained a deed the 23d day of January, 1833. Subscription-papers were circulated. Some subscribed logs for the building, others money. The logs were delivered on the ground, and on a fixed day the people of the neighborhood met and the house was raised a certain height. The congregation then concluded to raise it three rounds higher in order to make room for a gallery. In a few days afterward the logs were brought on the ground and the house was raised to the desired height under the superintendence of Adam Ramsey. No gallery was put in at that time. The building is thirty-one by forty-one feet and stands nearly southeast and northwest. The main entrance is at the south end; there was a door at the east side of the house, and from this door an aisle, extending into the middle of the church, where it intersected the main aisle, which extended from the door at the south end to the altar. The pulpit was at the middle of the north end of the building. This church was consecrated in October, 1833. The ministers present at the time were S. S. Schmucker, D.D., professor of the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg; he read the dedicatory services and called the church Salem. He also preached the first sermon. Rev. Frederic Rothrauff, of Gettysburg, and Rev. Charles Weyl (the pastor) were present, and each took their proper part in the services, which included Saturday, Sunday and Monday. This church was used in this condition for some years, when it was weather-boarded and a short gallery put in the south end of the building. Reese Davis, of Milroy, was the contractor and carpenter. Nothing more was done at the building until 1855, when it was remodeled and greatly improved. The door at the east side was closed, the positions of the windows changed, the door at the middle of the south end was closed and two new doors put in at the south end, so as to divide the inside by two aisles, which would divide the building into four equal parts, so as to have a set of single pews at each side and a set of double ones in the middle. These two aisles extended back to the altar. The old pulpit was taken down and one of more modern style put in its place. It was rededicated May 22, 1855, Rev. J. B. Christ, pastor; and Rev. Charles M. Kline preached the dedicatory sermon. In this condition the church was used as a place of worship until March 10, 1878, when Rev. S. G. Shannon preached the last sermon in old Salem Church, from Second Corinthians, thirteenth chapter and eleventh verse: "Finally, brethren, farewell."

After the sermon, Rev. Shannon requested all in the house who had heard the first sermon preached by Rev. S. S. Schmucker to rise; some eight or ten stood up. He then requested

that all who heard the second dedicatory sermon preached, in 1855, should rise, and about sixteen or eighteen rose. It was discovered that some of those present had heard the three sermons, including the first and last. The following are the names of the ministers who preached in this church as pastors of this congregation :

Rev. Charles Weyl (Lutheran) was pastor from the summer of 1832 to 1838. Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, German Reformed, was pastor from 1838 to 1840. This was the last German Reformed. All the following were Lutherans : Rev. C. Lepley was pastor from 1840 to 1842. Rev. Mosheim G. Schmucker from October, 1842, to 1845. Rev. Thomas M. Flint from October 14, 1845, to 1847. Rev. A. Height from 1847 to 1849. Rev. G. Sill began April, 1849, to 1854. Rev. J. B. Christ from 1854 to 1857. During Rev. Christ's time Salem was rededicated. Rev. J. N. Burkett was pastor from 1857 to 1859. Rev. J. C. Lunger was pastor from 1859 to 1861. Rev. Lunger died on this charge at Mechanicsburg. Rev. D. S. Truckenmiller from 1861 to 1863. Rev. F. A. Fair began in June, 1864, to 1865. Rev. Fair resigned because of failing health, and died of consumption soon afterwards. Rev. J. F. Deterich was pastor from 1866 to 1868. Rev. Philip Sheeder was pastor from 1869 to 1871. Rev. S. G. Shannon was pastor from 1871 to 1881.

During the pastorate of Rev. S. G. Shannon the new Lutheran Church at Siglerville was built. This is a neat frame building, thirty-six by sixty feet, with a pulpit recess, and is nineteen feet high, exclusive of the basement, which is built of stone. The door is at the centre of the north end of the house, and the main aisle extends along the church to the pulpit, which is at the south end. There are likewise two small aisles, one at each side of the house, along the wall to nearly opposite the pulpit, to a small cross-aisle, which is at right angles to the others. The house is seated with chairs instead of pews. The windows are all memorial and are filled with stained glass of various colors. The pulpit is plain, made of solid walnut and is on an elevation of three steps high.

The laying of the corner-stone was on November 4, 1877. The basement story was dedicated March 24, 1878, and was used as a place of preaching and prayer-meetings until the upper part was completed. The upper part or audience-room of the church was finished and was dedicated the 13th day of June, 1880. Professor P. Borne preached the dedicatory sermon. The church is painted white, and cost nineteen hundred dollars.

Rev. S. G. Shannon continued as pastor until the 1st day of April, 1881, at which time he cleared his pastorate. Rev. Andrew J. Bean preached a short time after Rev. S. G. Shannon left, say to June 19, 1881. Rev. D. A. Sterner began June 26, 1881, and left October 9, 1881. Rev. C. M. Aurand began in 1882 and left March 17, 1884. Rev. J. H. Houseman began in 1884 and is the present pastor. The elders of the church are as follows :

1843.—Frederick Pecht.
1854.—John R. McDowell, Isaac Wagner.
1859, June 19.—Frederick Pecht, E. P. Harvey.
1861, September 15.—Frederick Pecht, Frederick Havice.
1864, February 28.—Frederick Pecht, Frederick Havice.
1866, May 6.—Frederick Pecht, William Nale.
1870, May 8.—Frederick Pecht, John Havice.
1872, May 26.—Frederick Pecht, John Havice.
1874, June 21.—Frederick Pecht, John Havice.
1876, July 16.—Frederick Pecht, C. P. Ramsey.
1878, June 3.—C. P. Ramsey, John Havice.
After this one-half the number of elders were elected each year.
1879, March 23.—Philip Fickes.
1880, June 3.—Frederick Havice.
1881.—C. P. Ramsey. March 2d, A. J. Aitkens filled the unexpired term of Frederick Havice.
1882, March 19.—A. J. Aitkens.
1883, April 8.—Frederick Havice.
1884, April 6.—A. J. Aitkens.

Schools.—The following sketches of early school-houses have been obtained with much difficulty, and in some cases it has been impossible to obtain dates.

The first school-house in what is now Armagh township (as far as known) was built along the old road leading to Penn's Valley, perhaps twenty rods north of where the present Thompson factory now stands. This house was built of round logs and had a clapboard roof, and was used for school purposes until the school-

house was built on Cameron's Hill. James Hall was teacher in this house in 1806.

There was in early times a school-house built on the south side of Cameron's Hill, on the property of Alexander Cameron. It was built on what was then known as Potter's road to Centre County, and near the present line of the property of Alexander and James Brown. This house was destroyed by fire.

After the first school-house on Cameron's Hill was destroyed by fire, the citizens of the district united and built another school-house on Cameron's Hill, locating it on the north side of the hill, alongside of the Potter's road. This house was eighteen by twenty-six feet, was built of round logs, had a slab roof; the seats were made of slabs with pin-feet. The first teacher was William Weekes; others were Robert Loomis, John Nevin, Benjamin Snyder, William Morrison (the people called him "fly-by-night"), George Gibson, Joseph Alexander, —— Sturgeon, Margaret Kinsloe, John Davidson, Alexander Glass, William Stephen and Martha Cottle (afterwards Mrs. William Ingraham); the latter was the last teacher. When the country became more thickly settled it became necessary to change the size of districts for the sake of convenience; consequently, the school-house on the north side of Cameron's Hill was abandoned, and a new house was built a short distance north of Milroy, on the Hawn property, and was always known as the Laurel Run school-house. The first Laurel Run School-house was built of hewn logs, was eighteen by twenty-five feet, and had a shingle roof on it. The first teacher in this house was Samuel Kays; second, —— Dunbar; third, Timothy Ladd (he was a cripple and could not walk; the boys hauled him to and from school on a small wagon; he was highly respected by the school, and implicitly obeyed); fourth, George Green, Esq.; and fifth, Robert Harper. In the course of a few years this house became too small for the number of pupils in the district; a new frame house was built near the site of the old one, and was larger and had much more room. It was used many years as a school-house, and was finally abandoned.

Beatty's Knob school-house was built in the year 1840. It was located on the northwest corner of the property of John Beatty, Sr., three fourths of a mile north of (then) Sterrett's mill, on the east side of the public road leading to the north side of the valley. This house was frame, with shingle roof and weather-boarding put on in the rough. The inside had long desks along three sides of the house, face to wall. George F. Ehrenfeld was the first teacher, and William C. McClenahan the last one.

The Alexander school-house was built in 1814, on the property of Jonathan Alexander. The house was about twenty by twenty-five, built of hewn logs. It was used as a school-house up to 1835, when, by the free-school law, the districts were changed, and this house was abandoned. Prior to this time a school-house was built of round logs and stood immediately across the road, on the Reed property. This house was built according to the means of the settlers in those days. It had a clapboard roof. As nearly as can now be ascertained, the teachers in the old house were John Payden, William Hall and Robert Crosthwite. The teachers who taught in the new house were Samuel Barr, Absalom Tims, Robert Scott, Joseph Alexander, Joseph Rankin, William Stephen, William Murphy, William Smith, John Gilleland, John Andrews, Thomas Wilson, Daniel Jones, Joseph Vanhorn and George F. Ehrenfeld, who was the last teacher who taught in this school-house.

One of the first school-houses along the south side of Armagh township was built in an early day, and was located on the property of James Alexander, on the west side of Honey Creek, on the south side of the public road and about twenty rods from the creek. Joseph Alexander was the first teacher who taught in this house, George Gibson was the second and William Stephen was the last. This house was small and had an uninviting appearance outside.

About sixty-five years ago there was a school-house near Sterrett's mill, located on the property of John Sterrett. The house, eighteen by twenty-four feet, was built of hewn logs; the cracks were chinked and daubed inside and out-

side, but not plastered. There was one long, movable double desk in the house, which resembled a carpenter's work-bench. All the other seats were low, made of slabs and puncheons, and had no backs. Some of the teachers in this house were —— Woods, John Brown, George Gibson and William Stephen. William Stephen taught in 1828, and was the last teacher.

The school-house at Sterrett's mill being so near the east end of the district, the citizens united and built a more comfortable house on a lot obtained from William McDowel, along the public road leading from Sterrett's mill to Brown's mill, and very near the centre of the district. Districts were very large in those days. This school-house was built in 1828, of white-pine logs nicely hewn, and had a shingle roof. It was about twenty-five by thirty-five feet. William Stephen was the first teacher who taught in this house. After several terms the upper and lower floors were laid down tightly and long single desks placed along the walls. The other seats were neatly made of boards, but had no backs to them. William Stephen taught for a number of years, and after him John Brown taught until the time the new school law was accepted in Mifflin County. Brown then left and various teachers taught in the house. It was taken down by the order of the school directors and was rebuilt at the east end of Milroy, and was there used as a school-house some years, and was again taken down and was rebuilt near the property of John McNitt. It was built there to supply the place of the Salem school-house, which had been destroyed by fire the previous season.

In 1833 the citizens of Perryville (now Milroy) and vicinity united and built a small frame building on the property of Jacob Hahn, about twenty-five rods west of the Fertig mill, on the north side of the public road. This house was used as an academy for females until September 30, 1837, when it was sold to the directors of Armagh township for seventy-eight dollars and forty cents, in full for the house and lot. This building was used as a public school-house until the first double school-house was built on the Kanagy lot, in 1868, and when the new school-house was opened for school the above academy building was abandoned, but was afterward sold and is now a tenant-house.

The Coleman school-house is built on the old Coleman property; it is a substantial frame building with shingle roof, and is lathed and plastered inside. It is twenty by twenty-four feet and was built by mutual agreement by and between five persons, viz., J. W. Francis, president, and Joseph Filson, secretary, Edward Coleman, George Goss and Wm. A. Reed. This school-house and lot was sold to the Armagh School District in 1878 for two hundred dollars. Since that time it has been used by the district for public-school purposes.

The school-house at Crissman's Knob was built late in the fall of 1834. It was of hewn logs and was built by voluntary contribution. John Crissman and John Havice did the greater part of the work and paid the greater part of the expenses. It was daubed on the inside and temporary benches and desks were put up, and Dr. John C. Breckenridge was the first teacher and taught during the winter of 1834. In the summer of 1835 the outside of the house was daubed and the inside arranged so as to be made more comfortable. It was then taken as a public school-house and was used as such until 1867 when it was moved by George Showers (contractor) and was rebuilt at the Crissman's Gap Run, in the lower end of Havice Valley. The district continued to use this for a school-house until the summer of 1879, when a neat, well-finished frame school-house was built about forty rods farther eastward, on a lot bought from Joseph Ramer. This new house has all the modern improvements.

The school-houses of which accounts have been given were built prior to the public-school system, which came into force under authority of an act of Legislature which was approved April 1, 1834. In accordance with the provisions of the act, it became the duty of the court of each county to appoint school directors, who were to serve until the next election. At the November term of Mifflin County Court in that year Joseph Kyle and Shem Zook were appointed directors of Armagh township. On the 4th of March, 1835, a meeting of directors

was held, and it was resolved to establish ten schools in the township, as follows:

No. 1, near Sterrett's Mills.
No. 2, at Ramsay's school-house.
No. 3, near the stone church.
No. 4, at Yoder's, near Fleming's mill.
No. 5, at the school-house near Centre Church.
No. 6, at the Gap school-house, near Dr. Henderson's.
No. 7, at Kyle's.
No. 8, near Perryville.
No. 9, at the Lutheran Church.
No. 10, at Crissman's school-house.

At this meeting they arranged for sealed proposals for teachers, to be sent to David Graham, at Norris' Mills, up to the 25th of March, at which time the directors were to meet at the house of John Kerr and make contracts with the teachers,—John McDowel, secretary of the board of directors.

A meeting of the board of directors appears to have taken place at the house of John Kerr, at Brown's Mills, on the 2d day of April, 1836.

The board organized by electing James Alexander, president; Samuel Maclay, M.D., secretary; and David C. Miller, treasurer. The business before the board on that day appears to have been the erection of a school-house near Abner Reed's, in what is now Brown township. The board next met April 16, 1836, at which time they agreed to let the building of this house to Willis Coplin for one hundred and fifty-five dollars, the building to be frame, twenty-two by twenty-six feet, on a stone foundation, raised eighteen inches above ground, the weather-boarding to be unplaned, and the school room to be lined with boards on the inside.

On the 16th day of August, 1836, the board met again at the house of John Kerr; on motion they resolved to divide the district into twelve sub-districts, according to the provisions of the school law (see Sec. 8, Article 1st). Also that the sum of fifty-four dollars be appropriated to each school district for the employment of teachers. During the years 1836–37, $886.29½ were drawn from the treasury for school purposes in Armagh township, including Brown, which was set off in the latter year.

Saturday, April 1, 1837, the board of school directors of the lately-formed township of Armagh, who were elected on the 17th day of last March, met this day and organized by appointing Joseph Rothrock president, Samuel Maclay, M.D., secretary, and Thomas Reed treasurer. The board then examined proposals for building a school-house near Marion Furnace. The contract was awarded to William Orr for eighty dollars, to be paid as soon as the house was finished. The building was frame, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, raised eighteen inches from the ground, on a stone wall. The agreement was made and concluded April 6, 1837, and the house was finished in accordance with the agreement.

The school-house here mentioned is near the site of the old Laurel Run school-house, and is known as the second Laurel Run house.

About 1840 the school directors erected a school-house on the east bank of Honey Creek, a short distance northwest of a blacksmith-shop, and which is now owned by Henry McAuley. It was a small frame building, very low in the story; it was used for a public school until about 1864, when it was destroyed by fire. The directors then secured a lot from Henry McAuley on the east side of Dry Creek and on the south side of the road. On this lot they erected a frame weather-boarded school-house about twenty-five by thirty feet, which is still used.

On the 4th of May, 1840, the school directors of Armagh District bought a lot from John Beatty and built a very ordinary frame building on it. The house had rough weather-boarding on the outside, was lined with boards inside, with the intervening space filled with leached tan-bark. It was used as a public school-house till the spring of 1865. George F. Ehrenfeld was the first teacher in this house and W. C. McClenahen was the last one.

The Salem school-house was built on the Salem Church lot in 1840. It was a frame building and was like the Beatty's Knob school-house. This was used as a public school-house many years, when it was destroyed by fire. James C. Hassinger was teacher at the time it was burned.

The first school-house in New Lancaster Valley was built by the order of the school direc-

tors of Armagh township in 1845, and was located on the land of John Filson. The house was twenty by twenty-four feet, and was built of white pine hewn logs; had a lap-shingle roof. John Filson was the contractor and builder. The first teacher was John Snook. This house was used for public-school purposes until about 1881 or 1882, when the new or second school-house was built.

The second school-house in New Lancaster Valley is a substantial, well-finished frame building, and was built in 1881–82 by Edward Krichbaum. The house is located near the east line of Calvin Filson's property, and on the north side of the road.

On the 23d day of September, 1853, the board of directors of Armagh township contracted for the building of a new school-house near William Thompson's, on the east side of the turnpike road, above Milroy. On the 4th day of February, 1854, John Barger, Esq. and Ezra M. Hoops made an agreement with the directors to build the house for two hundred and forty-seven dollars; the building to be twenty-four by thirty feet, on a good stone foundation, raised eighteen inches above ground; door of the house to open into an entry or vestibule on the outside of the main building. This vestibule to be six by fourteen feet, in which there shall be one window. At the time the agreement was entered into, the contract price was raised from two hundred and forty-seven dollars to two hundred and seventy dollars. This building was used as a school-house until 1868, when it was given up for that purpose. It is now used as a dwelling-house.

The Armagh township district built a school-house on the property of Hugh Aitken in 1856. It was built of hemlock fence-rails. It was never considered a comfortable house, but was used for public schools until the spring of 1884. Milo Cooper was the first teacher and Miss Minnie Shelly was the last one. In the summer of 1884 the directors of Armagh township had the old building taken down, and a new, substantial frame house built in the same place. Miss Alice Siebert was the first teacher in the new house, and Howard Aitken the second.

The school directors of Armagh District built a new frame school-house in Siglerville in 1864, on a lot which they bought the same year. It was twenty-five by thirty-five feet, and was weather-boarded up and down with stripping on the seams, and painted brown. This was used as a public school-house until 1882, when the increase of inhabitants made it necessary to have a larger building. Therefore, in 1882, the school directors bought an addition to the present lot, and built the present double brick school-house on it, moving the location nearer to the public road than the place where the first house stood. This house is thirty-two by forty-seven feet, with a vestibule seven by thirty-two feet long, and is arranged for two schools. This house cost twenty-six hundred dollars, and William McDowell and Miss Kate McAuley were the first teachers.

In 1864 the directors erected a frame school-house on the east end of James M. Brown's farm, on the west side of the road. The house is twenty-five by thirty-five feet and weather-boarded. It is painted brown and is still used.

East Kishacoquillas Academy.—The citizens in the vicinity of Locke's Mills united in a stock company and built the East Kishacoquillas Academy. The house is built of brick and is twenty-three and one-quarter by thirty feet. It was used several years as an academy, but did not prove a success.

On the 21st of September, 1865, the stockholders and owners of the academy sold it to the school directors of the Armagh District for a public school-house, instead of the Beatty's Knob school-house, which was abandoned the same year. The directors paid eight hundred dollars for this house, which is still in use.

On the 10th of December, 1867, a lot was purchased of David Hooley, part of the property lately owned by Henry Kanagy. On this lot the directors built a frame house, with two rooms, making each room twenty-five by thirty feet. It is weather-boarded and was used for school purposes until several years ago. It is not at present used, but is not abandoned by the directors.

In 1876 it was found that the above-named double school-house was too small to accommodate the pupils of the district, and it was de-

cided by the directors to build another school-house on the same lot. On the 19th of February, 1872, a contract was made with Isaiah Coplin to build a two-story brick building, thirty by fifty feet, with four class-rooms, the building to have a vestibule on the south side. The contract price was three thousand dollars. The work progressed smoothly for some time, but, for some cause, Coplin did not complete the work. It passed into the hands of another contractor, who completed the building. This second contract made an additional cost of eight hundred dollars. This house has the late improvements in desks, etc., and the schools are in a prosperous condition.

On the 21st of July, 1877, Thomas B. McNitt sold to the board of directors a lot, upon which they erected a brick school-house, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, which is still used.

Post-Offices in Armagh Township.—The first post-office in what is now Armagh township was established in 1828, and was called the Valley Post-office. William Thompson was postmaster. It was located above, or northwest, of what is now Milroy, at the house of William Thompson, who continued to be postmaster until 1843 or 1845, when it was removed to the village of Milroy, and Jesse Wingate was appointed postmaster. He continued in office till he moved away, in 1849. The name was changed to Milroy Post-Office in 1850. James Thompson was appointed postmaster after Wingate, and Mrs. Cooper conducted the office until 1853 or 1854, when Isaiah Coplin was appointed postmaster. He continued in the office until 1861, at which time A. W. Graff was appointed postmaster and continued in the office until November 30, 1867, when W. V. B. Coplin was appointed postmaster. He continued in office until July 1, 1868. Holmes Maclay was appointed postmaster on the 1st day of July, 1868, and the office was conducted by A. W. Graff until July 1, 1876, when Moses Thompson, the present postmaster, was appointed.

A post-office was located in Siglerville, Armagh township, on the 1st day of July, 1871, and Robert McNitt was appointed postmaster. The office was conducted by S. A. McClintic until January 17, 1878, at which time Wm. R. Barefoot was appointed. He still continues in office.

The post-office at Locke's Mills was established about 1846, when James K. Polk was President. E. E. Locke was appointed postmaster and continued in that capacity until some time in March, 1865, when he gave up the office. N. W. Sterrett was appointed postmaster instead of Locke, who moved away from that place about the last of March, 1865. The office did not remain long under the control of N. W. Sterrett. It was taken away from Locke's Mills entirely, and since that time there has been no post-office at that place.

Mills and Other Industries.—The list here given contains the names of persons in Armagh township, in 1781, who were operating mills, tan-yards and distilleries,—

William Brown, two mills, two stills (two negroes); William Beard, tan-yard; Matthew Taylor, two stills (negro); Samuel Galloway, tan-yard; Samuel Holliday, two mills and a still; Daniel Jones, mill; William Junkin, mill; George Mitchell, two stills.

In the year 1793, William Brown, Esq., erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on a tract of three hundred acres. John Beard erected a saw-mill and James McFarlane a grist and saw-mill; in 1828 he also had a fulling-mill and distillery. In 1835 they were owned by William McFarlane. In 1812 David Williams advertised that he "had had for some time a wool and cotton-factory and now has complete new machines for carding, and proposes to do carding at eight cents per pound." Robert Work, in the same year, built a new fulling-mill in Kishacoquillas Valley, adjoining John Fleming's mill. The property was sold the next year to Aaron Work.

The first mill in the east end of the Kishacoquillas Valley was erected by John Sterrett. The work upon the mill and the race (which was about three-quarters of a mile long) was completed in 1816. The mill was started and three bushels of wheat were ground, when Mr. Sterrett was taken ill with a fever, which lasted but a few days and resulted in his death November 7, 1816.

This mill was a large-sized, three-story frame building, with two high overshot water-wheels

and four pairs of burrs. After the death of John Sterrett a part of his farm property was sold, including the mill, and Rebecca, wife of John Sterrett, became the purchaser. Afterward, on the 22d day of February, 1833, Rebecca Sterrett sold the mill property to John Sterrett, son of Robert Sterrett, who operated the mill in connection with the still-house until February 9, 1841, when he sold it to E. E. & L. Locke. The Lockes continued to operate the mill, with the still-house and alcohol-house, until July 25, 1857, when, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Locke's mills and four other buildings were destroyed by fire. The work of rebuilding began in November, 1857, and the mill was finished in June, 1858. John Todd was the millwright. This mill is built of brick, and is forty-six by seventy feet, and is three stories high. It has a brick extension at the south side. On the north side of the mill, and adjoining, is a brick still-house, which is forty-five by seventy feet. This was a steam distillery, with a capacity of over one hundred bushels per day. The fermenting tubs were in the cellar, and were made of white cedar planks. The whiskey made here was converted into alcohol in another building a few rods north of the still-house. The fixtures in the alcohol-house were of the most modern improved style, from which they made the ninety-five per cent. alcohol. Rebuilding the mill, still-house, alcohol-house, whiskey-house, cooper-shop and several stables so involved the Messrs. Locke that their property passed into the hands of the sheriff, and was sold in November, 1863, to E. C. Humes, William McAllister, Andrew G. Curtin and James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, Centre County. The property was sold to Thomas Diven in February, 1871, and in March of the same year John M. McAuley bought the undivided half, and in October, 1871, he bought the other half of this mill property. McAuley still continues to be the owner.

James Alexander built a mill on his property on the Havice Branch of East Kishacoquillas Creek, about one mile north of Siglerville. The mill-house is a small frame building, and has two pairs of mill stones, and was built in 1830. Alexander afterward sold or traded it to William Strunk and his son, Benjamin Strunk. The Strunks did not own it very long, until it was sold from them by the sheriff of Mifflin County, and E. L. Benedict, Esq., attorney, became the purchaser. It remained the property of Benedict until his death, and is now owned by his heirs. The mill is still kept running while the stream continues to furnish a sufficiency of water. Frequently the stream is so small that the mill must stop.

Samuel McGrorey built a mill on his property, at the first bend in Honey Creek, below the mouth of Dry Creek. This mill had two pairs of mill-stones. After operating it some time McGrorey sold it to Robert Mitchell and John Wherry. The mill-house was built of logs. The great drawback connected with this mill was that the dam would wash away. Various dams were built, but none of them stood. Finally they became discouraged and the mill was stopped entirely.

After the Wherry mill ceased to run James McFarlane built a small frame mill on his property, about a half mile farther down, along the same creek. This mill had two pairs of mill-stones. It was operated for many years. About 1828 McFarlane built a fulling-mill, and a carding machine was put in operation in the same building. At that age woolen factories were unknown in that section of country. Each family spun their own woolen yarn, and the cloth was woven on domestic looms, which were common at that time. After the cloth was woven it was taken to the fulling-mill and was there fulled and dyed, and made ready for the tailor's shears.

William and Thomas Reed built the woolen mill subsequently known as Thompson's factory in 1840. It was a frame building, forty by fifty feet, three stories high. It contained one set of cards and mules, for the manufacture of cloths, satinetts, blankets, etc. The building was enlarged in 1847, and its capacity doubled. It was again enlarged in 1861, and the third set of machines added. This factory was first operated by Thompson & Hawn. In 1847 Thomas Watson and James Thompson operated it and continued to 1852. After that time it was oper-

ated by James Thompson. This building was entirely destroyed by fire the 23d day of December, 1883. The present factory was rebuilt, partly on the foundation of the former one, the following year. The lower story is of stone and the second story is of brick. The building is forty-eight by one hundred and forty-six feet. There are several other buildings near the factory which are used in connection with it. The picker-house is two stories high, twenty-two by forty-two feet, and is built of stone and brick. A one-story dye-house, twenty-six by sixty feet, is built of stone, and a two-story dry-house, fourteen by fourteen feet, is built of brick.

It is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of stocking yarn and hosiery, and is now operated by the Thompson Brothers, sons of one of the original proprietors.

A tannery was erected half a mile north of Milroy many years ago by Valentine Gardner and was conducted by him a few years, and later by George Keller, Henry & Jacob Moyer and Samuel Brisbin. It closed before 1850.

The following is a list of distilleries that at one time were in operation in Armagh township. The dates of their erection have been found in some instances. The owners and locations are here given. These early distilleries were built of logs and supplied with two copper stills, except otherwise mentioned. They were all abandoned before 1835 except Sterrett's, Strowley's and Coplin's. John McMonigle built one in 1809 on the John Montgomery property, at the foot of the mountain; Samuel McNitt built on the property now owned by James B. McNitt; Felix Lee built on the farm now owned by William Aitken; James Alexander built about half a mile south of Felix Lee's still-house. Others were located as follows:—William Longwell, near where the Benedict mill now stands; Matthew Longwell, at the north side of Beatty's Knob, farm now owned by H. L. Close; John Smith, on the farm now in possession of O. P. Smith; Robert Neely, stone still-house, on the present farm of Brown McNitt; John Fertig, in the cellar of the log dwelling-house which still stands in Milroy at the north side of Josiah Showalter's mill; William and Thomas Reed, on the west side of the creek, opposite the Milroy Mill; Foster Milliken, an extensive frame still-house, on the opposite side of the road from Marion Furnace.

George Swartzell, about 1825, built on his farm a still-house which was operated by John Kenard and Zebulon Philips, property now owned by George Swartzell, Jr. Robert Mitchell had one on the west side of Honey Creek, in front of the present residence of Andrew McFarlane. James McFarlane had a log house opposite the Stone Spring-House; later another on the south side of the mill-race and east of the mill, to which the stills were moved. The distillers were John Kennedy, Joseph Bower, Robert Shared, Zebulon Philips, Charles Devine Edward Cox, —— Dudley, Gottlieb Richards and Isaac and David Phillips. John Hawn built one in 1808, on a farm a short distance west of the Milroy mill-dam; abandoned in 1810.

Caleb Strowley erected a still-house at the end of Hawn's Knob, near the north side of Joseph Hawn's farm, after the others in the township were abandoned, except Sterrett's. The property is now owned by the heirs of Reed Sample.

Isaiah Coplin, in 1858, erected a stone still-house on land which he bought of William Thompson. It was later in possession of Nathaniel W. Sterrett, who operated it for a time. It is now owned by his heirs.

John Sterrett, Sr., who died in November, 1816, erected a log still-house, a few years prior to his death, north of the present road. In 1821 John Sterrett, a nephew, and William Reed & Co., erected a large log still-house on the same property, a short distance northwest of the Sterrett mill, and on the opposite side of the road. On the 22d of February, 1833, Rebecca Sterrett, widow of John Sterrett, sold the mill and distillery property to John Sterrett, a son of Robert Sterrett. The distillery was enlarged by an extension as large as the original. The copper stills were removed and steam was introduced. After operating several years, a new frame building was erected at the north side of the mill. This building had a cellar under it, in which the fermenting tubs were placed. The washing and pumping was done

by a gearing connected with the mill. On the 9th of February, 1841, John Sterrett sold the mill and stills to E. E. Locke, of Philadelphia. They continued to operate it as an alcohol distillery until the 25th of July, 1857, when the mill, still-house and four other buildings were destroyed by fire. They began to rebuild the same year, and in June, 1858, the mill and still-house were completed.

The still-house adjoins the mill on the north side, and is forty-five by seventy feet. All the machinery was of the latest improved style, with a capacity of distilling one hundred and ten bushels per day. The whiskey was converted into alcohol before it left the premises, and in no case was the whiskey sold for any purpose. The alcohol-house stood a short distance north of the distillery. In this building there was one copper still which held twelve barrels of whiskey containing forty gallons each. These twelve barrels were converted into ninety-five per cent. alcohol in one day. E. E. & L. Locke continued to operate this distillery until the 19th of November, 1863, when the sheriff of Mifflin County sold the same to E. C. Humes, William McAllister, Andrew G. Curtin and James T. Hale. These parties sold to Thomas Diven in February, 1871, and John M. McAuley bought the undivided half of the same from Diven in March, 1871, and in October of the same year McAuley bought the other half. After John McAuley became the full owner of the still-house he disposed of much of the inside material, and again refitted it with a much smaller capacity. About one or two months in each year he distils whiskey for medical and mechanical purposes.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David Sterrett, before 1809.	John Barger, 1854–58.
George Green, 1824–39.	Peter Fertig, 1859–63.
Wm. Sloan, 1840–49.	John Barger, 1864–80.
Wm. B. Maclay, 1850–53.	Adam A. Brown, 1881.

The following are the justices of the peace elected for the east end of Armagh township:

John C. Cooper, 1840–49.	John Swartzell, 1871–75.
William Ramsey, 1849–54.	Adam A. Brown, 1876–79.
Wm. Bell, 1855–65.	T. A. Crissman, 1879–83.
Adam A. Brown, 1866–70.	Samuel D. Coldren, 1884.

Fossil Remains.—In 1872, while workmen were engaged in excavating about sixteen feet below the surface at the quarries of Charles Naginey, bones were thrown out. They attracted the notice of John Swartzell, who carried them home, and in course of time sent them to Professor Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, for examination. The following from the *Lewistown Gazette* of January 17, 1873, gives the facts:

"The fossil animal remains found in Charles Naginey's limestone quarry a year ago, and referred to in a recent issue of this paper, were discussed by Professor Leidy a few weeks ago at the Academy of Sciences, when he gave as his final opinion that they belonged to a species of peccary, and conferred on them the name 'Platygonus Vetus,' meaning an ancient peccary, only one other species having ever been discovered in this State. Dr. Leidy is said to be preparing a monograph on extinct species of peccaries, so we may hope to hear something further in regard to our unique representative. Much honor is due Mr. Swartzell for the thoughtful care shown by him in preserving the remaining fragments from the destructive carelessness of the workmen at the quarry, as otherwise this species might never have been known to science. Mr. Swartzell has decided to donate the specimens to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. They will be forwarded to their destination at an early date. Professor Morrill, of the Lewistown Academy, has made several plaster-of-Paris casts of the most perfect bones, one of which will be placed in the cabinet at Lewistown."

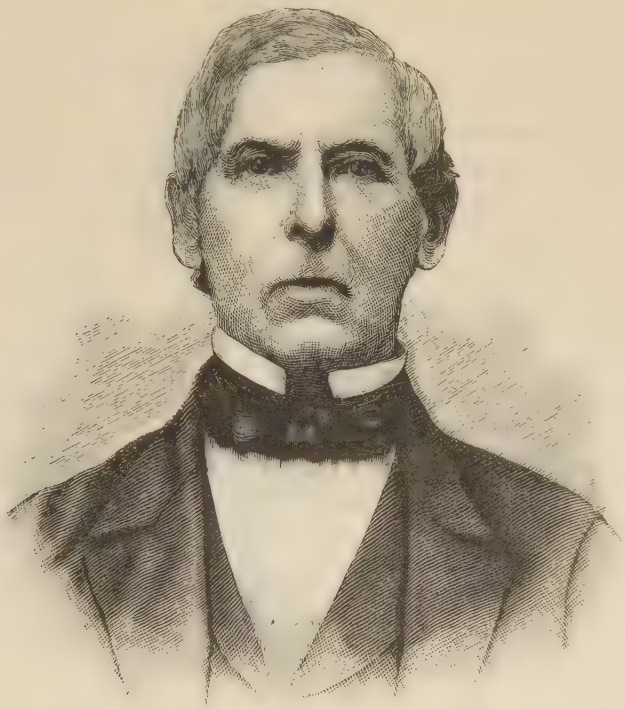
The donation was made to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the specimens arrived in safety.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN McDOWELL.

Mr. McDowell was born near Milroy, June 26, 1800. He was of Scotch descent, his grandfather having emigrated to the colonies about the middle of the last century, settling in what was then Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pa., and from thence removing in 1754 to Kishacoquillas Valley, where he passed the remainder of the days allotted to him on earth. His father was engaged at different times in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and served his

county, which comprised what is now both Mifflin and Juniata Counties, as sheriff for one or more terms. His mother's maiden-name was Jane Mitchell. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of nine children. He lived and worked upon the farm during his minority, receiving such elementary education as farmers' sons usually obtained in those times in common schools; not, however, schools sustained by the State, but by the families in each particular neighborhood. His mind being naturally good, by reading and association with men of intelligence, he acquired a considerable amount of general information, which well qualified him for the ordinary business of a citizen and for the offices of trust to which he was sometimes chosen. His business during the whole of his life was farming, and he was truly a *self-made* man, in the sense in which we usually employ those words. Thrown upon his own resources in early manhood, having no capital with which to begin life, except those powers and faculties of body and mind with which God had endowed him, he succeeded, through his own exertions, in acquiring a considerable estate. The record of indomitable energy, industry, steadfast perseverance and economy which marked his earlier years; his skill and foresight in the management of his affairs; and the determination with which he met and triumphed over difficulties and discouragements, stand as an encouragement to any who may be struggling with adversity or entering upon the battle of life. Naturally prudent and having a discriminating judgment and large experience, he was frequently consulted in the purchase of property, and a number of times appointed administrator of estates. He was not only a member, but also an efficient and judicious trustee of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church. In 1861 he was elected a commissioner of the county, in which office he served two years, until his death. He was prominent in the management of township affairs, and was the counselor and friend of many in



John M Bowers Jr

circumstances of want and embarrassment, who, relieved by his timely aid, revere the memory of his acts of kindness and interest in their temporal welfare. A man of commanding presence, of true and honest purpose, especially useful by his wise and peaceful counsels, a true friend, a genial companion, his demeanor that of the humblest and plainest of men, he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. He was married, December 21, 1841, to Miss Mary Brisbin, daughter of James Brisbin, Esq., and native of the same valley, who is still living and by whom he had four children, two of whom are living,—the son, John McDowell, residing at the old homestead and engaged in farming, and the daughter, Margaret J., the wife of Rev. A. H. Parker, pastor of East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McDowell died March 29, 1863, in the sixty-third year of his age. His death, sudden and unexpected, although he had been confined to his house for two weeks, was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

HENRY L. CLOSE.

Henry L. Close is the grandson of Peter Close (or Klose), who came from Lancaster County to Mifflin, (then Cumberland) County, and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. This land was first purchased by

H. L. Close

a Mr. O'Connor, in 1767, and by him transferred, on the 29th of September, 1787, to Hon. Thomas Mifflin. He sold, in turn, to one Christopher Boker, who gave a deed of the property to Peter Close on the 23d of November, 1787. The latter married Catherine Livingston, of Lancaster County, whose children were Peter, Henry, Elizabeth and Adam. Henry removed to Ohio, Adam to Venango County, Pa., and Elizabeth, who married George Bridge, settled on an adjoining farm. Peter,

who was born in Lancaster County in 1786, and settled on the homestead in Mifflin County, married Jane, daughter of John Orr and Catherine, his wife, of the same county and township. Their children were John, born December, 1810, who settled in his native county; Henry L. Elliott, born August 5, 1815, now residing in Milroy, Mifflin County; Eliza, born August, 1819, deceased, who married William Akins, of the same township; William T., born August 1, 1821, a farmer in Armagh township. Mr. Close during his lifetime followed the employment of a farmer. His character for probity, integrity and intelligence was such as to make his influence for good apparent in the community. He was also active in the affairs of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. His death occurred March 24, 1838, and that of his wife March 26, 1864. His son, Henry L. Close, was born May 19, 1813, on the homestead, which is his present residence. The common school afforded opportunity for acquiring a limited education, the winter only being devoted to study, as during the summer he was occupied on the farm. During his father's lifetime he was one of his most industrious helpers, and on the latter's death a portion of the estate became his own. In 1842 he built the house now occupied by his son, James H. Close, and in 1877 his present convenient residence. Mr. Close was, on the 12th of November, 1845, married to Francina M., daughter of William Ramsey and his wife, Elizabeth, of the same township. Their children are William T., born September 4, 1846, deceased; Edmund M. and Edwin (twins), November 3, 1847, of whom Edwin is deceased, Edmund having married Clara P., daughter of William and Sarah Nale; Elizabeth B., July 23, 1849; S. Jennie, May 29, 1853, wife of James B. Smith, of the same township; James H., July 28, 1856, married to Mary Blanche, daughter of James and Elizabeth Alexander, of Centre County, Pa. The last-named son resides on the farm of his father. Mr. Close has seldom been attracted by business speculations or commercial ventures from the routine of farm labor to which he was educated. He has been either a Whig or a Republican in politics, and active in the local political issues of the day, having for seventeen successive years held the office of school director of the township, as he does at present. He has also been county auditor, and filled the position of county commissioner. His services are frequently sought as guardian and in the settlement of estates. Mr. Close aided materially in building the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife and daughters are members.

OLIVER P. SMITH.

Oliver P. Smith is the grandson of Conrad Smith, who, on his emigration from Germany, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., from whence he removed to Cumberland (now Mifflin) County. He was united in marriage to Esther Anderson, and had children,—John, who settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley in 1781; Samuel, who resided in Lewistown; Jacob, who removed to Philadelphia; Joseph, who also settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley; and two daughters: Elizabeth (Mrs. Jonathan Alexander) and Catherine. The birth of John Smith occurred in Lancaster County, on the 7th of April, 1766, from whence he removed, when a youth, with his father to Mifflin County, performing the journey entirely on foot, as other means of travel were rendered impossible from the want of roads of any kind. He began with scanty aids and in a very humble manner the calling of a farmer, but eventually, as success crowned his persevering efforts, purchased the farm now owned by his son, Oliver P. Smith. John Smith married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Beatty, of the same county, and had children,—Samuel, born November 12, 1798, and married to Eliza Porter, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; William, born March 21, 1801, married to Nancy McFarlane; Mary E., born October 16, 1806, married to Andrew McFarlane; John, born October 20, 1809; James B., born May 1, 1812, married to Eliza Campbell; Oliver P., born July 16, 1814; and Sarah J., born December 27, 1816, wife of Samuel Kyle. John Smith died March 11, 1848, in his eighty-second year, and his wife October 7, 1846, in her seventieth year. Their son Samuel graduated from the Medical

Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and after a brief interval of practice removed to Pittsburgh, where he became the senior member of the firm of Smith, Pryn & Co., iron manufacturers. He also became interested in steamboat enterprises and in other important business schemes. Later he embarked in the drug business, which was continued until a few years prior to his death. He possessed a commanding presence, a clear and well-cultivated mind and a remarkably genial nature, which rendered him justly popular. His death occurred June 7, 1883. Oliver P. Smith still occupies the farm which was the scene of his birth. After such opportunities of education as the subscription schools of the day afforded, he bore his share, though at a very early age in the labor of the fields. Continuing thus a willing aid to his father until his thirtieth year, he then, with his brother James B., took the farm on shares. Eventually a part came to him by inheritance, and the remainder being purchased, he continued to cultivate the land until 1864, when, having decided to abandon active labor, the farm was rented. Mr. Smith was married, on the 25th of November, 1845, to Margaret I., daughter of John and Elizabeth Taylor, of Brown township. Their children are John W., born July 10, 1847, who died November 22, 1861; Sally G., born January 7, 1857, who died September 15th of the same year; Elizabeth T., born August 24, 1848, married to George R. Frysinger, of Lewistown; and James B., born October 17, 1851, married to S. Jennie, daughter of Henry L. Close. The death of Mrs. Smith occurred February 20, 1864, and Mr. Smith was again married, February 20, 1868, to Amelia E. Helman, of York County, Pa. In their political sentiments the Smith family have always been Whigs, and the subject of this sketch has, since the formation of the Republican party, supported its principles.

O P Smith

He has served as county commissioner and held various township offices. His integrity and judgment have rendered his services on many occasions desirable in the capacity of guardian. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which the former is a trustee.

CHAPTER VII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE territory now comprised in Wayne, Oliver and Bratton townships was a part of Derry township, in Cumberland County, from its erection in 1767 until the division in 1782, when Wayne township was erected from the upper part of Derry. The following from the Cumberland County Court records of the July term, 1782, shows the action of the court and the boundaries then made:

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Derry township to the court, setting forth that they labour under considerable disadvantages, from the great extent of their Township and the inconvenience of serving in public offices for the same, Met by appointment on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1782, and chose Arthur Buchanan, Samuel Holliday, John Keever, James Ross, Joseph Westbrook, William Armstrong and Mathew Wakefield to form a line to divide said township into two equal parts, and that they mutually agreed the run called Brightfield's Run should be the division line, from the rise of the main branch thereof untill the mouth, and from thence in the course that it enters the river Juniata, directly to the mountain. And praying the Court that the said Division may be confirmed and entered of record according to the aforesaid line, and that the inhabitants of the upper division desire the name of their township may be distinguished by the name of Wayne township, which division having been taken into consideration by the Court, is accordingly approved of and Confirmed, and that the upper division thereof be distinguished by the name of Wayne township."

At that time the township line ran from Concord Gap to a point on the river between Galloway's Ford (now Wharton's) and McVeytown, and that portion remained a part of Huntingdon County until annexed to Mifflin County by act of Assembly, April 15, 1834. At the April term of court, 1835, Oliver township was stricken from Wayne, and embraced the territory of Oliver and Bratton, reducing it to its present limits.

An incident occurred in 1791, at Samuel Drake's ferry-house, in the Narrows, that shows the feeling that existed at the time of the dispute over the boundary line. When Sheriff William Patton, of Huntington County, was "executing some writs in the disputed territory, he must needs pass through a small corner of Mifflin on his return home. This was at Mount Union, where the ferry-landing was a few rods below the point where the county-line left the north side of the river. The Mifflin County men gathered, preceded the sheriff on their own side of the river, hid in the Ferry Tavern, and as he came over the river they told his prisoner he was free, being now out of the sheriff's bailiwick, and they then arrested the sheriff and lodged him in the jail at Lewistown, from which he was released under a writ of *habeas corpus.*"

Considerable dispute was maintained for several years over the boundary line between it and Huntingdon County, and in 1792 the assessment was made in two parts, one of which was of the disputed territory. An act of Assembly passed March 29, 1792, altered the boundary line and settled the dispute. (A further account will be found in the chapter on the erection of Mifflin County, which shows the changes in the county line.)

The following are the names of the persons who were assessed in Wayne township in 1783, with the number of acres, mills and other interests, and the assessment of 1790, the first year after the erection of Mifflin County:

John Allen, 50; Benjamin Armstrong, 200; William Brown (Carlisle), 490; James Bratton, Sr., 180; William Bratton, Esq., 200; John Bratton, 150; John Blair, 60; George Bratton, Sr., 75; George Bratton, Jr., 75; Edward Bratton, 60; John Beatty, 163; James Bratton (Little), 100; John Brown (weaver), 100; John Brown, Sr., 300; Captain Robert Burns, 450; William Bratton, Sr., 80; James Bratton (Big), 100; Mathias Breckney, 30; John Bell, tan-yard; Richard Coulter, 200; Thomas Collins, 60; John Carlisle, 50; James Creswell, 160; James Christy, 100; John Culbertson, 200; Robert Crawford, 165; Joseph Corbet, 50; John Cunningham, 150; Robert Creswell's heirs, 100; Daniel Carmichael's heirs, 167; John Carmichael, 308, 2 stills; Joseph Corbet, 40;

William Dixon, 50; James Dixon, 65; Samuel Drake, 50; Henry Dickson, 149; Patrick Dunn, 200; Daniel Duncan, 200; Robert Elliot, 30; John Elliot, 475; Robert Forgey, 168; George Frye, 375; Samuel Galloway, 95; Joseph Galloway, 100; Jacobus Gonsales, 230; William Giffin, 50; Joseph Graham, 20; George Gilston, 230; Francis Hamilton, 100; Henry Hubble, 100; James Huston, 200; William Herron, 50; Samuel Holliday, 200, grist and saw-mill and still; Gordon Howard, 53; Henry Hanawalt, 250; Thomas Hunter, 200; Margaret Hamilton, 50; Widow Howard, 350; George Irwin, 700; John and William James, 100; William James, 150; Lancelot Johnston, 100; James Johnston, Sr., 130; William Jones, 10; Alexander Jacobs, 50; Edward Johnston, 104; Richard Johnston, 50; Andrew Junkin, 80; William Junkin, 113, grist-mill; William Lauther, 120; James Lyon, 200; James Morrison, 40; Alexander McKinstry, 150; George Mitchell, 311; James McGlaughlin, 15; Alexander McHatton, 75; Archibald McClosky, 100; William Marden, 100; John Maughen, 70; John Moore, 100; John McClelland, 200; Joseph McKinstry, 150; Widow Moore, 170; Samuel McKeehan, 251; James Macklin, 80; Alexander McDonald, 200; Daniel Moore, 300; Widow McMullin, 100; David McMurtrie, 170; John McDowell, 50; Samuel Mitchell, 30, 2 stills; Samuel Moorhead, 100; Joseph Neeklin, 100; Patrick Nugent, —; John Oliver, schoolmaster; Solomon Palmer, 100; John Rankin, 135; James Ross, 300; John Rodgers, 100; William Robinson, 200; Jacob Sower, 100; William Scott, 200; Arthur Starr, 212; Marshall Stanley, 324; Robert Samuels, 200; Archibald Stewart, 200; James Sterrett, 170; Alexander Stewart, 200; John Taylor, 50; William Thompson, 70; William Taylor, 100; John Uncles, 545, saw-mill; Samuel Wharton, 120; Joseph Welden, 100; Stephen White, 250; James White, 100; John Wakefield, 146; Mathew Wakefield, 222; James Wilson, 75; Joseph Westbrook, 120; Samuel Weyburn, 80.

ASSESSMENT FOR WAYNE TOWNSHIP FOR 1790.

"Adams, David, 1h, 1c.
Armstrong, James, 200a.
Allen, John, 200a, 1h, 1c.
Bratton, George, Sr., 2h, 1c.
Bratton, Edward, 150a, 1h, 1c.
Bratton, Isabella, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Bratton, George, Jr., 317a, 2h, 3c.
Bratton, William, sailor, 100a.
Bratton, James, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Bratton, William,* 100a, 2h, 2c.
Brown, John, Sr., 200a, 2h, 2c.
Brown, John, Jr., 100a, 2h, 2c.
Brown, William* (Carlisle), 100a.
Burns, Robert, captain, 750a.
Carmichael, John, 306a, 3h, 4c, 2 negroes, 1 still.
Carmichael, Daniel, heirs, 200a.
Christy, James, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Carlisle, John,* 50a.
Cox, Charles, 100a.
Crawford, Robert, 160a, 2h, 2c.
Cunningham, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Corbet, Joseph, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Craig, John, 1h, 1c.
Caghey, John, 1h, 1c.
Coulter, David, 170a, 2h, 2c.
Culbertson, John, 200a, 2h, 3c, 1 fulling-mill.
Dixon, James, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Dixon, Henry, 149a, 2h, 2c.
Dixon, William, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Depugh, Daniel, 120a.
Douglass, William, 260a, 1h, 1c.
Duncan, Daniel, 500a.
Drake, Samuel, 150a, 1h, 2c.
Elliot, Robert, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Forgey, Mary, widow, 82a, 1c.
Forgey, Robert, 82a.
Frey, George, 400a.
Gunsaulus, widow, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Graham, Joseph, 50a, 1h, 1c.
Galbreath, George, 400a, 1h, 1c, 1 saw-mill.
Hanniwalt, Henry, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Humphrey, William, 70a, 1h, 1c.
Huston, William, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Huston, John, 2h, 2c, 1 still.
Huston, Abigail, widow, 200a, 3h, 3c.
Holliday, Samuel, 200a, 3h, 3c, 1 negro, 1 grist-mill.
Hamilton, Francis, 150a, 2h, 2c.
Hamilton, Nathaniel, 2h, 1c.
Hamilton, Margaret, 50a.
Henderson, Robert, 2h, 2c.
Hunter, William, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Harper, William, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Irwin, George, 800a.
Jones, William, 200a, 1h, 1c.
James, John,* 100a.
Junkin, William, 229a, 3h, 3c, 1 mill.
Johnston, Lancelot, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Johnson, James, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Johnson, John, Jr., 1h, 1c.
Johnston, James, Rev, 200a, 3h, 3c.
Johnson, Edward, 100a.
Jacobs's, Alexander, heirs, 150a.
Lyon, John, 1h, 2c.
Lyon, James, 200a, 3h, 4c.
Lindsey, John, 200a.
McLaughlin, Duncan, 100a, 1h, 1c.
McLerty, Samuel, 100a, 1h, 1c.
McLerty, John, 200a, 2h, 2c.
McKee, John, 250a, 2h, 2c.
McVey, William, 20a.
McVey, John, 250a, 1h, 6c.
McVey, Enoch, 100a.
McKeehen, Samuel, 250a, 2h, 2c.
McDowel, John, 340a, 1h, 1c.

McMurtry's, David, heirs, 175a.
Moore, John, 150a.
Moore, Isabella, 200a, 3h, 2c.
Mardon, William, 100a, 3c.
Mardon, Jonathan, 70a, 2h, 1 still.
Mahon, Alexander, 70a.
Mitchel, George, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Maclin, James, 100a and 100a Agnew's land, 2h, 2c.
Oliver, John, 200a, 2h, 3c, 1 still.
Oashel, Henry, 3h, 2c.
Patton, Robert, 100a.
Postlethwaite, William, 2h, 2c.
Ross, James, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Ross, William, 100a, 2h, 1c.
Rankin, John, 100a, 1h, 2c.
Robison, William, 400a, 2h, 2c, 1 negro, 1 still.
Robison, Alexander, 150a, 1h, 1c.
Stephen, Matthew, Rev'd, 125a, 2h, 2c.
Stackpole, James, 50a, 1h, 1 still.
Stuart, Widow, 200a, 1h, 2c.
Stuart, Archibald, 143a.
Simpson, John, 1h, 1c.
Smith, Thomas, Esq., 500a.
Scott, William, 300a, 2h, 2c.
Sunderland, David, 2h, 2c, 1 still.
Turner's Jane, Heirs, 100a.
Taylor, Widow, 50a, 2h, 1c.
Unkles, John, 300a, 1h, 3c, 1 grist-mill, and 1 saw-mill.
Westbrook, Levi, 100a, 1h, 1c.
Walker, James, 1h, 1c.
Wilson, James, 150a.
Wilson, Alexander, 200a.
Wakefield, William, 1h, 1c.
Wakefield, John, 196a, 2h, 2c, 1 saw mill.

Those marked thus (*) and the following appear the next year on what is called the "Disputed Part," being claimed also as a part of Huntingdon County:

"Armstrong, William, 2h, 3c.
Bratton, James, Jr., 2h, 2c.
Bratton, Samuel, 150a, 2h, 4c.
Bratton, John, 250a, 2h, 9c, 1 negro and 140a on Sugar Bottom.
Bratton, William, Esq., 200a, 2h, 2c, 1 saw-mill.
Beard, John, 100a, 2h, 3c.
Beatty, John, 100a, 2h, 2c.
Carmichael, James, 200a, 2h, 2c.
Caruthers, James, 180a, 1h, 2c.
Collins, Thomas, 50a, 2h, 2c.
Carlisle, John, 80a, 2h, 2c, 1 still.
Coulter, Joseph, Jr., 3c, 1 still, 1 tan-yard.
Coulter, Joseph, Sr., 100a, 1h, 2c.
Criswell, John (mountain), 120a, 2h, 3c.
Criswell, John, 80a, 2h, 2c.
Criswell, Michael, 80a, 1h, 2c.
Fanetus, Ferd, 1h, 2c.
Galloway, Joseph, 200a, 1h, 3c, 1 tan-yard.
Hubble, Henry, 100a.
Mitchell, Widow, 200a, 3h, 4c.
Mortland, Alexander, 100a, 2h, 2c.
McKinstry, Alexander, 250a, 2h, 3c.
McConaughey, Daniel, 85a, 1h, 2c.
Nugent, Patrick, 100a, 1h, 4c.
Romach, George, 2h, 1c.
Stanley, Marshal, 170a, 2h, 4c.
Stanley, Nathaniel, 2h, 2c.
Stallford, Alexander, 50a, 1c.
Wharton, Samuel, 120a, 2h, 3c.
White, Thomas, 150a, 2h, 2c.

"WILLIAM BRATTON, *Assessor.*
"JOHN OLIVER, } *Assistants.*"
"WILLIAM SCOTT, }

NOTE.—In 1792 the "unseated" list has Arthur Nugent 50a. on Licking Creek, and "Samuel Wallace and Company, 1000a on the head of Licking Creek, near the road leading from Wayne township to Carlisle."

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first land located in the present limits of Wayne township was warranted to Barnabas Barnes February 14, 1755, the second day of issue of warrants of acceptance for the lands granted by the treaty of 1754. It was described as "situate on the north side of the Juniata River, about a quarter of a mile below the falls." The original tract contained two hundred and twenty-seven acres and was three hundred and fifty perches on the river front. In the patent it was named "Walnut Bottom." Barnes conveyed the tract to Richard Tea, who, December 9, 1767, sold it to Daniel Carmichael, whose brother, John Carmichael, had located one hundred and fifty acres of land near the place October 4, 1762, and who, in 1783, was in possession of three hundred and eighty acres and two distilleries. His name does not appear in the assessment of 1793. Daniel died in 1778 and left his property to his sons, James and Duncan, who, September 9, 1795, sold it to Joseph Dysart and moved to Tennessee. He lived and died upon the place and left four sons,—William, James, John and Joseph. William married Mary, the daughter of Duncan Carmichael. Their son, James C. Dysart, now lives on the Cunningham tract. An Alexander Dysart died in 1798, aged seventy-three years, and is buried in the old Bratton grave-yard.

James Ross, Hugh Brown, John Carmichael, John Miller and Christian Hamilton all located

land and settled upon it in 1762. Of these, James Ross, a native of Ireland, came to York County about 1760, when fourteen years of age, and soon after to what is now Wayne township, and located one hundred acres of land on the south side of the Juniata River, on land now owned by John Saylor. His warrant bears date February 3, 1762. He soon after located other lands adjoining, and in 1783 was in possession of three hundred acres. He had two sons, James and David, who settled on the homestead, and about 1802 sold it to John Hanawalt. General John Ross, who settled in McVeytown, was a son of James Ross. Of the daughters were Mary (Mrs. John Criswell), Sarah (Mrs. John Postlethwait), Martha (Mrs. William Jenkins), Elizabeth (Mrs. William McKinstry) and Jane (Mrs. David Criswell). The most of these, with their husbands, moved to Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties, in this State, where they settled and where their descendants now reside. General John Ross, settled at McVeytown, was engaged in the construction of the canal and in various branches of business in the vicinity. William Jenkins, who married Martha, one of the daughters of James Ross, settled in the township and died in 1826. They had three sons,—David, James and Robert. David settled on the Juniata River in 1826 and owned where the Vineyard Farm and Station now are. In 1845 he purchased the four hundred acre tract where he now lives, which was the tract taken up in 1762–69, as will be hereafter shown. He has three sons, James W., David B. and John R.—and four daughters, of whom Martha married Theodore C. Bennett and resides in Illinois; Anna, Sarah and Mary reside at home. Of the sons James settled in Warren County and John in Juniata County; David B. was in the late war, and of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He is now at the homestead.

David Jenkins, the grandfather of David Jenkins who now lives on the Juniata near the old Galloway's Ford, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country as an officer in the command of General Braddock, and was with the army when defeated, July 9, 1775. A few years after, he came to this region of country and taught school in various parts of Mifflin County. He married a Miss Miller, a cousin of General Anthony Wayne, in whose father's family she was brought up. Their children were William, the father of David Jenkins, now of Wayne township; James in early life enlisted with the expedition that went out with Aaron Burr (he was also in the War of 1812, and was wounded at Sandusky); Robert was also in the War of 1812 and was killed at Black Rock; David, the youngest son, emigrated to Ohio.

The farm now owned and occupied by David Jenkins, on the south side of the Juniata River, was warranted on several applications to William Brown. The first application was dated August 3, 1769, and warrant of acceptance issued February 23, 1785. A warrant was issued October 12, 1784. These two tracts contained one hundred and eighty-six acres, and in the patent dated March 15, 1785, are named Teague's Ramble. Another tract, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres was warranted to William Armstrong, June 1, 1762, and conveyed to William Brown, July 26th, 1765.

This tract in the patent, dated March 9, 1786, is named Long Bottom. Another tract of twenty-eight acres was warranted to William Brown February 23, 1785, on application made August 3, 1769. These tracts were all allowed six per cent. for roads. The William Brown here mentioned is not the one known as Judge William Brown, of Kishacoquillas Valley, but is always mentioned in the records as William Brown, of Carlisle, where he lived. On one of the tracts was an improvement by a man by the name of Felty, and the site of his log cabin is still known to some of the old residents; near it is a spring known to this day as Felty's Spring. George Brown, a son of William, came to the place and made some improvements on the tract, and lived at the house of George Galloway, who resided below, on the river. He was a tanner and built a tannery on the Galloway farm, which he operated several years. Later in life he resided at Baltimore. David Jenkins rented the farm in 1826 and occupied it for nineteen years, and in 1845 purchased it

of George and Thompson Brown, sons of George Brown.

Patrick Dunn made an improvement on the William Brown farm, which was bought by Brown at sheriff's sale in 1785. He lived on part of the present David Jenkins farm and soon after moved away.

Hugh Brown took out a warrant for two hundred and fifty acres of land June 15, 1762, on the south side of the river, and later took up other lands on the north side of the river, where Newton Hamilton now stands and where he lived. He was killed at the place by the Indians, who captured, at the same time, Hester Hamilton, his half-sister, who afterwards married Colonel William Bratton. A portion of the land came to his half-sister Hester and Margaret, the last of whom inherited the tract on which Newton Hamilton now stands. The village was laid out by her and she lived and died there. A portion of the Hugh Brown tracts, in 1813, passed to Lukens Atkinson.

On the 4th of June, 1762, John Miller took out a warrant for ninety-four acres of land. He sold it, in 1777, to James Carruthers, who, in 1795, conveyed it to Daniel Secrist. It later passed to John Purcell and to Elijah McVey (son of John McVey, the founder of McVeytown), who left it to his son, John R. McVey, who now owns it.

Christian Hamilton, on June 5, 1762, took up one hundred and eight acres of land, adjoining Miller's, known as the Jonathan Leslie farm, and now owned by L. B. Postlethwait.

George Galloway took out a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land February 28, 1766, on the south side of the Juniata River, at the place long known as Galloway's Ford, and later as the Wharton property. He lived on the place till his death. In 1783 his son Samuel owned ninety-five acres and Joseph owned one hundred acres; a part of other land he had purchased had been sold. Samuel Galloway, September 3, 1785, took up one hundred and twenty acres, and May 9th, the same year, warranted sixty acres. Joseph, at the same time, in May took up thirty acres. Joseph lived on the homestead tract. He was much given to speculation, and for that purpose would sell parts of the tract, which Samuel Wharton, his neighbor, was always ready to buy. The latter eventually possessed the whole tract. Joseph had sons,—William, John, George, James and Joseph,—who moved to the West after the sale of the property and took their father with them.

William Scott, on the 22d of February, 1776, took up one hundred acres of land on the site of Atkinson's Mills, and later warranted one hundred acres more at the head of the Long Hollow, now owned, in part, by William Lukens and Benj. Rhodes. He had sons,—Matthew, Hugh, William and Hamilton. They were men of great size and strength and settled there for a time. On the 15th of September, 1812, Lukens Atkinson, of Thompsontown, purchased of Susanna, Matthew and Hamilton Scott a tract of land, and, in 1817, purchased one hundred and eight acres of land adjoining of William Armstrong, James Crisswell and Elias W. Hale. On this and land on Beaver Run he built a frame grist-mill, known as Atkinson's Mill.

Arthur Starr, in 1783, was in possession of two hundred and twelve acres of land, near the McVey and Postlethwait farms, which was sold to Daniel McConahey and Daniel Secrist.

Joseph Corbet in 1783 was assessed on forty acres of land, and in 1793 on two hundred acres. On the 28th of January, 1795, he warranted three hundred acres. His son William warranted one hundred acres August 25, 1803, and one hundred acres December 15, 1808. They both died on their homesteads, and the land is in part owned by West Shafer and John Lane.

John Cunningham, a native of Ireland, was assessed in 1783 on one hundred and fifty acres of land on the north side of the Juniata River, where his grandson, James C. Dysart, now owns. He had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. The former married James Carmichael, and Mary married Duncan Carmichael, a brother of James, and both sons of Daniel Carmichael, who settled near Cunningham in 1762. They removed West in 1802; and in 1810 Duncan returned with his family. His daughter married William Dysart, the father of James C. Dysart, the present owner of the farm.

Samuel Wharton came into possession of the Gallaway tract, as before mentioned. His sons were Henry, James and Samuel. Henry settled in Sugar Valley, where his son George B. Wharton now lives; James settled on the homestead, and died there; Samuel settled near there, and his widow now lives opposite Newton Hamilton.

William Morrison was living in the township before 1783. His son John settled on the farm now owned by George Cowdin. His sons were John, Joshua, James and William. Joshua settled on the farm adjoining and below his father's, where his son Elijah settled. The latter was a judge of the courts of Mifflin County, and his widow still resides on the place. James settled on the south side of the river, opposite the island, where A. Hazlett now resides. In 1783 he owned forty acres. 'Squire John Morrison, of Newton Hamilton, is a son. The James Morrison farm was formerly owned by James Carruthers, and in 1802 was sold to Peter Secrist, who died there and whose family afterward moved West.

Samuel McKeehan in 1783 was assessed on two hundred and fifty acres of land, including the island and land opposite and above Newton Hamilton. He died on the farm about 1800 and left sons,—Samuel, Alexander, John, Benjamin, David and James. The latter died upon the farm and the others emigrated.

Francis Hamilton in 1783 owned one hundred acres of land on the river, near the upper end of the township, and in 1793 Francis Hamilton owned two hundred acres and Nathaniel Hamilton owned three hundred acres. A part of it was sold to Samuel Drake and a portion of it is now owned by David Coplin's heirs.

In 1783 Samuel Drake was in possession of fifty acres of land on the Juniata River at Jack's Narrows. April 13, 1787, he purchased of Francis Hamilton one hundred and twelve acres in the Long Hollow. At the place in Jack's Narrows he established a ferry, built a house, which he opened as a tavern and ferry-house, and kept for many years. About 1840 he removed to Newton Hamilton, where he died. His sons continued the ferry for several years after, when they,too,moved to Newton Hamilton. His daughter Ellen married Thomas Postlethwait, who settled in the township.

The old tavern-house was a noted stopping-place for travelers and teamsters. It was at this house, in 1791, that the dispute occurred concerning the boundary line, which resulted in the arrest of the sheriff of Huntingdon County. The tavern was on the highway from Baltimore to Huntingdon, which was for the first quarter of the present century the principal route of traffic. In 1829–30 Thomas Cromwell, the proprietor of Winchester Furnace, laid out a town opposite the ferry-house, called Clintonville, and a little later a wharf was built at the place for the better shipment of pig-metal from the Winchester and Matilda Furnaces.

William McMullen settled on the Juniata about 1776, and in 1783 Widow McMullen was assessed on one hundred acres of land, now owned by John Rhodes.

The first of the name of McKinstry who located land in the township was Alexander McKinstry, who in 1768 had two hundred acres and in 1783 was assessed on one hundred and fifty acres of land. On November 6, 1786, Samuel and John warranted one hundred and thirty acres, and on February 28, 1787, Alexander warranted two hundred and eighty-seven acres, and James, May 3d, the same year, warranted eighty acres. In 1793 the name of Alexander McKinstry only appears. He died upon the farm which now is owned by Samuel Harvey. He had sons,—Alexander, William, John and James. Alexander settled in Bratton township, where Jonas Harshbarger now lives. William married a daughter of James Ross and settled in this township.

In 1783, John Unkles was assessed on five hundred and forty-five acres of land in Wayne township, and in 1793 on five hundred acres of land and two mills. This land was on the north bank of the Juniata River, through which flowed Beaver Run. It was granted in two warrants, one of which, granted to William Meek on an order of survey March 2, 1775, contained one hundred and ninety-eight acres, and was sold by him to William Chambers, who sold it to John Unkles June 26, 1783. The other tract of three hundred and sixty-nine acres

was warranted to John Forsythe, who sold to James Armstrong May 27, 1776. He conveyed it to John Unkles June 27, 1783. Unkles was a millwright and built upon Beaver Run, at the place now known as Heister's Mill, a grist-mill and a saw-mill, which he operated until 1794, when he leased the mills to Benjamin Bumberger, who had a grist-mill in Greenwood township (now in Juniata County). On the 18th of January, 1800, Unkles sold the property to Samuel Winchester, who, June 7, 1803, sold thirteen acres of it to Philip Shoop, and the same date sold the remainder to Thomas Cromwell, the proprietor of the Winchester Furnace, in Huntingdon County, with the exception of fifty feet square, "which is now made use of for a burying-ground."

On the 18th of May, 1814, Cromwell sold part of this land and other lands, to the amount of three hundred and ninety-eight acres, to Abraham Copeland, or Coplin, adjoining lands of William McMullen and Pitts Brown. On the same date Cromwell sold a part of this land and other land to Matthias Copeland, or Coplin, embracing two hundred and forty acres on Beaver Dam Run. A part of this last tract was warranted to Samuel Meek April 1, 1767. In 1809, Matthias Coplin was assessed on a grist-mill and a saw-mill. The property is now the Heister Mills.

John Allen and William Sunderland, in 1799, owned lands over against the hills on the north side of Long Hollow. Allen sold, January 7, 1799, two hundred acres of land adjoining Sunderland's and Allen's other land. It was warranted, in 1793, to James Holmes. David Sunderland warranted one hundred acres, October 16, 1792, and April 13, 1800, two hundred acres additional. He died in 1808 and left his property to his children,—Mary (Carlisle), Samuel, William, Sarah (Neats) and David; to the latter most of the real estate was left. The descendants of the family are still living in that part of the township.

Colonel William Postlethwait, who settled at Mount Union, and his two half-brothers, Thomas and Samuel, were the first of the name in the county. They settled here about 1800. Colonel William had three sons,—William, Thomas and Joseph. The last two settled on the old Major Irwin property. Thomas and Samuel Postlethwait settled at the head of Long Hollow, where William Postlethwait now lives. Samuel, a son of Squire Thomas Postlethwait, lives near Heister's Mill.

A Thomas Postlethwait married Ellen, a daughter of Samuel Drake. In 1829 there was a John Postlethwait in Newton Hamilton, who kept the "Logan House;" in 1836 Thomas J. Postlethwait, Jr., Joseph Postlethwait and Samuel D. Postlethwait, who were carpenters in the same village.

The property now owned by David Stine, of McVeytown, which lies north of Atkinson's Mills, was once the property of James Macklin. In 1783 he was assessed on eighty acres. He married Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, who died here at the age of one hundred and four years, and was buried in the old Bratton grave-yard. He probably resided with James Macklin in his old age, as his sons were all in the Revolution, after which they emigrated West and South.

James Macklin, on November 9, 1785, warranted three hundred and two acres, and in 1793 was assessed on one hundred and fifty acres, and in 1800 he was owner of about three hundred acres. In March, 1803, he bought one hundred acres adjoining his other land of the executors of John Postlethwait, who lived in the eastern part of the State. This tract was warranted by Joshua Davis before 1768, and purchased by John Agnew, of Carlisle, in April, 1773, of Ephraim Blaine, high sheriff of Cumberland County, as the property of Davis. Agnew sold to John Postlethwait April 14, 1802. James Macklin lived and died upon the estate in 1819. In 1816, George, the only son, married Sarah Witherow and leased the farm and later purchased it. The daughters of James Macklin were Nancy Gonzales, Prudence Lukens, Margaret McCartney, Mary McLaughlin, Elizabeth Witherow, wife of Samuel Witherow, Jane Atkinson, wife of Lukens Atkinson, and Lydia, the wife of George Dull.

George Macklin died in 1824 and left three sons,—William, John and George. William and George engaged in the mercantile business in

McVeytown, where William died, and his sons continued the business. George went later to Harrisburg and from there to the West, where he is still living. After the death of George Macklin, his widow married Cyrus Stine, who settled on the Macklin estate, now owned by David Stine, their son.

Samuel Witherow, on the 12th of October, 1819, made an article of agreement with David Lukens for forty-one acres of land on Beaver Run, with privilege of water for a race. He built upon the run a saw-mill, and March 17, 1820, he purchased it. On April 3, 1826, he purchased seventy-four acres additional. In 1825 he had in operation at the place the saw-mill, two carding-machines and an oil-mill. In 1830 there was added a fulling-mill. About 1850 he erected a grist-mill, and in 1863 there was at the place a grist and saw-mill, carding-machine, blacksmith-shop and store. The property later came to David Witherow, son of Samuel, and in 1880 was sold to Samuel H. Miller, who now owns it.

John and George Hanawalt, sons of Henry Hanawalt, of what is now Oliver township, purchased of the heirs of James Ross, April, 1802, a part of the Ross estate. John Hanawalt came to the place and resided till his death, in 1829. In April, 1821 George and John Ross divided their father's estate, John taking this tract as his share, and George removing on the homestead. John left sons,—George, Henry and Christopher —and daughters, Asenath, Susan and Catharine. The property, which was on the Juniata River, adjoining William Morrison and Eisenbise, was divided among them and the descendants are now living there.

John Graham was in the Revolution, and was one of the seventeen who came out with General Anthony Wayne from the attack on Stony Point. He came to this county and settled on the farm now owned by John Clements. He died there and lies buried in the forest on the farm. He had several sons, who settled near here.

John Miller in 1825 came into the township from Berks County, and settled on the Daniel Stutzman farm, and later bought a farm of David Harshbarger.

In 1782 George Irwin was assessed on seven hundred acres of land, and in 1793 on nine hundred and fifty acres. He had two sons, George and William, who lived on the homestead for a time and emigrated to Kentucky. The place is now partly owned by Philip Shade and is all in the Long Hollow.

The Church of the United Brethren, in Wayne township, three miles southwest of McVeytown, was built in 1844 and dedicated January 1, 1845.

The Justice of the Peace who have served the township since 1844 are as follows:

1844. Robert Laughlin,
——. Samuel Witherow
1847. John McLaughlin,
1848. William Temple,
1855. Cyrus Stine,
1856. George W. Coulter,
1857. George Lane,
1858. Samuel J. Drake,
1860. James Wharton,
1866. Elias Penepacker,
1867. James Wharton,
1868. Jas. F. McNear,
1869. Hugh Laird.
1870. John Culbertson,
1871. William Strode,
1872. David Jenkins,
1873. David Norton,
1874. Thomas F. Nourse,
1875. John Bardine,
1876. Elias Penepacker,
1877. Elias Penepacker,
1878. George Henderson,
1879. David Witherow,
1880. Geo. C. Henderson.
1885. Samuel Lautz.

Schools.—David Jenkins, the grandfather of the present David Jenkins, was probably the first teacher in the township. A school-house stood on the old Galloway or Wharton farm, which was built of small poles, with insterstices filled with straw and daubed with clay. It was used many years and a stone house was built in about 1838, under the school law of 1834, which was succeeded by the present frame.

In 1793 a school-house stood on the land of John James, who lived in Wayne township, but whose land, with others, in 1791–92, was claimed as part of Huntingdon County.

A log house was built by David Jenkins at Felty Springs, on his farm, in 1836. James McDowell was the first teacher. A frame house was built at the same place in 1857, was burned in 1884 and rebuilt the same year.

The school law passed in 1834, and at the November term of court in that year Dr. L. G. Snowden and John Oliver, Jr., were appointed school directors of the township. It will be remembered that at this time the township embraced in its jurisdiction Wayne, Oliver and Bratton townships, and the territory now

in the boroughs of Newton Hamilton and McVeytown. The directors met March 14, 1835, and resolved to establish ten schools in the townships, to be kept at the following places: No. 1 near Strode's, No. 2 at Swigert's, No. 3 near Wayne Furnace, No. 4 at McVeytown, No. 5 at Mitchell's, No. 6 at Witherow's, No. 7 at Newton Hamilton, No. 8 at Harvey's, No. 9 at McKinstry's, and No. 10 at McKee's. The schools were established at once.

Oliver township was erected in January, 1835, and its school districts erected in the fall of that year, taking from Wayne Districts No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 9 and No. 10, when another district was formed in Wayne township known as Long Hollow, and a school-house erected on the Thomas Postlethwait farm. On October 3, 1835, John J. Cunningham, secretary of the School Board, advertised for teachers for the following schools: Newton Hamilton, Wharton, Beaver Run and Long Hollow.

There are at present in the township ten schools, viz.: Wharton, Belletown, Postlethwait, Beaver Dam, Long Hollow, McAnair Furnace, Atkinson's Mills, Sack Hill and Patterson. The number of pupils in attendance is three hundred and thirty-nine.

Manayunk is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Shank's Run, the division line between Wayne and Bratton. A grist-mill was erected at the place six or eight years ago by the Lauber Brothers, of Juniata County, which is still owned by them. A store is kept at the place by —— Pecht, and a depot and telegraph-office are located there.

Atkinson's Mills.—The mill at this place, as has been mentioned elsewhere, was built in 1820, and has been known by its present name from that time. A store was erected here in 1852 and opened by A. J. North. Of those who succeeded him were Colonel J. K. Rhodes, now of Lewistown, and R. L. Gambel; the latter sold to John Glasgow. A post-office was established many years ago and Jacob Norton was appointed postmaster. Lewis Jones, A. Lewis and R. L. Gambel were postmasters prior to 1867, when John Glasgow was appointed and is still in service.

The Enterprise Sand Works are located near Vineyard Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The mines were first opened in 1879 by D. S. Forgy, who erected the present buildings in 1880 and began operations in December, 1882. The present company was organized and leased the works on a royalty, and in April, 1883, James Macklin and W. P. Stevenson, both members of the company, purchased the property and the lease was continued. In 1884 about twelve thousand tons of prepared sand were shipped to manufacturers of glass.

The Matilda Furnace was built in 1837 on the east side of the Juniata River, opposite Mount Union, on a tract of land then owned by Samuel Drake, by John F. Cottrell, James Caldwell, James Drake and Isaac Rogers, who soon after purchased sixteen hundred and fifty acres of land in Wayne township. The deed for the furnace tract came to Cottrell from Drake April 25, 1841, and describes it as being two hundred and sixty-four acres of land in Wayne township, Mifflin County, and Henderson township, Huntingdon County, "on which Matilda Furnace and buildings are now erected." The furnace was named Matilda after the wife of James Caldwell. Business was conducted by the company until about 1851, when the property came to Peter and John Haldeman, of Lancaster County. Previous to this time the power was an overshot-wheel, turned by a small mountain stream, and the furnace was fitted for the use of charcoal. The Haldemans erected a thirty-five horse-power engine, changed the fuel of the furnace from charcoal to anthracite and operated it for about two years. It then lay idle for several years and was sold to Washington Righter as the property of Peter Haldeman. He sold it, April 1, 1865, to Grube, Peiffer, Rober & Garber, of Lancaster, who refitted it and operated it for six years, and on the 10th of August, 1874, sold it to B. B. Thomas, who ran it for two years. In August, 1881, his executors sold the property to Mr. Whiteside. It was abandoned during the year 1884 and is now idle.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BOROUGH OF NEWTON HAMILTON.

THE site on which Newton Hamilton borough is situated is part of a tract of land which was warranted to Hugh Brown in 1762. At the time of his death the ownership of this land passed to Margaret Hamilton, in whose possession it was before 1783, as in that year she was assessed with sixty acres. The town was laid out under its present name about 1802.

On the 19th of January, 1802, Margaret Hamilton sold to Samuel McCurdy lots 28–29 "in the general plan of Newton Hamilton." They were fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and were on the north side of Front Street. On the 18th of April, 1803, she sold lots Nos. 57–58 to James Irvine. These lots were on the south side of Second Street and were sixty by one hundred and thirty feet.

Mrs. Catharine Murfin, now living in the village, says she came, in 1826, with her parents, John McAneer and wife, to reside near the town. At that time there were seven log houses at the place, occupied by John Murray, Aquilla Burchfield (a wheelwright), John Shafer, John McGeehan and —— Temple.

At this time the property unsold was in possesion of the Moffit family—one-fourth owned by Richard Moffit, of Stark County, Ohio; one-fourth to James Moffit; and one-half to Lawrence Lavin, of New York. In February, 1828, Patrick Moffit bought one of the interests, and in October of the same year James Moffit bought the interest of Lawrence Lavin. Two of the Moffits lived in a plastered house by the spring, afterwards the site of the Sigler mansion. From this time lots were sold. The canal had been surveyed through the place. In 1828 Elijah Davis began a store. The next year John Postlethwait opened a tavern opposite Davis' store. It was for many years known as the Logan House, and was later kept by Henry Butler, and last by William Brothers. Robert Thompson & Co. opened a store in a building now owned by John Norton and occupied as a millinery-store. Richard A. McDowel, & Co. also had a store below Thompson's on a lot now vacant.

John Morrison, now living in the village, came there in 1829, and from 1840 to 1884 was a justice of the peace. In 1830 a school was kept by Samuel Cross, in a house that stood on a lot, now vacant, next to the old Sigler house.

On the 24th of March, 1838, the directors of Wayne township purchased of George Dull lots No. 57–58, the same lots that were bought by James Irvine in 1803. On these lots a stone school-house was built and used many years. June 9, 1852, the property was sold to Burr L. Buckley. A school-house was built on the present site before the stone house was abandoned. The school was not separated from the township until 1844, when the borough became an independent district, and Samuel H. Corbitt and John Purcell were chosen as the first school directors. About 1836, John Sigler purchased the property by the spring and built the tannery, which was conducted until about ten years ago.

The following names and occupations were taken from the assessment roll in 1836:

Burr L. Buckley, Casper Bucher and Robert Witherow, tailors; Thomas Baird and William Harvey, shingle-makers; Lewis Barnard, Samuel A. Corbett, Jacob Hesser, Nathan Jones, William McAnear, Robert A. McDowell, Thomas J. Postlethwait, Jr., Jos. Postlethwait, Samuel D. Postlethwait and Alfred Walker, carpenters; John Coulter, Charles H. Knox, Joseph Laughlin and Benjamin Norton, carriage and wagon-makers; Alexander Cumming, Thomas Galbraith and George Guss, saddlers; Jonathan J. Cumming and John C. Purcell, gentlemen; Robert M. Davidson, boat-builder; James Galbraith, Winchester McCarthy, William Uttley and Walter Galbraith, teachers.

In 1845 the village contained eighty-nine taxables, of whom Samuel Morrison, John Bolsbach, James D. Morrison, James North, Joseph C. Seckler and Robert Thompson & Co. were merchants; John Sigler was a tanner; Samuel Drake and John Purcell were retired; the latter, about 1849, built the stores and dwelling near the depot, which, in 1869, were purchased by R. W. Kinsloe, who still continues business at the place.

Dr. A. J. Akinson and Dr. Charles Bower were practicing physicians; Benjamin Norton carried on wagon making.

James Baird, Michael Cameron, James

Gamble, William Hamilton and Jacob Norton were blacksmiths. Joseph Bower, John Briner, William Black, R. C. Craig, Joseph S. Morrison and John W. Smith were boatmen.

John Lowry and Riley J. Richards were cabinet-makers.

About 1850 John Smelker built a tannery above the town, which was operated until about 1877, when it was abandoned. In June, 1867, John B. Miller purchased the property now the Everett House and opened it as a hotel, and which is still kept by him.

The bridge which was erected across the river several years ago was swept away by the flood of October 8, 1880, and rebuilt by G. W. Keiffer, of Sunbury, who completed it February 11, 1881, at a cost of fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Incorporation.—The borough of Newton Hamilton was erected by act of Legislature approved April 12, 1843. The first election was held in March, 1844. John Morrison was elected burgess, and Robert A. McDowell, Benjamin Norton, John W. Smith, Samuel D. Postlethwait, James D. Morrison, Samuel Drake, Charles Knox and Joseph H. Morrison were chosen as the first Council.

The burgesses who have served since that time are as follows:

1845. Joseph C. Seckler.
1846. Joseph C. Seckler.
1847. Jonathan J. Cunningham.
1848. Jonathan J. Cunningham.
1849. John Purcell.
1850. John Purcell.
1851. John Purcell.
1852. Dr. A. J. Atkinson.
1853. Frederick Bower.
1854. David Hester.
1855. Thomas J. Postlethwait.
1856. Robert Gamble.
1857. Samuel Drake.
1858. Charles Coughling.
1859. David Hunter.
1860. J. J. Brilhart.
1861. William Hosey.
1862. Joseph Postlethwait.
1866. Robert L. Gamble.
1867. J. M. Stevens.
1868. L. L. Ellsworth.
1869. L. L. Ellsworth.
1870. John Van Zandt.
1871. Samuel Norton.
1872. ——— ———
1873. John Thompson.
1874. R. M. Kinsloe.
1875. J. B. Miller.
1876. J. B. Miller.
1877. J. B. Miller.
1878. Joseph M. Van Zandt.
1879. J. L. Hill.
1880. Samuel Ewing.
1881. L. B. Postlethwait.
1882. S. H. Taylor.
1883. L. L. Martin.
1884. L. L. Martin.
1885. O. S. Temple.

John Morrison was a justice of the peace of the township before the erection of the borough, and was elected at the first borough election. Joseph Postlethwait and John Robb were also chosen as justices.

The following-named persons have served since that time:

1845. J. J. Cunningham. Robert Witherow.
1849. John Morrison.
1850. James C. Giles.
1852. Samuel A. Corbett.
1854. John Morrison.
1856. Samuel Drake.
1857. J. M. Barton.
1858. John Robertson.
1859. John Morrison.
1864. John Morrison
1868. R. C. Craig.
1869. John Martin.
1873. R. C. Craig.
1874. John Morrison.
1878. R. C. Craig.
1879. W. Milton Doughman.
1880. John Morrison.
1884. W. Milton Doughman.
1885. Alexander Baker.

The first post office was established at the place about 1836. Philip Strouse, who was then a clerk in R. Thompson & Co.'s store, was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by John W. Smith, Burr L. Buckley, Rhodes & Culbertson, Samuel Norton, Hamilton & Norton and B. E. Morrison, the present postmaster.

Newton Hamilton at present contains two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), one hotel, depot, school-house, two physicians, two printing-offices, several stores (among which are those kept by R. M. Kinsloe & Son, John D. Miller and John Norton, two justices of the peace, (W. M. Doughman and Alex. Baker), a warehouse for grain, kept by William Ewing, and several shops.

The Presbyterian Church of Newton Hamilton was organized in the spring of 1838. A part of the congregation of the McVeytown Presbyterian Church, living in and around Newton Hamilton, presented a petition to the Huntingdon Presbytery, April 10, 1838, asking to be organized as a separate congregation, which was granted, and the Revs. John Peebles and J. W. Woods were appointed to organize the church. At the fall session of the Presbytery in that year a call was presented by the Waynesburg and Newton Hamilton congregation to the Rev. Benjamin Carroll, a licentiate from the Philadelphia Presbytery, to become their pastor. The call was accepted, and the last Thursday of the month of October he was installed as pastor. He served until October,

1844, when his resignation was accepted. On the 8th of April, 1845, the Rev. Peter Hassinger was called, and accepted the pastorates of the churches of Newton Hamilton and McVeytown. He resigned in April, 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. David Sterrett, who was installed the third Friday in January, 1850. He resigned in June, 1855, which resignation was accepted in October of that year. A call was extended to the Rev. Richard H. Morrow, but he had requested a dismissal to the Presbytery of Iowa and was at the time there. The Rev. David D. Clarke was called to the pastorate and installed as pastor in June, 1856. Since that time the following-named pastors have served the congregation: Rev. S. W. McCune, Stephen McCrea, N. F. Brown, Preston Barr and the present pastor, the Rev. Geo. W. Elliot. The first church was a frame building and was erected in 1838 on the site now occupied. The present building is of brick and was erected in 1868. The church has at present about one hundred members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The congregation at this place was organized about 1825. A frame building was erected on the farm of Joshua Morrison. The building of the canal in 1829 necessitated its removal a short distance. It was occupied until the erection of a frame church building in the village of Newton Hamilton, in 1840, which was used until the erection of the new brick edifice in 1884. The church lot was purchased of John Van Zandt, October 23, 1840. Among the early pastors who served the congregation were Jacob and Thomas Larkin, Henry Tarrand and Amos Smith. Of later ones were John Moorhead, William Gwin, M. L. Smith, A. R. Miller, George Leidy, H. M. Ash, J. A. McKindless, A. E. Deavor, William Memminger and the present pastor, the Rev. A. G. Baldwin.

Juniata Valley Camp-meeting Association.—The grounds of this society are near the borough of Newton Hamilton, and on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A stock company was organized in 1872, with a capital of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, and which was incorporated April 23d, in that year. The grounds embrace thirty-six acres, well timbered with chestnut and maple. They were tastefully laid out and convenient buildings were erected upon twelve acres of the grounds. Meetings are held upon the grounds ten days in August of each year, and by the directors quarterly. The present officers are K. M. King, of Huntingdon County, president; J. K. Rhodes, of Lewistown, secretary; D. E. Robinson, treasurer.

Newspapers. — The Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, a four-column, eight-page paper, owned and edited by B. E. Morrison, was established by him in 1879. The first number was issued December 25 in that year, with the title *Flea Bite*. It was in size five by eight, in two columns, four pages. The name was changed to the *Watchman* March 13, 1880. On June 19, 1880, it was enlarged to four columns quarto. On the 8th of January, 1881, it was enlarged to eight pages, its present size.

The Newton Hamilton *Standard* was established November 20, 1885, by H. C. Kinsloe as proprietor, and H. C. Kinsloe and W. M. Doughman, editors.

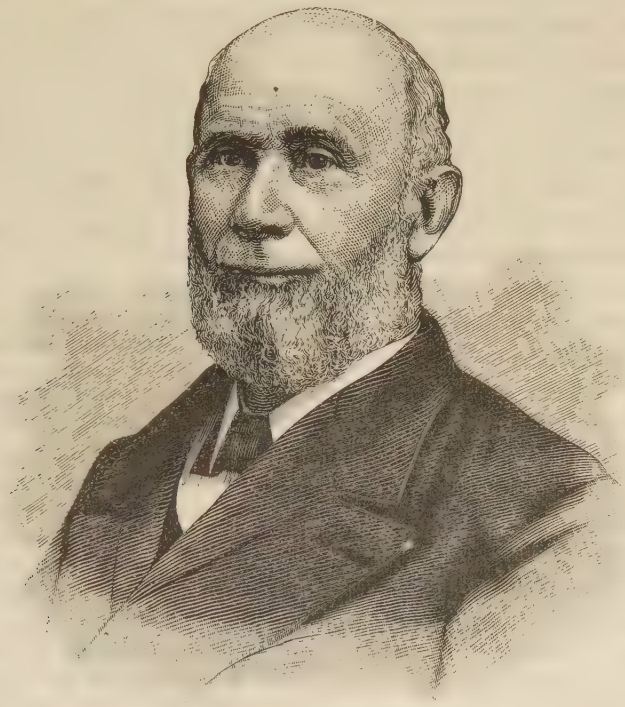
Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., was chartered in 1852, and was instituted in the upper part of Samuel Corbet's house (now Miller's Hotel). Later the society purchased the property, and held their meetings there until 1867, when the property was sold to John B. Miller. Meetings were held in the second story of John Norton's store building until the completion of Odd-Fellows' Hall, in 1869, which is built of brick and three stories in height. About 1877 the hall was sold to R. C. Craig, and the society still continues its meetings in the third story. The society now numbers forty-five active members

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ROBERT M. KINSLOE.

Robert M. Kinsloe is descended from Irish ancestors, his grandfather having been Patrick Kinsloe, who married Dorothy West, born October 23, 1759. Their children were West

born September 28, 1777; James, April 15th, 1779; Francis W., August 10, 1781; Mary, May 14, 1784; Margaret, October 15, 1786; Catharine April 4, 1789; Ann, February 15, 1792; Dorothy, July 25, 1794; Thomas, May 6, 1796. James, who was born in Juniata County, removed in 1814 to Lewistown, where his death occurred. He was the landlord of the popular hotel of the place, as also farmer, school-teacher and justice of the peace. He was married to Elizabeth Martin, whose birth occurred September 7, 1790. Their children are Amanda, born February 19, 1817, wife of John C. Sigler; Robert Martin, September 1, 1819; William A., March 1, 1821; Elizabeth A., September 6, 1824,—of whom Amanda and Robert M. are the survivors. The latter and the subject of this biographical sketch was born near Lewistown, in Mifflin County, and in youth became a resident of the latter borough, where he remained until 1839. After limited opportunities at the common schools, he, in 1835, entered the general dry-goods store of Lewis T. Watson as clerk, and later removed to the Freedom Iron-Works, acting there in the same capacity for Messrs. Rawle & Hall until 1841. He then entered the service of Messrs. Watson & Jacobs, continuing thus employed until 1845, when he effected an engagement with E. Locke & Co., at Locke's Mills, in the same county. Two years later he purchased the interest of his employers and conducted the business until 1852, when, on selling, he became the owner, by purchase, of the store and property of General James Potter, at Reedsville. This business he carried on successfully until 1869, when, on selling, he removed to Newton Hamilton and embarked in general merchandising, the purchase and sale of lumber, grain and other produce. In connection with this he has several farms, over which he exercises the management. Mr. Kinsloe was, on the 11th day of May, 1841,



married to Sibella M., daughter of John H. Bell. Their children are Emma E., wife of J. F. Mann, born March 22, 1842; Floketta, April 20, 1844, who died November 4, 1844; Mary R., wife of Richard Morrison, July 30, 1846; Sibella J., September 20, 1848; Laura A., March 19, 1850, who died April 23, 1850; Henry Clay, September 13, 1852, married to Elizabeth Doughman; Adaline, February 15, 1855, who died August 12, 1855; James F. M., May 25, 1856, whose death occurred January 20, 1857. Mrs. Kinsloe died December 12, 1858, and he was again married, January 5, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of Robert and Mary Welsh, of Shippensburg, Pa., who died October 3, 1862, when he was a third time married, January 3, 1865, to Anna E., daughter of Henry and Mary Wharton, of Wayne township, Mifflin County. Mr. Kinsloe has been for years one of the leading business men of Mifflin County, and was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he is connected with Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, of F. and A. M. He has, since 1842, been associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was for many years steward, and now holds his membership with the church at Newton Hamilton. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, having formerly voted the Whig and Republican tickets. He is not, however, active in politics, nor an aspirant for office.

CHAPTER IX.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP.

At the October term of court, 1834, a petition was presented to the County Court of Mifflin County, asking for a division of Wayne township. The court appointed David Hough, Thomas McClure and William P. Elliott as commissioners to view the township and report as to the propriety of division. These commissioners presented a report January 8, 1835, in favor of division, and suggested to the court the following course as a division line:

"Beginning at the Strode Mountain; thence north 36° west, crossing the Juniata River to the mouth of Shank's Run; thence through Joseph Langton's lane to Jack's Mountain, and our opinions are that said Division is the best that can be made satisfactory to a large majority of the inhabitants of said township as any that can be made."

This report and opinion was confirmed at the April session of court the same year, and the new township was declared erected, and named Oliver, in honor of Judge John Oliver, long a judge of the court.

The following list is taken from the assessment of 1836, and contains the names, number of acres and occupations, except farmers, of the townships of what are now Oliver and Bratton, including also the borough of McVeytown:

Geo. Allen, 100; John Allen, 90; Wm. Armstrong weaver; Michael Aulty, Jr., 200; Wm. Anderson, 115; Widow Anderson, 50; Brooks, Thomas & Co. (furnace), 786; Joseph Bell, 170; James Bratton, 90; Charles Bratton, 142; Elijah Bratton, 200; Andrew Bratton 298, saw-mill; Patrick Brown, blacksmith; James Cooper, store; Jacob Carver, 200; George H. Calbreath, 450, saw-mill, house and lot; Calbreath, Miles & Haman, house and lot; Hanna Calbreath, 400; George W. Coulter, blacksmith; Widow Mary Coulter, 50; Elizabeth E. Crooks, 193; James and Jane Coulter, 73; David Criswell, 140; Abraham and Adam Caufman 175, saw-mill (formerly G. Mitchell); J. & M. Criswell, 42; James Criswell, 300, saw-mill; Isaac Caufman, 21; Christian Caufman, 270; Polly Caman, 100; Christian McG. Caufman, 140; Joseph Callan, 35; Martin Carney, 100; Andrew Caldwell's heirs, 183; Martin Dickson, 140; Henry Dunmire, 192; George Dull, house, lot, store-house; William Davis, cabinet-maker; Edward Dougherty, inn-keeper 104; Elijah Davis, store-keeper; Caspar Dull, 220 (transferred to Goff, Dull & Charwell), grist-mill, clover-mill and saw-mill; Revel Elton, blacksmith; William Erwin, 494; Robert Forgey, 150; Thomas Fitts, 104; Samuel Fickes, cooper; Peter Fike, 50; Peter Fry, weaver; Andrew Flanigan, 50; John Faust, weaver; John Foster, 185; Thomas Glassford, 100; Mathias Greenawalt, shoemaker; Jacob Goadling, one-half tannery; Henry Hall (Lyon farm) 395; David M. Hulings, Esq., 534, saw-mill; John Hatzler, 125; John and David Hatzler, 40; John Hesser, 14; George Hoffman, 400; Robert Hope, 120; John Haman, store-keeper, store-house and lot; Hardy, Millan & Hartzler, store-keepers; Elias W. Hale, 375 (the Catharine Powel tract); John Horning, 369; David Hatzler, 240; Jacob Hatzler's heirs, 180; Dr. David Hatzler, 116 on ridge; Samuel Holliday, 374, grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery; John B. Irvine, 300; John L. Ickes, store-keeper and inn-keeper; Joseph R. Hanawalt, 200; Joseph Jacobs, 213, house and lot and tan-yard; Robert U. Jacobs, 42; Hugh

Johnson, tailor; James Johnson, 150; David Jenkins, 80; Joseph Kinsele, 892; Joshua King, 22, fulling mill, carding-machine; Kinsel & Myers, 106; Christian King, 48; Henry Leaton, 327; George Leopold, blacksmith, 65; James Langton, 100; David Luth, heirs of, four lots; Joseph I. Langton, 250; Lurk & Junkins, 45; James Leaton, 200; John Magill, 178; James Mitchell, 62; William A. Moore, 64; Archibald Moore's heirs, 85; Samuel Myers, 480; Alexander McKee, 265; Robert McMonigle, 175; David McKee, 202; Thomas McCord, 150; William Marks, 225; James McDonald, 205; Richard Miles, storekeeper, house, lot and store; James McVey, 200, town lots; Christian Maist, 170; Henry Mullen, carpenter; John W. McCoy, house and lot; John McVey, Jr., heirs, four lots and house; Eliel McVey, 130; Hugh McKee, 137, saw-mill; William McVey, 860; John McVey, blacksmith, 7; Jacob Masdon, 165; John Miller, Jr., 109; Nicholas Miller, 286; Christian Miller, weaver; Nancy Miller, 30; David Miller, 100; George Mitchell, 210; Jacob Miller, 120; Michael Norton, house and lot, wagon-maker; John Oliver (judge), 350; Owen Owens, 113; Alexander McKinstry, 190; George Pennypacker, 50; Catharine Powell, house and lot; Solomon Peck, carpenter, 70; Joseph Price, grist-mill, saw-mill and chopping-mill, 150; James Rickert, wheelwright; Robert Rankin, 100; Robert Robeson, 200; Peter Rhodes, 200; Joseph Rhodes, 100; John Robison, 200; John Reil, 36; Dr. Abraham Rothrock; William Rook, shoemaker; James Robison, 250; John Reil, blacksmith, 40; Benjamin Ross, 50; Jacob Richwine, shoemaker; Bastian Rhodes, 200; Samuel and William Ridge, 100; John Robb, Esq.; Martin Steley, tailor; Daniel Shreiner, wagon-maker; William Smith, tailor; John Stackpole, tailor; Thomas Smith, Esq., heirs, 500; Alexander Stewart's heirs, 116; John Shade, 90; William and John Sharah, coopers; John Seaman, tailor; Dr. L. G. Snowden; Samuel Swigert, tailor; Peter Sager, 146; Frederick Satzler, 15; Abraham Stutzman, 160; Christopher Stoner, miller; J. Swigert, 250; R. G. Stewart, 100; G. Trimels' heirs, 506; Troxel & Myers, 2 lots, house and tannery; W. Todd, 136; Henry Taylor, 120; Elmer Vance, 200; Benjamin Walters, 337; William Wakefield, 190; Nathaniel Wilson, house and lot, cabinet-maker; William and Randolph Wooden, blacksmiths; John Walters, store and house; Augustin Wakefield, 390, saw-mill; George Wakefield, 200; Lewis Whistler, 30; Michael Yutzey, 231; Daniel Yoder, 160; Christian and Joseph Yoder, 161.

The township, as it now exists, is all on the north side of the Juniata River, and is bounded on the northwest by Menno and Union townships, on the northeast by Granville and on the southwest by Wayne township. The Juniata River divides it from Bratton township, which was a part of its territory until 1851, when it was erected. Its territory included within its limits the first grist-mill in the present Mifflin County, that of Samuel Holliday, at McVeytown, of which a fuller account will be found in the sketch of that borough. Except the settlement of Samuel Holliday, probably the location of the farm now owned by William A. Moore was the first.

On the 2d of June 1762, Robert Samuels warranted two hundred acres of land, and in 1768 William Samuels also owned fifty acres. Robert Samuels died in 1775, and left the property, by will, to his sons,—William, James and Samuel,—who sold it to Joseph Westbrook, March 8, 1776, who conveyed it to Daniel Depue, February 29, 1788.

On the 8th of June, 1790, Archibald Moore, son of William Moore, who lived adjoining the farm, purchased of Daniel Depue one hundred and twenty acres of this tract and one hundred acres adjoining land which was warranted to Levi Westbrook, January 8, 1788, and conveyed to Joseph Westbrook the same day. Westbrook married an Elizabeth McKinstry and emigrated to South Carolina. Archibald Moore lived upon the farm and died there in 1819. Of his children are William A. Moore, of McVeytown; a daughter married Richard Miles, for many years a merchant in McVeytown. James McCoy, of McVeytown, married a daughter.

William Moore settled in what is now Oliver township before 1770. He joined the Continental army in the time of the Revolution, and died in the service. His widow, Isabella, was then living on a farm of one hundred acres, where she resided until her death, about 1822. They had three sons—Archibald, John and Andrew—and two daughters,—Mary and Jane. Archibald purchased a farm adjoining and settled upon it, and died there in 1819. Mary married Nathaniel Stanley (who owned the Yoder farm in Bratton township), and with her brother John emigrated to Trumbull County, Ohio; Andrew died young; Jane married Henry Wilson and settled upon the home-farm, which is now owned by their sons, Emory and Ambrose.

Jacobus Gonzales, a Spaniard, about 1776 purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land of Marshall Stanley. The tract was warranted to Adam Coon, December 15, 1766, and sold by him to Marshall Stanley in 1774. Stanley lived on the other side of the river, in what is now Bratton. Gonzales died in 1787, and left the property to his family, consisting of his wife, Sarah, and sons, Daniel, Jacobus, James and daughter Sarah, wife of Jonathan Howit. On the 6th of April, 1795, the executors sold the farm to John Vance, who settled upon it. Nancy Macklin, daughter of James Macklin, married one of these sons, and after the sale the family moved to Ohio. John Vance purchased an adjoining tract of Frederick McKittrich. On this farm he lived and died. Judge James Criswell married his daughter Anna, John Horning married Elizabeth, Thomas Mitchell married Margaret and Ellen remained single. The farm is now owned by Lasher Bratton's heirs.

John Oliver, a native of Ireland, was born in 1752, and emigrated to this country when a young man. In 1780 he was a school-teacher in Wayne township (now Oliver). He married, in 1782, Margaret, a daughter of James Lyon, who lived at the place now known as Anderson Station, Granville township. He was appointed associate justice of the courts of Mifflin County, and in January, 1794, first occupied the bench, and continued there until November, 1837. He died at the homestead February 9, 1841, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife followed him June 8, 1847, aged eighty-six years. Soon after his marriage, in 1783, he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land, and on April 10, 1795, purchased one hundred acres adjoining John Brown's land. This last was part of a tract of three hundred and one acres which was warranted March 31, 1769. He lived upon the farm all his days, and it came into the possession of his son, John Oliver, and passed to his son, John S. Oliver, who resided there until a few years since, when it was sold to —— Bishop, who now owns it. John and Margaret Oliver had twelve children,—James, Rachel, Elizabeth, Nancy, Margaret, Jane, Mary, John, Margery, George W., Sidney I. and Andrew W. James lived the most of his life in Shirleysburg, and died on the homestead December 4, 1851, aged seventy years. Rachel, Elizabeth and Nancy married, respectively, three brothers, John, Joseph and Samuel Campbell, and all settled in Union township. Margaret became the wife of the Rev. Joshua Laughran; settled in Washington County, Pa., where she died October 30, 1853, aged sixty-four years. Jane married John Campbell, a cousin of the three brothers of the same name. Mary lived at the old home, and died unmarried February 24, 1876, aged eighty-four years. John married Esther E. Strode, a daughter of William Strode, of Strode's Mills; settled on the homestead and died there October 16, 1840, aged forty-five years. Margaret died at McVeytown February 18, 1882, aged eighty-four years. George W. settled on a part of the homestead tract, and died there September 9, 1849, aged forty-nine years. Sidney I. married George Lyon, and is now living at McVeytown. Andrew W. emigrated to Minnesota, and died in Minneapolis April 1, 1875, aged eighty-two years.

Robert Forgy emigrated to this country about 1772. He was a weaver by trade, and came to what is now Bratton township, to the house of John Beatty, who was also a weaver, and carried on the business. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of his employer, and purchased one hundred and sixty-eight acres in what is now Oliver township and settled there, and where he died. He had six sons,—William, who died on the homestead; John, who settled in Ohio, and James, who settled on the homestead and died there, leaving the farm to his son Robert, who now owns it. Robert, Sr., purchased the old Wilkie farm, and now resides upon it. David and Adam died young. Of the daughters, Mary married a John Jacobs and emigrated West. Jane became the wife of David Coulter, and settled on the Coulter farm, now owned by the heirs of Henry Garver.

Richard Coulter in 1783 was in possession of two hundred acres. He died before 1793, and his property fell to his two sons, Joseph and David. Joseph lived on a farm near McVeytown, where his son Joseph run a tannery. David married Mary, the daughter of Robert

Forgy, and settled on the homestead. His sons were, Joseph, David, James and Benjamin. The farm is now owned by Reuben T. Bratton and Albert Horning.

A part of the land (one hundred and ninety acres) owned by David Coulter at his death was sold by his heirs, April 15, 1830, to James Crisswell. It was patented in 1789 to James Sterrett as "Day Spring," and was sold to David Coulter March 7, 1803.

John Allen located at first fifty acres of land, which he owned in 1782. On September 4, 1792, he warranted two hundred acres and in 1793 he owned three hundred acres. A part of this was in Long Hollow, Wayne township, which, in 1799, he sold to James Stackpole. The farm on which he resided is now owned by —— Musser. John Allen had five sons,—William, James, Robert, George and Christian. William and Robert emigrated to the West; James moved to Lancaster; George settled on the homestead, where he remained until 1851, when he sold the farm and moved to Indiana, where he died. Christian settled in Centre County, where he still resides. He also had several daughters, who married and moved to other places.

Alexander Stewart, in 1768, was in possession of one hundred acres of land and James Stewart of four hundred acres. In 1783 Alexander and Archibald Stewart each were assessed on two hundred acres and James on one hundred and seventy. On the 28th of February, 1785, Alexander warranted two hundred acres of land and on the 30th of January, 1787, Archibald warranted three hundred acres. Alexander Stuart (probably the one who warranted two hundred acres in 1785) died in 1825, leaving five hundred acres. His oldest son was John; his other children were Sarah, Susanna, Rebecca, Joseph, William and James; the latter is still living, below McVeytown. The homestead farm is now owned by Manuel Bieler.

John Rankin, in 1783, owned one hundred and eighty-five acres where Samuel Geerhart now lives, two miles above McVeytown, on the road to Long Hollow. He had a son Robert, who lived and died on the property, and two daughters, Mary and Polly.

Matthew Wakefield, in 1768, was assessed on one hundred acres of land then in Derry township (now Oliver). In 1783, the first year after Wayne was erected, he owned two hundred and twenty-two acres, and John Wakefield, his son, one hundred acres, and in 1790 John was in possession of two hundred and twenty-six acres and a saw-mill. He died in 1793 and left two sons, William and George, and a daughter, Sarah, who married John McVey, the founder of McVeytown, to whom the property came. William settled on part of the farm and died in 1825. The property is now owned by John Horning. His children were Mary Strode, Hester Graham, Rachel Brown and Matthew and William.

George Wakefield settled on the homestead and died in 1827. His sons were John, Augustine, Rebecca, Eli and George. Augustine settled on the home farm where his son, George C. Wakefield, and his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stine, now reside. Eli settled in Shirley on a farm given him by his father. George settled on a farm in Bratton township which his father bought of George Bratton. It is now owned by M. B. and George M. Wakefield, sons of George.

William Robison, before 1780, owned two hundred acres of land, and in 1793 he was in possession of four hundred acres. The farm was adjoining the Huston farm (later Michael Horning's). He died before 1800 and left the farm to his three sons,—John, Robert and William. John settled on the homestead and died there. The farm is now owned by the Dull estate.

Robert Elliot lived in Ferguson Valley, on thirty acres, before 1780, and John Elliot was in possession of four hundred and seventy-five acres. Robert still lived there in 1793 on one hundred and fifty acres. The farm long since passed to others, and is now owned by the Swigerts and Kinsel.

Benjamin Walters, about 1790, came to this section of country and purchased four hundred and fifty acres of land, embracing the hills and valley on which is the ore-bank. He built upon the hill and set out an orchard, still known as the Walters orchard. He married Catharine, a daughter of Caspar Dull, and moved to

the valley and built the house now owned and occupied by Peter Myers. In 1818 he bought a lot in McVeytown, on the river-bank below the hotel, and built there a grain and warehouse. His son John succeeded him in the business, erecting a stone house adjoining and above his father's. A daughter married John McVey, Jr.; they lived in the Couch house on the Diamond. Mrs. Couch is a daughter. Another daughter married Jacob Goodling, a tanner, who carried on business in McVeytown for many years. Of other sons were Caspar, Benjamin, Lewis and Harvey. Benjamin, the father, died in McVeytown, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. John McVey.

On the 25th of December, 1827, Benjamin Walters leased to Isaac Fisher the right to dig iron-ore and to cart it away; also to build a furnace on the property. The price was one cent quit-rent, to be paid the 1st of April, if demanded, and one hundred dollars per year for every year ore was mined. Thirty acres of the tract was mentioned as containing a bank of iron-ore.

The Brookland Furnace was built in 1835, on a tract of land adjoining and below the Walters tract. A small amount of ore was taken from the farm mentioned above, but it was not thought of sufficient account to make further effort, and during the time the furnace was operated the ore was mostly obtained from other sources. Some years after it was abandoned, General John Ross, of McVeytown, opened a drift, since which time it has been worked to considerable extent by different parties, and the drifts extend into the hills four or five hundred feet. The property now belongs to Mrs. Dr. O'Connor, of Harrisburg.

George Mitchell, a son of the George Mitchell who lived in what is now Bratton township, purchased a farm about two miles above McVeytown. His sons were George, Thomas, William and James, and a daughter, Mary, who married Irwin Coulter. George lived in various places in the township. Rev. Thompson Mitchell is a son. Thomas settled on part of his father's farm. His son George was a physician and died in the Big Valley. A sketch of him will be found in the Medical chapter. James settled on the home farm and died unmarried. Reuben E. Bratton now owns the property.

James Stackpole, a son of James Stackpole, of Carlisle, warranted two hundred acres of land one mile east of Waynesburg, July 31, 1786, on which he settled. He married Dorcas Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Holt, who resided on the tract afterwards known as Hope Furnace. At this place he built a dwelling-house, which, in 1792, he opened as a tavern. He later purchased a tract of land in Long Hollow, over against the hills. He died early in the century, and Dorcas, his wife, lived many years after and is well remembered by many. They had three sons and two daughters,—James, Thomas, John, Margaret and Mary.

James (2) had three sons,—William, James and Henry H.

William died in Lewistown.

James died in Nashville, Tenn. His sons, G. F. and J. S. Stackpole, are the editors of the *Gazette* in Lewistown.

Henry H. resides in Harrisburg and has charge of the public buildings.

Thomas, son of James (2), moved to Schuylkill County.

John, also son of James (2), died at McVeytown.

Mrs. E. Conrad is a daughter.

Margaret became the wife of John M. Barton.

John Culbertson, in 1783, was in possession of two hundred acres of land, and in 1790 was assessed on that amount of land and a fulling-mill, in 1793 on a grist and saw-mill. In 1799 he erected on the place the most substantial and best-finished stone house in the county at the time, which still stands. He was elected a justice of the peace and served for many years. He died before 1813. Mary Culbertson, his widow, as administratrix, February of that year, advertised for rent the "Fulling-Mill Place," having two hundred acres, fulling-mill and tan-mill; also, half the tract called "New Mills," including the grist and saw-mills. The Fulling-Mill Place is now owned by Elliott Rhodes. The last was the homestead and is one mile

west of McVeytown. John Culbertson left no children, and Mrs. Culbertson died soon after his death, and the property was left to his sisters,—Mrs. Patrick Leister and Mrs. Foster. In 1818 the home farm was sold to William Armstrong and David Criswell. It has passed through many hands and is now owned by Mrs. David Stine, of McVeytown.

Robert Crawford, in 1783, lived on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by the Brattons and Forgys. His son Moses lived on the property for several years and sold to others.

Thomas Collins was a shoemaker, and, in 1783, lived on a farm of sixty acres, at the foot of the mountain, back of the Hanawalt property. In 1793 he owned one hundred acres. His son John married Elizabeth Jenkins, daughter of David Jenkins, grandfather of David Jenkins, now living on the Juniata River.

On the 2d of September, 1785, Hector Galbraith warranted three hundred acres of land, a part of which was sold to his son George, who, in 1790, was assessed on four hundred acres of land and a saw-mill. September 4, 1792, George warranted two hundred acres of land and lived upon this farm until 1805, when he moved to McVeytown and built a tavern-stand on the corner opposite Ross' Hotel, now a vacant lot. A further account of George Galbraith will be found in McVeytown. A portion of land taken up by him and his father passed to Joseph Kinsell, whose son Michael now owns part. George Galbraith, a son by the second wife, lived and died on the homestead now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Retta Clarke. The original furnace tract on which Brookland Furnace was erected was from the Hector Galbraith tract. It stood on the site of Peter Myers' grist-mill, which was built in 1872.

James Huston lived in Potter township, but had purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land before 1783, and in 1790 the estate contained three hundred and fifty acres. He had several sons—William, James, John, Joseph, Samuel and several daughters. William Huston, one of the sons of James Huston, Sr., warranted one hundred acres February 28, 1787, and four hundred acres February 8, 1794. The tract of James Huston was sold in 1790 by the heirs to James Huston, one of the sons. A tract of one hundred and forty-eight acres was patented by him April 6, 1804, which, on the 25th of the same month, was conveyed to Michael Horning, who sold it to his son John, March 14, 1821. At the time of Michael Horning's purchase it was adjoining lands of John Oliver, John Robert and William Robinson.

Henry Dunmire came to Greenwood township, Mifflin County (now Juniata), and on the 10th of May, 1802, purchased of Henry Drinker ninety-nine acres of land on the heads of Cocolamus Creek, where he lived a few years, and moved to Wayne township (now Oliver), and purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres of William and John Taylor, adjoining lands of John Swigert, George Galbraith and William Lewis. On this place he lived till his death. He had four sons,—Gabriel, who lived for some years in Ferguson Valley, but since 1870 on the homestead farm; Daniel; Michael, who removed to Clarion County; and John, who settled in Ferguson Valley.

A part of the George Galbraith farm (one hundred and thirty-two acres) was purchased August 13, 1820, by Joseph Kinsell, who, September 25, 1833, purchased two hundred and twelve acres adjoining the Galbraith land, and April 1, 1834, purchased of Henry Hanawalt, administrator of George Hanawalt, two hundred and thirty acres additional. This land is now in part owned by Michael Kinsell, his son. Jacob, another son, settled on a part for several years and moved West.

Henry Hanawalt warranted, October 31, 1785, three hundred acres of land, and November 21, 1792, one hundred acres. This land was in what is now Oliver township, adjoining the George Galbraith tract. Henry Hanawalt died in 1794 and left two sons, George and John, who, in April, 1802, purchased a tract of land in what is now Wayne township of the heirs of James Ross. John removed to that place and George remained on the home farm. The property was divided in April, 1821, and each remained where they were living. John

died in 1829 and George in 1832. The latter left five hundred and fifty acres of land and a widow, Catharine, and children,—Margaret (Mrs. Hugh McKee), Ann (Mrs. George Leapold), Susanna, Joseph and James.

John Swigert, on May 29, 1792, bought one hundred and fifty acres of land of William Harper, adjoining land of Widow Taylor and James Bratton. It was described as being in the upper end of John Brown's Narrows along, Jack's Mountain. He purchased lands in what is now Oliver township also, and in 1836 a John Swigert was assessed on two hundred and fifty acres. Peter and Christian Swigert also were living in Ferguson Valley. Peter sold his land to John Allen, brother of George, who died there. John had several sons, of whom two now live on and near the homestead. Christian's sons also live in the valley.

Brookland Furnace.—The land on which the furnace was erected was part of a tract which was warranted February 2, 1785, to Hector Galbraith and sold by him to George Galbraith, who, January 7, 1822, sold it to William Wakefield. The firm of Charles Brooks & Co. was formed for the purpose of erecting a furnace and manufacturing iron, and was composed of Charles and Clement Brooks, of Chester County, and Jesse Thomas, of Mifflin County. Charles Brooks (for the firm) purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of the tract mentioned above and twenty-five acres adjoining on the 14th of April, 1835. Later they purchased thirty-one acres of Samuel Holliday and the Greenwood ore-banks, in Union township, and several ore-rights within a few miles of the furnace. The furnace was built on the one hundred and fifteen acres. Ore was brought by six-horse teams from the Big Valley. William Patton became the manager. The iron manufactured was mostly sent to Harper's Ferry, where it was used in the manufacture of gun-barrels and wire.

The furnace property passed to Michael Crisswell & Co. in 1840, who, in 1843, built the Ellen Forge, below the site of the old Holliday Mill. They operated the furnace and forge about a year and leased it to R. Allen & Co., who discontinued in winter of 1848–49 and sold the material and tools February 14, 1849. The property was sold, April 5, 1849, to Horatio N. Burroughs, of Philadelphia, who, in 1854, leased to Huntington, Robinson & Co., of New York. William Green, from Cumberland County, became manager. In 1856 this firm built an addition to the forge for a rolling-mill and put in a set of muck-rolls, a hammer, a pair of squeezers and three puddling furnaces. With this equipment they made muck-bars and continued furnace, forge and rolling-mill until 1861, when they abandoned it, as the expense of hauling ore was too great; and although good ore was within almost a stone's throw of the furnace, it was not then known. The next year the forge was refitted by Mitchell & Clouser, who operated it for a year, working up the slag, since which the furnace and forge have been abandoned.

Mr. Burroughs sold the furnace property, April 1, 1856, to the Juniata Iron Company, who, August 2, 1859, were sold out by the sheriff, and Mr. Burroughs became the purchaser, and sold the property in small parcels from time to time. The site of the furnace stack was purchased by Peter Myers October 9, 1874, who erected a grist-mill, which is still in operation.

It is a singular fact that the ore used at this furnace was brought from Big Valley at considerable expense, when later researches have revealed good ore on the original furnace tract, which has largely been used by furnaces since that time.

Bradley & Dull's Sand-Works are located on the creek to the northwest of McVeytown. The first sand taken from the hill for use in the manufacture of glass was in 1868, when J. R. Wirt, Edmund Davis and General John Ross mined a car-load and shipped it to Pittsburgh. In 1870, Bradley & Dull, the present proprietors, began operations and have increased their capacity from time to time as the demand increased, until in 1884 there was shipped from the works over eighteen thousand tons of clean-washed sand. They began drifting in 1870, and at present have six drifts, with numerous side-cuts. These drifts are three above and three below and parallel about eight hundred feet into the hill. The sand from the upper drifts is dumped into the lower drifts, loaded on

cars, drawn by mules to the station, where they are drawn up an incline to the two crushers, which each consist of two very heavy revolving wheels, under which the sand passes. It is then carried to a revolving iron sieve. As the sand falls into a trough it is carried by spiral conveyers through water to the top of the building, when it is thoroughly clean. After draining, it is placed upon dryers, which are pipes heated by steam, where it is thoroughly dried and ready for shipment and as white as flour. In the early days of these operations the sand was washed in a circular tub, with a stir-paddle worked by steam. In 1871 washing in troughs was begun. In 1882 the water-power was erected at the canal and the power transmitted by wire one thousand feet from the canal to the works.

DULL & WILSON'S SAND-WORKS.—A little southwest of McVeytown, on land of D. M. Dull, John McGuire leased, in 1876, a small tract and opened a sand-bank, which he continued in a small way a year or two and released to —— Miller, of Huntingdon. In 1880 Dull & Wilson, the present proprietors, took possession and began mining on a larger scale. The drifts are in a westerly course and are between five hundred and six hundred feet in length. About six thousand tons were shipped in 1884.

The history of the Brethren Church of Oliver township will be found embraced in an article in Derry township on the society in Mifflin County.

LOCKPORT.—The place now known as Lockport or Three Locks lies at the mouth of Brightsfield or Strode's Run. A short distance above, on the Juniata River, where Strunk's mill now stands there had been a settlement for many years, at the place under the name of Willis' Mill. In 1829-30 three locks were built along the canal at this place and a lock-house. Owen Owens was for several years in charge and owned a lot there. About 1830 a Methodist Society was formed in the neighborhood by the Rev. Jas. Stevens, and meetings were held in Mr. Owens' house for a time. In 1832 the society purchased the lot of Mr. Owens and erected the present stone church. The society was under the charge of the Baltimore Conference for many years and was supplied by circuit preachers, among whom were Henry Taring and Peter McAuly. It now belongs to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and this church and the Granville Church are supplied every other Sunday, one in the morning the other in the evening. In 1833 Owen Owens erected at the Three Locks a store, which he kept until May 9, 1835, when S. F. & G. A. Green purchased and run; they also built on the canal a warehouse for storing grain and merchandise. This firm dissolved in November of that year and business was discontinued.

A Baptist Society was organized in 1840 and worshipped part of the time in the Methodist Church and part in the store then kept by John Ickes. In 1842 they purchased a lot of Robert Hope and erected a church edifice, which is still used. Of the pastors who have served are the Revs. David Williams, A. B. Stills, W. B. Purdy, J. L. Holmes, S. K. Boyer, George W. Coulter, Black and D. W. Hunter, who closed his pastorate in 1883. The church has a membership of forty and a flourishing Sunday-school. Samuel Strong keeps a store at Lockport at present.

STRODE'S MILLS is located above Lockport. An account of the occupancy of the land by the Strodes will be found in Granville township. The store and post-office is in Oliver. In 1836 John Ickes, who married a sister of Joseph Strode, kept a store at the place, and in 1840 moved to Lockport. Joseph Strode now keeps the store and post-office.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house of which anything definite is known was at Strode's Mills, where Robert Cooper taught between 1808 and 1810. He had taught in Lewistown, and came to this place and died here. Martin Brown taught after him. The school-house was built of logs and close against Chestnut Ridge.

As early as 1818 a school-house was built on the "Fulling Mill Place" of John Culbertson. A log school-house was on the Stewart farm (now Manuel Bieler's) before 1812. William A. Moore attended school at the house in that year. On the 25th of January, 1820, Michael

Horning sold to School Trustees John N. Graham, John Horning, John Robison, William Marsden, John Oliver, William and George Wakefield and James Crisswell a lot of land from his farm, "for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon, which house is to be used as a school-house, with liberty for people to meet and sing therein, and also liberty for preachers of any or every denomination freely to preach therein, and for no other purpose." A house was erected and used many years.

This township was formed in January, 1835, and in May of that year Richard Miles and John Haman, who were the school directors, advertised for proposals for teachers until the 20th of May, when they would meet at the house of Mrs. Lusk, in McVeytown, to contract with teachers. The school districts, as taken from Wayne township, were No. 2 at Swigert's, No. 4 at McVeytown, No. 5 at Mitchell's, No. 9 at McKinstry's and No. 10 at McKee's.

McVeytown borough became separated from Oliver township in its schools in 1842. The township at present contains nine schools and two hundred and eighty-three pupils attending.

The justices of the peace who have served the township since 1845 are as follows:

1845. Charles Bratton.	1872. John Ream.
William Irwin.	1873. Joseph Strode.
1846. Henry Leattor.	1874. David Decker.
1850. Samuel B. Lower.	1875. Adam Lefford.
1851. William Irwin.	1876. Owen Wagner.
1856. George Leopold.	H. McCormick.
1857. John McKee.	1877. Mason White.
1859. John Dunmire.	1879. Daniel Decker.
1860. Samuel Horning.	1880. Robt.McCormick
1861. Thomas Mayes.	Peter Ream.
1862. Moses Gillespie.	1881. Uriah Manbeck.
1866. Moses Gillespie.	1882. Austin Gro.
1867. Samuel Bratton.	1883. Austin Gro.
1868. Moses Gillespie.	J. E. Stine.
1869. James Rhodes.	1884. Osman Whitworth.
1870. Robert Forgy.	Henry Cornelius.
1871. Moses Gillespie.	1885. Joseph Hardeshell.

CHAPTER X.

THE BOROUGH OF McVEYTOWN.

THE settlement of this place was begun by Samuel Holliday in 1755, but it was not until 1762 that he settled permanently, and not until 1795 that the town of Waynesburg (now McVeytown) was laid out. In the latter year John McVey lived adjoining and above the Holliday tract, and it was by him the land was owned and the town founded. In the enlargement of the borough, in 1842, the Holliday mill property was embraced in its limits.

Samuel, Adam, John and William Holliday, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Nancy, the latter of whom became the wife of Andrew Bratton, emigrated to this country about 1745 and located on the "Manor," in Lancaster County, and later moved to Conococheague, in what is now Franklin County, from which place John removed to Path Valley, where he lived and died. Adam and William took up land at the site of the town of Hollidaysburg, and from him that borough took its name. Samuel Holliday and Andrew Bratton early in 1755, and just after the new purchase of the Indians, went out into that region to search for lands on which to settle. After deciding upon the land, they made application to the Land-Office, then in Philadelphia, and in the year 1755 received their warrants—Bratton in what is now Bratton township, and Holliday at what is now McVeytown and vicinity.

At the time of their settlement all the surrounding region of territory was in Cumberland County and in the unorganized district north and west of Lack township, which then embraced all of what is now Juniata County.

Upon this tract which Holliday located he built a log house at the site of Troxell's tannery, intending to settle there, but soon after, the Indian troubles, consequent upon the defeat of Braddock in Western Pennsylvania, broke out, and the fact that the Indians were attacking and murdering the white settlers wherever found in the vicinity led Holliday and Bratton, with all others who had settled in the new purchase, to flee for safety to some of the larger settlements, mostly south of the Blue Ridge. It was not until about 1762 that the troubles were so far abated as to warrant a safe return to their lands from which they had fled. At this time they brought with them their families.

Samuel Holliday erected, soon after his re

turn, a grist-mill on the site of Troxell's tannery office and butcher-shop, on the Juniata River, at the mouth of Mattawana Creek. The dam was below the present sand-works, the race was on the upper or south side of the creek, and where the road now passes down and over the canal.

The township of Derry was erected in July, 1767, and embraced all of what is now Mifflin County. The first assessment of the township was made in 1768, and at that time the only grist-mill and saw-mill assessed in the township (now Mifflin County) was the property of Samuel Holliday. His nearest neighbor was Andrew Bratton, his brother-in-law, who lived up the river on the opposite side. Holliday made application to the Land Office and obtained a warrant, dated October 25, 1774, for one hundred acres, and one on May 7, 1788, for two hundred and eighty acres, and, April 5, 1792, one for twenty-five acres. This land was adjoining his other property below.

The proprietaries issued a warrant October 13, 1760, requiring the surveyor-general to survey, for their own use, all the islands in the several rivers and creeks in the province. In accordance with that order, the island in the Juniata River, opposite McVeytown, was surveyed August 17, 1767, and is described as "at a place called the Mathawanna Cabins, opposite to Holliday's mill in the county of Cumberland." It contained at that time thirty-eight acres and fifty perches, with allowance for roads.

The island was granted to Samuel Holliday, by patent, August 17, 1770, for which he paid sixty-one pounds and ten shillings, with a quit-rent of one half-penny, to be paid upon the 1st day of March in every year. The island at present contains about thirty-five acres, and belongs to the Dull estate.

John McVey, the founder of Waynesburg (now McVeytown), in 1787 located a tract containing two hundred acres, adjoining Holliday's land, and along the river above. He built a log house on property now belonging to A. Lefford. James Stackpole had settled below him, and on the hill, a year previously. Hector and George Galbraith, also adjoining his property inland, had settled in 1785. Others had settled farther away much earlier, of which mention is made in Oliver township.

In 1790, Samuel Holliday was assessed on two hundred acres of land, three horses, three cows, one negro and a grist-mill. In March of that year a petition was presented to the court of Mifflin County (then just organized), asking for a road from Samuel Holliday's mill to intersect the road leading from Summerville's mill to the State road leading to Siding Hill. This was probably the first road cut from the place now McVeytown. Holliday, soon after this, established a ferry across the river, below the island. He operated the mills and ferry at this place until his death, in 1882. He married Sarah Campbell, who survived him. They had seven children—John, James, Adam, Michael, Samuel, Rebecca and Jane; the last-named died before her father and was the wife of Thomas Provines. The property, at the time of his death, consisted of the island of thirty-eight acres (now thirty-five) and two hundred acres adjoining the village of Waynesburg, a merchant grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, dwelling-house, barn and two bearing orchards. It was described as being on a stream where boats "can load and go down the river Juniata, and was also on the road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh." The property was advertised for sale September 26th in that year. The mills were sold to Samuel Holliday, a son, and Andrew Bratton, June 1, 1813, who operated them for several years, when Andrew Bratton sold his interest and moved to the Bratton farm. The grist-mill was abandoned before the canal was dug, and a new one was erected by Samuel Holliday, on the opposite side of the creek and above, which was used by him for many years. In 1867 it was owned by C. & C. P. Dull, who in that year built an addition to the east end and fitted it up for the manufacture of straw-board and wrapping-paper, and operated the mill and paper-mill until its destruction by fire, June 1, 1870. The ruins and stack are still standing. The old saw-mill stood near the canal and has long since disappeared. The Holliday property passed to James Crisswell, and is now mostly owned by the Dull estate.

The site of McVeytown was taken up by John McVey, who received a warrant for two

hundred acres of land, dated July 9, 1787, on the Juniata River, adjoining Samuel Holliday. In 1790 he was assessed on two hundred and fifty acres and his brother Enoch on one hundred acres, his son William on fifty acres. The place is mentioned as Waynesburg in road and other records as early as 1795. In 1797 Enoch McVey bought of his brother a lot in "Waynesburg" which John bought again, August 18, 1800, for six hundred dollars. The village plot was laid out about 1795, and the lot Enoch bought was on the Diamond and the house he built was the south part of the stone house now occupied as a grocery and dwelling, long known as the Swanzey property. Enoch, soon after the sale, went West.

John McVey married Sarah, the daughter of Matthew Wakefield, who settled below on the river before 1768. Their children were William, John, Rachel, Sarah, Eliel, Elijah and Mary.

William married Rebecca, the daughter of George Mitchell. He built a grist-mill and fulling-mill on the run at the upper end of the town about 1807, which was destroyed by fire about 1825, after which he removed to a part of the Mitchell farm, where he died.

John McVey, Jr., married Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin Walters, and settled in the village. In 1823 he built Couch Hall on the Diamond, which he opened as a tavern, and where he died in 1826. His daughter, Mrs. Couch, now owns and occupies the house.

Rachel McVey married Joseph Jacobs, who was a tanner, and built a tannery on the McVey farm outside of the limits of the village. Later Joseph and Urie Jacobs purchased the McVey farm of the heirs of John McVey.

Sarah McVey married Major Lewis Bond, who came from Northumberland and lived at McVeytown for several years before the death of his father-in-law, and after which he settled up the estate and moved to a farm near Newton Hamilton, where his wife died, after which he moved West.

Eliel settled on a farm above the place known as Frogtown. He owned property also in the village. Elijah settled on a farm above Newton Hamilton and died there. His father in his later days resided with him and died there about 1824, over seventy-seven years of age.

Mary McVey, the youngest child, was born in 1799 and is now living in McVeytown, a short distance from where she was born. She married Royal Humphrey, who was for many years engaged with the canal company.

In the year 1800 there were but few buildings at the place called Waynesburg. Benjamin Walters owned a lot on Front Street, and in 1818 he purchased a lot of John McVey, on the river side of Front Street (now Water), between the river bridge and the hotel. He built on the latter lot a log dwelling-house down in the hollow and a frame warehouse. From this warehouse grain was loaded into boats by means of a spout. His son, John, succeeded him, and built a stone warehouse and carried on the business for many years. Benjamin Walters had lived on the farm, one mile west of Waynesburg, previous to his residence in the place, and in his old age returned to the valley and built the house now owned and occupied by Peter Myers, where his wife died. His daughter Margaret married John McVey, Jr., at whose house he died.

Of the early settlers in McVeytown who exerted a marked influence upon the place, and whose descendants have also been and are still in business, was Casper Dull, who came to Wayne township about 1783. Early records show that, August 27, 1739, Casper, Christian and Sebastian Dull sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, Captain, and landed at Philadelphia. They were natives of Mainz, on the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Casper, the father of the one who came to this section, settled in Montgomery County, near the old Trappe Tavern, and it is thought he was at one time the landlord of that famous hostelry. In this locality he lived and died. Of his children, we have the names of Christian, Casper and Abraham. Christian Dull was a soldier of the Revolution and commanded a company in Colonel John Moore's battalion of Philadelphia County Associators, which was in service at Brandywine and Germantown. He lived

Caspar Dull

and died at the Trappe, and left a large family. Abraham Dull settled in Plainfield township, Northampton County, where he took up a large tract of land. He was an ensign in Colonel Arthur St. Clair's (Second Pennsylvania) battalion of the Continental Line, and served in the Canada campaign of 1776. He was a man of prominence and influence in the notable events following the struggle for independence. The other son, Casper Dull, was born June 11, 1748, and was also a soldier of the Revolution. He was cornet (second lieutenant) of the Light Dragoons for the county of Philadelphia, connected with the associated battalions; subsequently promoted lieutenant, November 20, 1777, and then captain, September 10, 1778. Like the majority of the officers of the army of the Revolution, he came out the poorer, impoverishing himself by liberal advances of money and supplies to the men of his command and the depreciation in Continental money. After the close of the war he removed to the valley of the Juniata, locating at Waynesburg (now McVeytown), and afterwards to a farm near Newton Hamilton. After the death of his wife he removed to the residence of his son, in Oliver township, Mifflin County, Pa., where he died July 23, 1829. Casper Dull married, September 20, 1774, Hannah Matieu (or Matthews), of Huguenot ancestry. She was born February 21, 1758, and died February 21, 1826, near Newton Hamilton. Their children were as follows:

i. Catherine, b. 1775; m. Benjamin Walters.

ii. Daniel, b. 1777; m. Elizabeth Stanley.

iii. Elizabeth, b. 1779; m. Casper Casner.

iv. John, b. 1781; m. Margaret Beatty.

v. Hannah C., b. 1786; m. Michael Ruth.

vi. Sybil, b. 1788; m. Abraham Copeland.

vii. Casper, b. December 25th, 1791; m. Jane Junkin.

viii. Mary, b. 1795; m. Isaiah Vanzandt.

ix. George, b. 1797; m. Lydia Macklin Postlethwaite.

x. Benjamin Matieu, b. 1799; m. Nancy Junkin.

xi. Joseph, b. 1804; m. 1, Jane Barkley; 2, Jane Laird; 3, Jane Price.

Casper Dull, the subject of our sketch, obtained the ordinary education acquired in the country schools of his day, and was brought up as a farmer. At an early age he engaged in the transportation business on the Juniata and Susquehanna, and in that, as in the after-events of his busy life, were exemplified the most untiring energy and an ability of high character. When the State commenced its great system of internal improvements, Mr. Dull became a contractor, and constructed some of the most important portions of the Pennsylvania Canal. Among his warm personal friends were David R. Porter, subsequently Governor of the State, and James Clark. During the term of the latter as canal commissioner, he appointed Mr. Dull to take charge of a large portion of the canals. In this, as in every other public trust, he was an efficient and faithful officer. He afterwards retired to his farms, and the remainder of his days were passed in managing them and several mills which he owned. He died, September 22, 1874. Casper Dull married, in 1815, Jane Junkin, daughter of James Junkin, of Junkin's Mill. She was descended from William Junkin, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Wallace, emigrants from County Antrim, Ireland, and the ancestors of those remarkable divines, Dr. George and Dr. D. X. Junkin. Mrs. Dull was born June 14, 1798, and died April 16, 1885, at McVeytown, and with her husband buried in the graveyard at that place. She was a devoted wife and mother, beloved and respected for her many good qualities and charities. They left eight children, all of whom are living.

John Dougherty, now living at Mount Union, Huntingdon County, was a native of Waynesburg, where he was born July 25, 1803. His father, Edward Dougherty, emigrated to this country and settled for a time in Carlisle, and married a daughter of James Stackpole, of that place. Her brother, in 1786, had settled upon a tract of land east of Waynesburg. Mr. Dougherty thus writes of his early recollections:

"My father was one of the three that first built a house in Waynesburg (now McVeytown). Born near Lach Neigh, in Ireland, when twenty-five years of age he migrated to America, and in 1795 put in an appearance near Waynesburg, stopping with a family named Holliday, owners of a grist and saw-mill, with

lands adjoining, and Holliday's Island, a ferry and shad-fishery, etc. This was then the most westerly grist-mill on the Juniata River. Grain grown west of the summit of the Allegheny Mountains was sent on pack-horses to Holliday's mill, to be ground into flour, and then carried back again. My mother and her brother, James Stackpole, were born at Carlisle, Pa.; lived one mile east of Waynesburg, Pa., where father built and owned the first stone dwelling-house. My uncle married Dorcas Elizabeth Holt, whose ancestors came from England. He died when his third son was a child. His three sons married girls of German parentage; hence the blood of three nationalities flow in the veins of the present generation, who trace their genealogy to the Holts of England and the nobility of Ireland. One of the present streets in Dublin is called Stackpole Street. Certain of their ancestors migrated to France. One of their descendants is a cardinal at Rome, in Italy. My father married Margaret Stackpole about 1796. They were married by a Russian prince, who, in abjuring the Greek schism, the Platonism of Photian relative to the procession of the Holy Ghost, forfeited lands in Russia equal in extent to the State of Pennsylvania, together with princely honors.

"Father Galitzen founded a Catholic colony at Loretto (now Cambria County). His pastorate included an extensive territory east and west of what is now Cambria County. At that period products of the Juniata and Susquehannah Valleys were shipped on arks, rafts and keel-boats, eastward to Columbia and Port Deposit, Md. Keel-boats were propelled up stream by poles and muscular power, (for which I propose to substitute steam-power). Baltimore merchants supplied all Western Pennsylvania with manufactured articles and many of the conveniences of civilized life. Dry-goods, iron and salt were carried on pack-horses westwardly *via* Fort Loudon, Fort Shirly and Drake's Ferry. Baltimore City (the metropolitan see of North America) sent Catholic missionaries, *via* the water-courses, through Shade Gap and Jack's Narrows, to west of the Alleghenies. Father Galitzen and other Catholic missionaries, when going from and retiring to Baltimore City, were wont to offer up the holy sacrifice at a station in Black Valley (Newry), along this route. Certain aristocratic ladies remained standing when the great mystery was being accomplished, although Dr. Galitzen bade them, in the name of Christ, then present on the altar, to kneel. He then, fired with zeal, bade them kneel in the devil's name, when every knee bent! Again, when about to address a fashionable congregation (many ladies wearing flowers in their bonnets) said he did not know whether it was a flower garden or a Christian congregation he was about to address. At the beginning of this century hotels, to accommodate the trading public and others, were quite numerous. Caspar Dull (grandfather of the Messrs. Dull now living) kept a small tavern at the northeast of Waynesburg. John Culbertson kept a larger tavern one mile west thereof, and James Stackpole a hotel one mile east of Waynesburg. George Galbraith, one of the owners of the first stage-line, built the hotel now kept by John A. Ross in McVeytown.

"It was said that one crooked shilling paid for two barrels of whiskey. When Mr. Culbertson visited Mr. Dull's he would spend this shilling in treating such persons as might be present, and when Caspar Dull visited John Culbertson he would pay back this shilling to John Culbertson for whiskey; metallic money was not generally used in making exchanges. The farmer exchanged rye for whiskey; laboring men paid in work; the hunter exchanged furs for powder and lead; shad in the spring, wheat after harvest and eels in the fall helped to regulate exchanges. Corn-huskings, chopping-frolics, scutching flax, making cider, boiling apple-butter, fulling blankets (*i.e.*, knitting-parties), quiltings, wood-haulings and many other kinds of work, followed by dancing at night, enabled these people to live pleasantly. School-masters were paid in work or produce, and boarded alternately with their scholars. I remember when there were six or more distilleries in Wayne township. Elections and military trainings were held at Waynesburg; much liquor was drank and many rough-and-tumble fights followed. A few log school-houses but no meeting-houses were built until about 1812. The Tunkers worshipped in Hensel's barn, two miles northwest of McVeytown. Occasionally a Presbyterian minister would preach in a school-house, but the people in general were indifferent on this subject. Several of the most learned were deists. Tom. Paine's, Voltaire's, Hume's, Rousseau's and Lord Bolingbroke's works were common in the libraries of the learned, whose opinions were accepted by a large number of the unlearned, although the Westminster Catechism was taught in many of the schools. The Dunkers, an offshoot of the monastic orders, retained the principle of association, bought fertile lands, and retained them, whilst many of those who professed no religious belief sold their lands and migrated westward.

Edward Dougherty was a tailor, and in 1821 opened a tavern on the Diamond, when the turnpike was building from Blairsville to Harrisburg. He died in 1842 at his home. His son John remained at McVeytown and engaged in mercantile business until 1831, when he went to Hollidaysburg as a contractor with James Stackpole. They graded the summit-level of Allegheny Portage road and Incline Plane No. 6, and the first incline from Hollidaysburg. He invented, in 1834, the section boats, the first one passing over in October of that year. In April, 1848, he moved to Mount

Union, which he laid out, and where he still resides. Rosanna, a daughter of Edward Dougherty, married Dr. Elijah Davis, of McVeytown, who for many years kept the tavern on the Diamond.

George Galbraith, whose father (Hector Galbraith) settled northwest of Waynesburg in 1785, came from the farm where he lived in 1805, and built a tavern on the corner of Water and John Streets, opposite the present hotel, where he resided for several years and kept the tavern in the early days, where General John Bratton, Colonel William Bratton, John Culbertson, John Vance, Samuel Holliday, John McVey, William Junkin and Caspar Dull, who were the leading men of the township, were in the habit of gathering. In 1808 George Galbraith became one of the party that organized the Juniata Stage Company, who put on a line of stages over part of the route from Philadelphia through to Pittsburgh. Mr. Galbraith, in later years, built the present hotel now kept by John A. Ross, and opened a tavern and a store, which he kept until his death, in 1822.

He had two wives,—one son and five daughters by each. The children by his last wife were George (who lived and died upon the home farm, now in part owned by his daughter, Mrs. Retta Clarke), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Haman), Juliana (Mrs. William Swanzey), Jane (Mrs. Ketchuff, of Chester County), Nancy (Mrs. Augustine Wakefield) and Hannah (Mrs. Michael Crisswell.

Another of the early settlers of Waynesburg was John Haman. He was born in Ireland in 1786, came to this country, and landed at New Castle, Del. In 1798 he came to Sherman's Valley, and in 1804 to Tuscarora Valley. In 1806 he began clerking in a store for William Bell, of Perryville (now Port Royal, Juniata County). Bell moved to Mifflintown the next year, and Haman remained with him until 1811, when Bell, with Haman, began business in Waynesburg. They soon took in partnership Adam Holliday, son of Samuel, and continued until July 24, 1813, when the partnership was dissolved, and Haman continued. He soon after became associated with John McVey, Jr., which firm continued until McVey's death, in 1826. On December 23, 1819, John Haman married Elizabeth, a daughter of George Galbraith. He continued in the mercantile business until his death, January 29, 1866, and left six children, of whom Hannah became the wife of William Macklin, who became a merchant in McVeytown in 1847, and lived there until his death, and whose sons continue the business. Mrs. Macklin is still living at McVeytown.

Soon after the opening of the store by Haman & Bell, James Law and David Lusk, Jr., opened a store and continued till November 25, 1815, when Law retired and Lusk continued. He afterwards kept a tavern in the present hotel till his death, and his widow, Catharine, continued.

It will be borne in mind that the mills of Samuel Holliday and William McVey were in operation in the early years, and, with the arrival of the stage-coach semi-weekly, the tavern and the stores, Waynesburg was quite a centre of attraction for the surrounding country. The village doctor also came to the place about 1810, Dr. Elijah Davis being about the first. An account of the physicians will be found in the medical chapter of the General History.

In the year 1829 Samuel Troxell came to the town from Union County (now Snyder) and in 1831 erected a tannery on the lot (now vacant) adjoining and below the hotel. Samuel Myers soon became associated with him and they continued until October 9, 1850, when Myers retired and Horning (Albert) & Troxell were operating. Changes were made and at one time Myers & Rife and Myers & Johnson were in possession. On February 22, 1864, the tannery was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. Samuel Troxell, in 1862, erected the present tannery on the site of the old Holliday log house, with thirty-five vats and ten leeches and pools. His son, Samuel M. Troxell, assumed the business in 1874, operated it for five years, from which time it has been idle.

Jacob Goodling, who married a daughter of Benjamin Walters, about 1830 started a tannery which later was owned by James Hoods and was abandoned after 1842.

In 1825 Joseph Jacobs erected a tannery on the McVey farm, which he continued until

1840, when it was rented by John Robb and soon after discontinued.

Colonel Anthony Elton was here about 1806 as a blacksmith, and had a shop on the river-side of Front, or Water Street, between the bridge and the hotel, which he continued as long as he lived. He was the first postmaster and was succeeded in the business by his sons, Anthony and Revel, and by Revel Elton in the post-office. The latter remained here many years and went West.

Richard Miles, before 1830, was keeping store in Galbraith's tavern building and soon after that time moved up on the Diamond. About 1842 he moved to Bellefonte.

Michael Norton, before 1830, opened a wagon-maker's shop a short distance south of the hotel, which was discontinued about 1840.

Soon after the canal was completed through the place James Crisswell moved to Waynesburg from his farm below the town, and built a house on Canal Street, where he died June 28, 1874. He also built a brick store on John Street, below the Diamond, and a warehouse on the canal near his house. His sons—Michael and John V.—were engaged in business with him. He was chosen associate justice in 1837, to succeed Judge John Oliver. His sons purchased the Brookland Furnace in 1840, and in 1843, James Crisswell built Ellen Forge, at the lower part of the town and beyond the borough limits.

About 1840, General John Ross and Attila Price erected a foundry now owned by Reuben and John Myers, which they continued until November 9, 1843, when Ross retired and George W. Lyon became associated with Mr. Price; they continued until 1847, when it passed to Ross & Clark, and the next year was run by James Wilder and B. A. Bradley; later, by J. W. Pincin & Son for ten or twelve years, until 1884, when it passed to the present owners.

The first brick house erected in the village was built by George Dull, now owned by Joseph R. Bratton. Dr. Rothrock built his residence in 1837, and in 1842 John Haman was assessed on two brick houses; Samuel Brown, John Ross, Dr. L. G. Snowden, John A. Steel, Samuel Troxall and Samuel Myers were each assessed on a brick house.

The following are the names and locations of business interests of the village in 1836: Martin Stehley, tailor, on Main Street, a few doors north of Market; Nathaniel Wilson, cabinet-maker, on Main, north of Market; John Walters, meat-store, on Water Street; James Criswel, brick store, on John Street, store-house on canal; James Cooper, merchant, store on the corner of Diamond, before occupied by John Dougherty and Dr. Andrew P. Linn. In 1846 Cooper built the brick building corner of Water and John Streets, in which he kept store a number of years; it was later occupied by Dr. J. A. Swain as a drug-store and office, now by drug-store of James Forgy.

George W. Coulter kept a blacksmith-shop on Main Street, opposite Dr. Rothrock's residence; George Dull had a small store-house on the canal; William D. Davis and Thomas Rambler, cabinet-makers, were located on the south end of Main Street; Rambler later moved to Altoona; Edward Dougherty kept tavern on the Diamond; Elijah Davis, his son-in-law, kept store in the frame part of Dougherty's hotel, and after Dougherty's death, kept the hotel; Hardy, Millan & Hartzler kept store in the south end of Galbraith's hotel (now torn down); later William Hardy built the brick house now owned by Samuel M. Troxall, and Hardy bought the interest of his partners and continued the business alone.

Randolph Wooden, a blacksmith, in 1836 opened a shop on Water Street, south of the hotel, which he continued several years; David Corkle entered the shop as an apprentice, and worked there until he purchased the shop, in 1851, and continued until 1883. It is now carried on by John Berryman.

Soon after the canal was built, James Crisswell built a boat-yard and dry-dock on the canal near his store-house, where he built several boats. Lindley Hoops, about 1838 at the south end of town, had a boat-yard on the west side of the canal, and William Jeffries on the east side. One of the boat-houses is now used as a dwelling on Water Street, a short distance from the old boat-yard. In 1842 Frederick Hiney was making brick in a yard with John Barlett.

The business of the town in 1843 was car-

ried on by the following persons: G. W. Brehman, drugs; C. & S. Crisswell, William Hardy, John Walters and John A. Steele & Co., merchants; B. Reilly, hatter; A. S. Fichthorn, tailor; Caspar Van Zandt, Joseph H. Robinson and James G. McCoy, saddlers and harness-makers; Ross and Price, iron-founders; Daniel Schreiner, wagon and plough manufacturer; Richard S. Brimmer, tin and sheet-iron; Albert Horning, Samuel Troxall, tanners; Joseph George, George Bartel and William Swartz, boot and shoemakers; Hamilton & Taylor, George Sweyer, chair-makers; J. C. Reynolds, A. Rothrock, physicians; Wooden & Powell, Matthias Neice, blacksmiths; Jonas Neice, boat-builder; Ralph Boyle, lumber merchant; hotels, T. F. McCoy, E. Davis (Eagle Hotel); Fred. Hiney, brick-maker.

In 1863, Captain Matthias Neice erected a steam planing-mill and began business; in the next year Charles Stauberger became a partner and continued until 1868. A thriving business was carried on until 1874, when the property was sold to Moore, McWilliams & Co., who now run it.

The bridges across the Juniata River at this place were first built in 1835, and a company was formed in that year. A petition was presented to the County Court asking that the county subscribe to the stock. At the January term of court in 1836 the grand jury recommended that the county take sixty-four shares of stock at twenty-five dollars per share. The court confirmed the recommendation. Other subscriptions were made and the work was begun by Samuel Ewing & Co., who were the contractors. The company was not chartered until March 13, 1838. In a report of the company made in 1844 it is learned that the original bridges cost $6112.50, and that from some cause not stated they were much damaged and rebuilt in 1843 by John A. Ewing & Co., at a cost of two thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars, and one thousand dollars was spent in the construction of stone-work and wing-walls. In the great flood of October 8 and 9, 1847, they were entirely washed away, and were not rebuilt until 1849, since which time they have stood unharmed, and were toll-bridges until 1872, when the county accepted them and they became free. In the freshet of 1847 a canal-boat was washed over the Huntingdon dam, passed over the island and was lodged against some trees at the foot, where it remained many years.

Post-Office.—It has not been ascertained precisely at what time a post-office was established at this place, but in 1808 the turnpike was through Waynesburg, and as George Galbraith was one of the members of the Juniata Stage Company which began operations in that year, it is more than probable that a post-office was established at the place. Colonel Anthony Elton was postmaster at that time or soon after. He was succeeded by his son, Revel Elton, Richard Miles, John Robb, G. W. Brehman, John C. Montgomery, G. W. Brehman, D. H. Lusk, J. M. McCoy, James Crisswell, John Keim and Miss Hannah C. Dull, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1879.

Incorporation.—The act of Assembly to erect Waynesburg into a borough by the name of McVeytown was approved by Governor Wolf April 9, 1833. A supplement to the act was passed May 9, 1841, extending its boundaries and granting other powers to the burgess and Council. The first election was held at the octagonal school-house on the 21st of March, 1834. John M. Barton was elected the first burgess, and Richard Miles, Revel Elton, John Haman, William Rook and G. H. Galbraith were elected members of the Town Council.

On the 24th of May, 1842, the Council authorized the burgess to issue notes in sums of one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, twelve and a half cents, ten cents and six and a quarter cents, with interest at six per cent., payable in sums of five dollars one year from date. The notes were issued in June, 1842, and signed by William J. McCoy, burgess. They were issued for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the borough, arising from macadamizing the streets the year previous, and from the difficulty of collecting taxes at the time. They were paid during the next year, and amounted to about one thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the burgesses from the incorporation of the borough to the present time:

1834. John M. Barton.
1835. John M. Barton.
1836. Richard Miles.
1837. Richard Miles.
1838. Ralph Bogle.
1839. Hugh Johnston.
1840. Hugh Johnston.
1841. William J. McCoy.
1842. William J. McCoy.
1843. William J. McCoy.
1844. George M. Bowman.
1845. George M. Bowman.
1846. George M. Bowman.
1847. George M. Bowman.
1848. George M. Bowman.
1849. Wm. S. Wooden.
1850. William S. Davis.
1851. William S. Davis.
1852. William S. Davis.
1853. William Macklin.
1854. William Macklin.
1855. Michael Horning.
1856. William S. Davis.
1857. John M. McCoy.
1858. John M. McCoy.
1859. Geo. W. McBride.
1860. Daniel Decker.
1861. Geo. W. McBride.
1862. Geo. W. McBride.
1863. Christian Beck.
1864. Geo. W. McBride.
1865. Geo. W. McBride.
1866. Dr. J. A. Swartz.
1867. R. T. Applebaugh.
1868. S. A. Souders.
1869. R. T. Applebaugh.
1870. J. R. Wirt.
1871. J. R. Wirt.
1872. J. R. Wirt.
1873. David Corkle.
1874. Jacob Fry.
1875. Jacob Fry.
1876. Jacob Fry.
1877. George W. Hesser.
1878. George W. Hesser.
1879. Albert H. Bear.
1880. Michael Dillon.
1881. Michael Dillon.
1882. J. McCarthy.
1883. W. H. Swanzey.
1884. Michael Dillon.
1885. James George.

The justices of the peace who have served in the borough since 1840 are as follows:

Rob. McMonigle.
John Oliver, Jr.
1845. William J. McCoy.
1847. Geo. W. Bowman.
1850. James Hood.
1852. John McCord.
1853. William Davis.
1855. John Walters.
1858. John M. McCoy.
1859. Geo. W. McBride.
1860. John Walters.
1861. James Moran.
1862. Christian Beck.
1868. B. L. Long.
1869. J. R. Wirt.
1874. George W. Sunderland.
1879. W. H. McClellan.
1884. W. P. Stevenson.
1885. J. R. Wirt.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.[1]—The history of the Presbyterian congregation of McVeytown is comprehended in three periods: First, from its founding to the year 1814; second, from 1814 to 1871; third, from 1871 to the present time.

First Period.—As the early records of this congregation have been lost, it is impossible to fix the exact date of its organization. It is certainly known that the Rev. Charles Beatty, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was sent out by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in 1766 to visit the frontiers of Pennsylvania, preached on the old Bratton farm in August of that year. In his journal Rev. Beatty says, "That was the first preaching in these parts." He likewise tells us that "the people had determined to build a meeting-house." The only church structure erected in this neighborhood before the close of the eighteenth century was the one on the Bratton farm, now owned by James Kyle. It is, therefore, altogether probable that the church which Rev. Beatty found the people about to build was the one referred to above.

All the territory in this region was in Derry township from 1767 to 1783, when it became Wayne township, and it is probable "the Presbyterian Congregation of Central Wayne," the original name of this congregation, was organized soon after the erection of the township. The first minister resident among the people was the Rev. Matthew Stephens, who came to what is now Bratton township about the year 1785. In this year his name is entered upon the ministerial roll of the Presbytery of Donegal, as received from Ireland. In the year 1795, at the time of the organization of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, Mr. Stephens held a call in his hands from this congregation, which he had accepted, but for some reason he had never been installed. He had, however, been preaching as a stated supply from the time of his settlement in the community. In October, 1795, he asked permission of Presbytery to return the call, which was granted.

The next minister of whom we have any definite knowledge was the Rev. James Simpson, who was received from the Presbytery in the "Kingdom of Ireland" in January, 1800. A request was immediately made to Presbytery to appoint him the stated supply of Wayne, Lewistown and Derry, which relation he held toward these churches for a little over three years. He was a man of intemperate habits, and, in 1802, was suspended by Presbytery, but, in defiance

[1] By Rev. E. H. Mateer.

of the authority of Presbytery, continued to preach. However, he was deposed from the ministry, and nothing more is known of him from ecclesiastical records. From 1803 to 1819 there was no minister here for any length of time. The preached word as a means of grace was not regularly provided. Between these dates there was a removal of the congregation to Waynesburg (McVeytown), and a reorganization under the name of the Presbyterian Congregation of Waynesburg, with three trustees.

Second Period.—This period began not later than 1814. On December 29, 1814, "John McVey, Sr., of the one part," deeded to "William Armstrong, Archibald More and James Criswell, Trustees for the Congregation of Waynesburg and its Vicinity, of the other part," one-half acre of land situated on the west side of Queen Street and fronting six perches thereon. Soon afterwards, probably the next year, the congregation built a small stone church on the grounds donated by John McVey, Sr.

The first minister of this period was the Rev. James S. Woods, who began his labors in November, 1819, and was ordained and installed pastor for one-half of his time, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, on April 5, 1820. In 1823 he was appointed stated supply of the Lewistown congregation for one year, and in 1824 was installed pastor at Lewistown at a salary of three hundred dollars for one-half his time. Mr. Woods continued the pastor of these two congregations until 1837, when his pastoral relation with the congregation of Waynesburg was dissolved.

During this pastorate the congregation was incorporated and the old stone church torn down and in 1833 a larger edifice of brick built at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars.

In April, 1838, that part of the congregation of Waynesburg in the vicinity of Newton Hamilton were, on petition to and by direction of Presbytery, organized into a separate congregation. From that date, 1838, until January 1, 1871, the two congregations were united under the same pastorate.

On July 1, 1838, the Rev. Benjamin Carrell became pastor, giving two-thirds of his time to Waynesburg and one-third to Newton Hamilton. The oldest records of the Session now known to be in existence are dated March 21, 1843, near the close of the fifth year of Mr. Carrell's pastorate. The ruling elders at that date were Samuel Witherow, ordained 1818; William Erwin, ordained 1827; Nathaniel Wilson, ordained 1827; Cyrus Criswell, ordained 1827; and William Wakefield, ordained 1827. These oldest minutes record the result of a revival by which sixty-four members were added to the Waynesburg congregation. In 1843 the Session passed a resolution that any member who should violate the Sabbath-day by running boats, or have men in their employ working on the Sabbath, would subject themselves to be deprived of church privileges. October 21, 1844, it was resolved "that if any members of this church are engaged in the traffic of ardent spirits as a beverage, they be and are required to cease from the same or subject themselves to the censure of the church." Mr. Carrell's relation with this congregation ceased October 22, 1844. On May 23, 1845, the Rev. Peter Hassinger became pastor, giving one-half of his time. The relation was dissolved June 27, 1849.

The Rev. David Sterrett was pastor from January 27, 1850, to October 2, 1855. During this pastorate a member was suspended from church privileges for traveling in the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Sabbath-day. Eighteen months afterward the suspended member was restored to church privileges on professing sorrow for his past act, and promising not to ride in the cars on the Sabbath-day.

The Rev. D. D. Clarke, D. D., became the pastor June 3, 1856, and so continued to the time of his death, December 30, 1865. In 1862 there was a revival and a large accession to the church.

The Rev. Samuel C. McCune was pastor from June 19, 1866, to April, 1869.

The Rev. Thaddeus McRae was installed pastor January, 1870, and the relation was dissolved October, 1872. On January 1, 1871, the co-pastorate with Newton Hamilton ceased, and Mr. McRae was called for the whole of his time by this congregation.

Third Period.—By decree of the County Court, on April 10, 1871, the corporate name of

the Presbyterian congregation of Waynesburg was changed to "The Presbyterian Congregation of McVeytown." In 1873 the Rev. D. W. Moore was installed the pastor, and so continued till September, 1883, when the relation was dissolved at his own request. In 1874 the congregation enlarged and improved their house of worship, at an outlay of nine thousand dollars. During the last decade this congregation has contributed, for all purposes, thirty thousand dollars. The present membership is two hundred and five. The members of Session are Rev. E. H. Mateer, pastor since 1874, and Ruling Elders Abraham Rothrock, M.D., ordained May 3, 1858; Adam Lefford, ordained June, 1869; John Kiner, ordained January, 1879; George McKee, ordained June, 1879; James Macklin, ordained October, 1885; and William S. Wilson, M.D., ordained October, 1885.

The church corporation holds the following property: 1. One-half acre of land deeded December 29, 1814, by John McVey, Sr. (the present church structure stands on this plat, but the larger part is included in the graveyard). 2. A narrow strip of land on the north side of the above, bought from Samuel Holliday September 30, 1829; consideration, $37.25. 3. A plat west of No. 1, containing seventy-two perches, included in the graveyard, bought from Robert U. Jacobs November 17, 1829; consideration, thirty-six dollars. 4. On the south side of Nos. 1 and 3, one hundred and fifty-seven perches, bought from Robert U. Jacobs August 28, 1834; consideration, one hundred and fifty dollars; only about one-third of this purchase now in possession of the church, the two-thirds to the west having been sold to the Rev. D. D. Clarke. 5. Lot No. 130 on plan of McVeytown, January 10, 1861, from James Criswell; consideration, ten dollars. 6. The parsonage and lot, purchased from Dr. A. Rothrock May 7, 1863; consideration, fifteen hundred dollars. 7. Lots No. 131 and 132 on town plan, bought of William Macklin and William A. Moore; consideration, one hundred and seventy-five dollars. 8. Lot 129, presented by Mrs. Rhettie M. Clark.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized in 1832, and a lot on Queen Street was purchased of Caspar Dull in 1833. A brick church was erected by Ralph Bogle, which was used until 1874, when it was enlarged and remodeled as it is at present. The pastors since 1860 have been as follows: John Morehead, John Anderson, William Gwin, M. S. Smith, A. D. Yocum, C. B. Wilson, George S. Sykes, J. M. Johnston, A. S. Baldwin, W. S. Hamlin, W. Gwin and J. W. Rue. The secretary has a present membership of one hundred and sixty.

Schools.—The children in Waynesburg for several years attended school either at the schoolhouse on the Stewart farm or at another schoolhouse near where the furnace was later built. Samuel Holliday donated the present lot to the village for school purposes. Upon this lot the octangular-shaped school-house was built, which was used until 1844, when a movement was instituted to build a larger and more commodious house. The village at that time contained one hundred and fifty children between the ages of five and fifteen, and the old house was not sufficiently large to accommodate them. The village was set off as an independent school district in 1842, and the directors of the district called a public meeting on January 9, 1844, to discuss the propriety of erecting a larger school building. At this meeting a committee was appointed to make a report January 17th, which was done, and they reported that in their opinion it was advisable to erect a brick building, thirty by sixty feet, two stories in height, with two rooms on each floor, at an estimated cost of seventeen hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and suggested the present lot as convenient in location and as already belonging to the village.

This report was accepted and the directors advertised for proposals to be received until February 5, 1844. The contract was given to Ralph Bogle, and Owen Thomas was the carpenter. The academy was erected of brick, fifty-two by thirty-eight feet, with a cupola, and was divided into four school-rooms, twenty-five by twenty-eight feet. It was completed during the season and opened in January, 1845.

William Lyttle was one of the early teachers in the town. It has been used from that time

to the present and is the only public schoolhouse in the village. The directors in 1842, when the village became an independent district, were Michael Norton, William Hardy and John Stine, Jr. The directors, during the building of the academy in 1844–45, were N. Wilson, T. F. McCoy, George A. Lyon, Caspar Dull and John C. Reynolds. The district contains at present one hundred and seventy-eight pupils.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper published in McVeytown was established in the spring of 1842, and was edited by William D. McVey, as the *People's Friend.* It was continued three or four months and suspended. In the summer of 1843, Thomas F. McCoy purchased the type, presses and other fixtures, of Mr. McVey and on the 26th of October, 1843, issued the first number of the *Village Herald.* It was a six column paper and was continued to February 15, 1845, when the editor, T. F. McCoy, soon after enlisted and went to the Mexican War. From that time no paper was issued in McVeytown until 1873, when Edmund Conrad began the publication of the *McVeytown Journal.* The first number was issued March 13th in that year. In size it was seven by twelve inches, three columns. In six months it was enlarged to four columns eleven by sixteen inches, and at the beginning of the second volume enlarged to six columns, and the third year was again enlarged to seven columns, its present size. This is the only paper published in this borough.

MOORE, MCWILLIAMS & CO.'S BANK.—In the spring of 1872, an organization was effected for carrying on a banking business, and the following-named directors were elected: William A. Moore, Samuel McWilliams, James Forgy, David Stine, Jr., A. Rothrock, M. D. and John Atkinson.

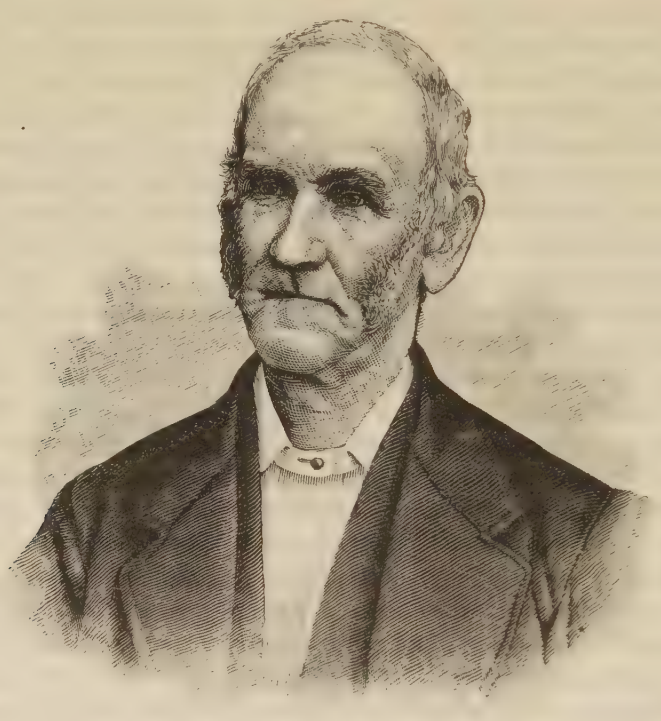
The directors elected William A. Moore president and J. R. Wirt, cashier. Business was begun in the present banking office July 18, 1872. The only change to the present is in the election of W. P. Stevenson in April, 1879, the death of James Forgy and retirement of John Atkinson.

WILLIAM A. MOORE is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the grandson of William Moore, a soldier of the Revolution who received a wound during that memorable conflict resulting in his death. He removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Mifflin County and engaged in farming pursuits. His children were Archibald, John, Andrew, who died in youth; Mary (Mrs. Stanley), and Ann (Mrs. Wilson). Archibald of this number was born on the 13th of May, 1768, on the farm of his father in Mifflin (then Cumberland) County, and at a late period of his life purchased the farm lying adjacent to the homestead on which he resided during his lifetime. He was a man of much strength of character and wielded an extended influence in the community, having filled the office of justice of the peace, also various minor positions. He married Rebecca, daughter of William Junkin, of the same county, born in 1769. Their children are Isabella, born in 1793; Jane, in 1795 (Mrs. John Owens); Ann, in 1798; Isabella, second, in 1800, (Mrs. Richard Miles); William A., February 4, 1804; Margaret, in 1806, (Mrs. Samuel Hays); Mary Ann, in 1809, (Mrs. Potts), and Catherine, in 1813, (Mrs. James McCoy), all of whom, with the exception of the subject of this biographical sketch, are deceased. The birth of William A. occurred on the farm purchased by his father. His studies which included the languages were pursued under the direction of Reverends James S. Woods and John Hutchison, after which he returned to his home and at once became interested in the cultivation of the land which he acquired by inheritance on the death of his father. To this property he gave his personal attention until 1841, when McVeytown became his place of residence. Here he engaged in the grain business, though still retaining his ownership of the farm of which in 1851 he resumed the management. He had meanwhile embarked in a mercantile enterprise under the firm name of Steel & Co., which business connection was continued but a brief time. Mr. Moore is also identified with the banking firm of Moore, McWilliams & Co., established in 1872, of which he is president. Though educated as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school of politics he afterward became a Whig and later a Re-

publican, though he has neither sought nor accepted office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of McVeytown of which he has for many years been a trustee.

SOCIETIES.—McVeytown Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was instituted, in 1841, in the village, and continued about two years, when they disbanded. No other lodge was formed here until 1870, when, on March 14, in that year, a charter was granted to Bright Star Lodge, No. 705, I. O. O. F. Meetings were held in Couch Hall for a time, and in 1871 rooms were fitted up in the Davis Hotel, on the Diamond, which they occupied until the spring of 1884, when they moved to Couch Hall, where they now are. The lodge has a membership of forty-five, with the following officers: M. A. Stine, N. G.; A. T. Lefford, V. G.; E. Conrad, Secretary; Stephen Tredwick, Assistant Secretary, and E. S. Stewart, Treasurer.

The McVeytown Lodge, No. 376, A. Y. M., was chartered October 22, 1866, and instituted November 16th, with thirteen charter members. Twelve of the members were from Lancaster Lodge, No. 203, and one, C. P. Dull, from Easton Lodge, No. 152. A lodge-hall was fitted up in the brick house of C. P. Dull, where they still hold their meetings. They have at present thirty-seven active members, with J. R. Wirt, W. M.; Samuel M. Troxell, Secretary, and C. P. Dull, Treasurer.



Wm A Moore

Chaplain Thomas Stevenson Post, No. 482, G. A. R., was organized June 21, 1885, by the members of the Colonel Hulings Post, of Lewistown. The Post started with thirty-one charter members, and the following officers were elected and appointed for the first term: P. C., W. A. Wilson; S. V. C., W. H. McClellan; J. V. C., Joseph S. Leffard; O. of D., Austin Gro; O. of G., W. A. Moore; Q. M., J. J. Corkle; Chaplain, Mathias Neice; Surgeon, F. M. Coulter; Adjutant, M. C. Bratton; Sergeant-Major, E. J. Davis; Q. M. Sergeant,

Rudolph Ward; I. S., A. J. Jenkins; O. S., F. P. Kirk.

CHAPTER XI.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Bratton was erected in 1850, and first appears on the court records of that year. No record of petition or commission report is found. It was, however, taken from the township of Oliver. It is bounded by the Juniata River, Granville township, the range of mountains dividing it from Juniata County and Wayne township, and is settled only on the river side. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes along the river the entire length of the township. Two railroad stations are in the limits, Longfellow and Mattawana; the last is the station for McVeytown, opposite on the river. This settlement began with the completion of the railroad, in 1850; a depot was erected at that time and soon after the large brick hotel, by Henry Hartzler. About 1860 Joshua Harshbarger opened a grocery-store, which was kept by him for about thirteen years when it was sold to Lewis Cassey, who still keeps it. William Miller about 1873–74 opened a dry-goods store which is now owned and kept by Alexander Cowell. The post-office was established in 1874, with William Miller as postmaster. He retained the position until 1882, when Lewis Cassey was appointed and still holds the position.

In 1877 Hanawalt & Myers erected a grist-mill, which was operated a few years and is now used as a warehouse by William M. Atkinson.

The earliest tract of land located within the limits of Bratton township, of which any record is obtained, was warranted to Alexander Hamilton February 10, 1755, and contained two hundred and eighty acres, on the Juniata River. It was sold by him to James Bratton March 29, 1779, and then contained two hundred acres. He conveyed it to George Patterson, of Fermanagh township July 5, 1795; two years later, November 10, 1797, George Patterson sold the tract to Samuel Bratton. The sons of Samuel Bratton were Charles, Elisha and Richardson. Charles settled on the homestead where his son Charles now resides, near Manayunk. Of other sons of Charles were Horatio G., of Lewistown; Isaac G., of Dublin Mills, Pa., William H., of Sterling, Dakota; and Samuel S., who was a member of Battery G, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and died July 10, 1864. Of the daughters, Mrs. Enos Woodruff resides in Lewistown; the others are living in different parts of the country.

The first actual settler in what is now the township of Bratton was Andrew Bratton, who, with Samuel Holliday, his brother-in-law, came over the mountains early in 1755, in search of lands on which to locate. He selected a tract of land on the south side of the Juniata River, and made application to the Land Office at the same time. Samuel Holliday located at what is now McVeytown. Warrants were issued to them September 8, 1755. They were here but a short time before the Indian troubles broke out, and they returned to Cumberland County, and remained until they had somewhat subsided, which was in 1762, when they, with their families and others, returned and began improvements upon their locations. Andrew Bratton built a log house above where James Kyle now owns, and later built the stone house now owned by Joseph Harshbarger. A log meeting-house was erected near his house for the use of the Presbyterians in the neighborhood. It is said that the first religious service in this part of the county was held at his house in 1766, by the Rev. Charles Beatty, who was traveling through the country till that year. A burying-ground was laid out and enclosed with a stone wall, which is still standing, where the early settlers were buried; several stones without date are standing, and but one with date prior to 1800. It is now unused as a burial-place. Andrew Bratton had two sons,—William and John, and two daughters,—Mary and Nancy.

There were a number of the name who located lands in and near the Bratton homestead. The names, dates and number of acres here all given: John Bratton, July 13, 1762, 150 acres; William and George Bratton, October 26, 1785, each 100 acres; George Bratton, January 6, 1786, 400 acres, and Jacob Bratton,

50 acres; Edward Bratton, February 28, 1787, 100 acres and George 40 acres; John Bratton, February 21, 1794, 350 acres; James, April 22, 1795, 100 acres. Between 1811 and December 16, 1816, George, Jacob, William, Wallace, James and Andrew Bratton took up over 1000 acres of land. The John and William here mentioned were the sons of Andrew. John was a graduate of Princeton College, a general of militia and lived a bachelor on the homestead. William was elected first lieutenant in Captain Robert Adam's company January 9, 1776, in the Sixth Battalion, under General William Irvine, was promoted captain March 20, 1777, and resigned April 17, 1779. He was at the battle of Paoli and at Germantown, and was wounded at the last battle.

He married Hester Hamilton, a sister of Margaret Hamilton, of Newton Hamilton. She was captured by the Indians when a young woman, bound and taken up the river. She managed to loosen her bonds, and escaped. She hid in a hollow log, which the Indians passed in looking for her. After all was quiet she made her way to the river and followed it downstream to her home. Her half-brother, Hugh Brown, was killed near what is now Newton Hamilton. Colonel Bratton settled on a part of the old homestead and built the stone house by the burying-ground, now owned by James Kyle, where he died over eighty years of age. A saw-mill was built on the stream above the burying-ground, and in 1798 one was erected on a stream below. The race of the last is still to be seen. He had two children, Andrew and Elizabeth (Mrs. James Langton). The last settled on the homestead. Andrew married Rebecca, a daughter of Samuel Holliday, and for several years was a merchant in McVeytown, and engaged also in the mill which, with Samuel Holliday, his brother-in-law, he built and which is now in ruins above the canal. In 1827, his wife having died, he married a daughter of Adam Holliday, of Hollidaysburg, who now resides with her son-in-law, D. M. Dull, of Lewistown. About this time he retired to the homestead, where he lived till his death. He was a member of the Legislature in 1834–35. A store had been kept at the old Bratton homestead before 1827 by William Armstrong. The island in the river opposite the house of Israel Zook is known as Pompey's Island, and is said to have derived its name from Pompey, a slave of Colonel William Bratton, to whom it was given. General John Ross married Sarah, a daughter of Andrew Bratton, by his first wife.

Of the many Brattons who took up lands at an early day, George Bratton took up on warrants about a thousand acres in this and adjoining townships. He also purchased other lands in this township of Edward and Jacob Bratton and others.

He died before 1798, and his son George was his executor. He had come to the township many years before, and lived adjoining Nathaniel Standly, or Stanly, where he had two distilleries. He conveyed to his son Edward, September 28, 1784, an improvement adjoining lands of William Bratton and James Crisswell. William Junkin was led to visit this section of country by his old acquaintances, the Brattons and the Hollidays, and took out a warrant, August 6, 1766, for one hundred and fifty acres of land, (now owned by William Harshbarger), where he erected a log house, and about 1782 built a grist-mill and in 1790 a saw-mill. His children were James, who lived and died on the homestead; Andrew, who moved to McVeytown, where he was a merchant for several years, and moved to Lewistown, where he died; Mrs. T. M. Uttley, of Lewistown, is a daughter. Of the daughters, Rebecca became the wife of Archibald Moore and settled in what is now Oliver; Jane married John McCoy and settled in what is now Walton township; Catharine married David Lusk and moved to McVeytown; two of the daughters became Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Steele. On the 13th of October, 1836, Richard Miles, as administrator of the estate, offered for sale three hundred acres, grist-mill, saw-mill, chopping-mill, four tenant-houses and two apple orchards. It was sold to William A. Moore, and the homestead now belongs to Wallace Harshbarger. In 1836 Joseph Price was running the grist-mills.

John Beatty, a native of Ireland, came to this country, and on the 21st of October, 1772, took out a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of

land, now in part owned by William Harshbarger. He had but one son, George, who died young, and six daughters, of whom Jane married John Ferier; Catharine, Thomas Knox; Margaret, John Dull; Susan, Alexander Stewart; Elizabeth, Robert Forgy; and Martha remained single. John Beatty was a weaver, and carried on the business at the place. He lived until after 1800, and the farm passed to his daughters.

John Beard took out a warrant for two hundred acres of land March 27, 1788, and on November 24, 1795, for seventy acres. Samuel Beard warranted two hundred acres November 2, 1785, and March 24, 1789, two hundred acres. The land John Beard located was on Shank's Run, where, in 1793, he had a saw-mill. In 1836 a mill on the site was owned by John Montgomery.

George Mitchell (3d) married a daughter of John Beard, and lived east of the Beard farm (now Kauffman's). On the 3d of June, 1762, James Galley took out a warrant for two hundred acres of land in right of George Mitchell, who settled upon it. In 1783 he was assessed on three hundred acres, which in 1793 was assessed to his widow. A saw-mill was later erected on a small run, which in 1836 was owned by Abraham Kauffman.

Marshall Stanley in 1783 was in possession of three hundred and twenty-four acres of land in Wayne township (now Bratton) opposite McVeytown, and on which Mattawana stands. In 1793 he owned two hundred acres. On May 10, 1802, Nathaniel Stanley, his son, sold the land to Joseph Yoder, who came to the township from Beni, Berks County, and settled upon it. Nathaniel Stanley married Mary, a sister of Archibald Moore, and moved to the West. Joseph Yoder lived on the farm until his death and the property was left to his sons, John, Christian and Joseph, who settled there, and whose heirs still own a part of the property. David Harshbarger also owns a part. A part of the Stanley tract was patented May 5, 1773, to Samuel Wharton. Another part was patented as "Mount Pleasant." Application was made for a part, December 15, 1776, to Samuel Brown, and patented as "Stanley's Choice."

The Rev. Matthew Stevens in 1783 owned one hundred and twenty-five acres of land adjoining James Crisswell, on the Juniata River. In 1802 he was living in Huntingdon County, and July 19th sold the farm to Nathaniel Stanley.

John Carlisle in 1783 was living on fifty acres of land, which, with one hundred and fifty acres additional, he received a warrant for February 27, 1787. He had several children, who sold the farm. It was for many years in possession of David Bell, and is now owned by Lewis Hesser.

On the 18th of March, 1793, John Anderson took out a warrant for four hundred acres of land on the mountain back of Longfellow Station; October 20th, the same year, Joseph took out a warrant for three hundred acres; February 28, 1794, William warranted four hundred acres; March 12th, the same year, Thomas warranted four hundred acres; May 21, 1795, Samuel took out a warrant for three hundred and fifty acres; December 22, 1814, Samuel Anderson warranted one hundred acres where Longfellow Station now is. This land was mostly on the mountain and was never used for farming purposes, but for its timber. Samuel lived near Longfellow Station and died unmarried.

The first of the name of Crisswell who took up land in this county were Elijah and Benjamin, who, June 1, 1775, took out a warrant for twenty acres; August 4th, of the same year, Elijah took up twenty-five acres; March 29, 1775, Charles warranted twenty-five acres; June 12, 1786, John took up forty acres; March 23, 1787, Elisha warranted forty acres which was appropriated on a previous order of January 30th, the same year, to Alexander and Archibald Stewart. Elijah warranted seventy acres April 4, 1789. In 1783 James Crisswell is assessed on one hundred and sixty acres and Robert Crisswell's heirs on one hundred acres. In 1793 John Crisswell is assessed on one hundred and forty acres. The tract of Robert Crisswell was about a mile below Mattawana and is now owned by Levi Hartzler. The farm was sold to David Hartzler and passed to his son Levi. He had one son, James, who mar-

ried Anna, a daughter of John Vance, and purchased a farm of four hundred acres in Oliver township and lived there for several years, and moved to McVeytown, where he became engaged in merchandising, contracting for the canal and in the furnace. With John Oliver and Caspar Dull he built the Columbia and Peach Bottom dams. He was an associate judge of the county, and postmaster of the borough of McVeytown. His sons Michael and John Vance were associated with their father in business.

James Johnston, Sr., Lancelot, Edward and Richard Johnston, were in 1783 owners of three hundred and eighty acres of land across from McVeytown, adjoining the Junkin property; the family has long since disappeared.

John McCoy came from Northumberland County, near Sunbury, about 1790 and settled in the family of William Junkin, whose daughter Jane he afterwards married. He died about 1820. William, the eldest son, settled in McVeytown, where he was a merchant, justice of the peace and burgess of the borough. Sarah, a daughter, married Thomas Jacobs and lived in Wayne township, (now Oliver). John became a clerk at the Tyrone Forges and later manager of iron-works in different parts of the State. Catharine, Margaret and Nancy remained unmarried. Rebecca became the wife of Captain Mathias Neice, of McVeytown. James G. settled in McVeytown, where he conducted the business of a saddler and harness-maker for many years and still resides in the borough. Thomas F. McCoy settled also in the borough, published the *Village Herald* from 1843–45 and in 1846–74 was in the Mexican War. In 1850 was elected prothonotary of the county and moved to Lewistown, where he still resides and is an attorney-at-law. He was active in the late Rebellion and attained distinction in the service.

Schools.—The township of Bratton was erected in 1851 and at that time contained three school districts, known as Bratton, Humphrey and Yoder. At present there are six schools and three hundred pupils in attendance.

The earliest school-house of which anything is known was built of logs on the old Bratton farm about 1880. James Jacobs was a teacher. In 1834 Andrew Bratton built a brick school-house on his farm, which for many years was a pay-school and became one of the district-houses in 1851, when Bratton was divided into school districts. A log house was erected on the Yoder farm soon after the Bratton house, which was used many years.

A log school house, with greased paper for window-lights, was erected on the John Beard farm before 1800. William White was a teacher. He was succeeded by his son William, who taught after 1812. Alexander McKinstry also taught there. A new log house was built on the site, which, about 1838, was replaced by the stone house still standing. It was abandoned upon the erection of the frame building a short distance above it. The first directors elected after Bratton became a township were William A. Pecht, Charles Bratton, Joshua Yoder, Michael Yontzey, Daniel Yoder and Thomas Rook. The township at present has six schools and has three hundred pupils attending school.

The names of the justices of the peace who have served the township since its erection, in 1851, are as follows:

1851. Henry Leatton.	1870. Thos. J. Robinson.
Charles Bratton.	1871. Washington Watt.
1854. Richard Bratton.	1872. John Harshbarger.
Adam Hartzler.	1873. Christian K. Moist.
1856. Charles Bratton.	1874. Jonath. Bothecker.
1857. Thomas Fritz.	1875. Samuel McClure.
1858. Thomas McCord.	1876. James Youngman.
1859. John Wolfkill.	1877. John Rhinehart.
1860. Thomas Fritz.	1878. M. McLaughlin.
1861. Moses Gillespie.	1881. John Wilson.
1862. Charles Bratton.	1882. A. K. Gunter.
1866. James Powell.	1883. Daniel Rodgers.
1867. John Wolfkill.	1884. M. McLaughlin.
1868. William Reynolds.	1885. Isaac Long.
1869. Richard Bratton.	

CHAPTER XII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.[1]

The territory that now comprises Union and Menno townships was part of Derry from 1757 to 1770, when Armagh was erected, with Jack's mountain as the dividing line. Its territory

[1] By Miles Haffley.

remained in Armagh from that time until 1790, when it was erected, embracing the western part of Armagh township. It was the first township erected after the organization of Mifflin County. At the March term of Mifflin County Court, 1790, a petition of the inhabitants of the west end of Armagh township was presented, asking that a new township be formed, and that the division line should begin at a certain stream of water extending from the Plumb bottom to Kishacoquillas Creek, emptying into the same near the Widow Alexander's. The petition was held under advisement until the June term of court, when it was ordered that the said township of Armagh be divided according to the prayers of the petitioners, and that the township erected out of the west end be called and known by the name and style of Union township, and that the inhabitants thereof choose township officers according to law. It retained its territory without alteration until January, 1837, when Menno township was erected from the west part.

The township is bounded north by Huntingdon County; east, by Brown township; south, by Jack's mountain, and west by Menno. The Kishacoquillas Creek flows northeasterly through it, and the settlements are along the creek in the Kishacoquillas Valley, reaching back to the foot of the hills. It contains two villages—Belleville and Mechanicsburg.

The assessment roll of Union township is here given for the year 1791, the first assessment after the township was erected,—

General John Armstrong, 300 acres; Dr. James Armstrong, 1150 acres and slave; William Alexander, 250 acres; John Alexander, 200 acres; Rosanna Alexander, 200 acres; Thomas Alexander, 100 acres; Joseph Alexander, 100 acres; Nathan Allen, 100 acres; Robert Allison, 160 acres and still; Francis Alexander, 100 acres; Edward Ashcroft; Robert Barr, Jr.; David Barr, 250 acres; Robert Barr, Sr.; George Bell; Joseph Brown, 50 acres; Joseph Clayton, 100 acres; John Campbell, 300 acres and 2 stills; Robert Campbell, 250 acres; John Emmett; William Fleming, 160 acres; Henry Fleming; Robert Gardner, 150 acres; James Huston, 200 acres; James Hazlett, 180 acres and still; Andrew Hazlett, 500 acres; Matthew Kenney, 200 acres; Joseph Kyle, 400 acres; William Lyons, 400 acres; James Logan, 30 acres; John McDowell, Esq., 250 acres; James McBride, 250 acres; Hugh McClelland, 200 acres and a slave; Thomas McElroy, 250 acres; Charles McClenahan, 150 acres; James Mateer, 30 acres and 2 stills; Morris McNamara, 100 acres; Alexander McIntire; Daniel McCalla, tan-yard; Robert Nelson, 50 acres; Manuel Pecht, 50 acres; Frederick Pecht, 50 acres; John Riddle, 300 acres; John Reed, 300 acres; James Reed, 100 acres; Joseph Swartzel, 400 acres; William Stewart, 100 acres; Samuel Sample; John Steel, 200 acres; Jonas Steel, 50 acres; Jacob Steel, 50 acres; Daniel Steel, 50 acres; Samuel Steel, 50 acres; William Sankey, 100 acres and 2 stills; Robert Scott, 200 acres; Jesse Tanyer, 200 acres; William Vance, 260 acres and mill; John Wilson, 300 acres; Frederick Wyman, 60 acres; Samuel Wills, 190 acres; William Young; Michael Yotter, 100 acres.

Early Locations.—As soon as it became known that the land of the new purchase of 1754 was open for settlement, many flocked to the country to select locations on which to settle. The Sherman, Buffalo and Tuscarora Valleys, and along the Juniata, attracted most attention, and most of the locations made in 1755 were in that region. Others, however, ventured farther up and back into the valleys of the streams that flowed into the Juniata. One of the first to locate in the valley of the Kishacoquillas Creek, was James Alexander. He was a son of James and Margaret Alexander, natives of Armagh, Ireland, where he was born in 1726, and when ten years of age emigrated with his parents to America and settled in West Nottingham, Chester County. From there the family moved to Cumberland County. When the purchase of 1754 was made, Hugh, the elder brother of James, located in Sherman's Valley, and James pushed further west to the valley of the Kishacoquillas, which attracted him by the excellence of its soil, its valuable timber, and the many fine springs in the vicinity. He located a tract in 1754, and received a warrant for it dated Feb. 5, 1755, the second day after the opening of the Land Office. This land when surveyed contained two hundred and thirty-nine acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches. It was resurveyed August 17, 1798, and found to contain two hundred and sixty-one acres and seventy-six perches. He made improvements upon this place and built a log cabin. He was driven out in 1756, when

the Indians were raiding in this section of country. About 1762, when the trouble with the Indians had somewhat subsided, Mr. Alexander and his wife Rosey (who was the daughter of Robert Reed, of Chambersburg), returned to their home. A log house, with an outside chimney-stack and a capacious fire-place, was erected to take the place of the little log cabin. This was replaced later by a stone house, which is now part of the residence of the heirs of Napoleon B. Alexander.

In 1773 Mr. Alexander took out a warrant for one hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining his other land; in 1786 one hundred and fifty acres, and in 1793 two hundred acres; other lands were also purchased. He served in the Commissary Department of Washington's army at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–78. For this service he received sixteen hundred acres of land, which was located in Clearfield County. He died in 1791 at the age of sixty-six years, and was buried in the church-yard of the West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church. The lands in the valley were left to his sons Robert, John and James, and the Clearfield County lands to his sons William B., Hugh, Joseph and Reed.

The children of James and Margaret were eleven in number,—Jane, Robert, Elizabeth, John, James, Hugh, Joseph, Rachel, William B., Rosanna and Reed. They were all born between the years 1763 and 1786.

Jane, the eldest child, married Colonel Alexander Brown, brother of Judge William Brown. He located a warrant for three hundred acres of land in the year 1783 and later three hundred acres additional, now occupied by John R. Garver, Jonas and John G. Kauffman. Col. Brown settled on the land he first located and left it at his death to his daughter Elizabeth, who was the wife of Hugh Alexander. He died in Philadelphia in 1791. His widow married David Semple and removed to Stone Valley, Pa., where she died in October, 1841.

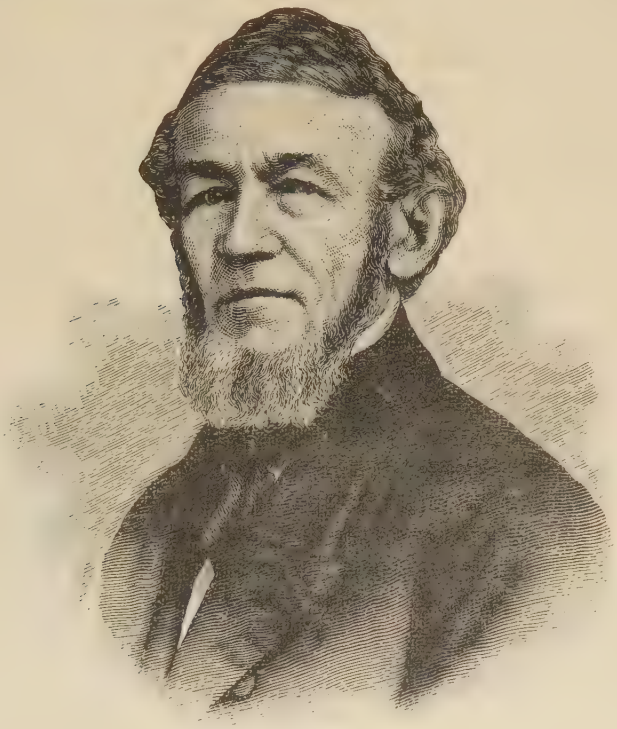
Robert, the eldest son, was born in 1766, and settled near Stone Mountain on part of his father's land. He married Elizabeth McClure in 1790 and remained on the farm until his death, in 1843. He was for forty years a justice of the peace and in 1823 was elected to the Legislature. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Alexander Gibboney, who settled in the valley and whose family is quite numerous. Silas, a son of Robert, settled on the homestead and later sold the place to —— Yoder. The tract is now owned by Joseph Z. Yoder, Jacob Yoder and John Hays, Sr.

Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of James, was born in 1768 and married, in 1786, John Wakefield. They moved to Spencer County, Ky., the next year, where their descendants are numerous.

John Alexander, the second son of James, was born in 1769 and died in 1820. He married Anna, the daughter of Henry Taylor, and settled upon the middle section of his father's lands, and built the house now owned and occupied by James Alexander. It is said that Logan, in 1767–68, when he resided in this vicinity, built his wigwam near the spring-house on this farm, and that he cut upon an oak tree near by the picture of an Indian with a tomahawk. This tree stood many years, and becoming decayed at the top was finally cut down. John Alexander had eight sons and four daughters, of whom Josiah settled on the homestead of his father for several years and moved to Milroy and died in 1847. Hugh, also a son, studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Bard and Dr. Joseph Henderson, and after attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania graduated in March, 1824, and settled near Dayton, Ohio, where he was in the practice of his profession, and died in 1865.

James, the fifth child of James and Rosa Alexander, was born February 16, 1772, and in 1792 married Jane Adams, born in Philadelphia September 15, 1776. Their children are Mary, born 1793; Rosey, 1795; Elizabeth, 1798; James, November 27, 1801; William, 1803; Jessie, 1806; Jane, 1810; Robert, 1813; Matilda, 1816; Napoleon B., 1819. James Alexander improved a mind naturally strong and active by varied reading, and was regarded as a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He died April 17, 1847, in his seventy-sixth year, and his wife July 27, 1834, aged fifty-eight years.

James Alexander, the subject of this biographical sketch, though trained by his father to the occupation of a farmer, was led by his restless, enterprising nature to spend a large portion of his busy life in the more exciting pursuits of merchandising and trading. He removed to the farm two years after his marriage, and while managing varied interests abroad, still retained it as his home. Through many vicissitudes his business tact, good management and ceaseless energy brought a reasonable measure of success. Among his possessions is a section of land in Illinois, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. Though a firm adherent to the principles of Democracy, Mr. Alexander never accepted or held office, preferring the honors to fall upon those who participated in the active work of the party. Though not a member, he has ever been a willing supporter of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church. Mr. Alexander was, on the 17th of February, 1834, married to Celia, daughter of Robert Alexander, Esq., of Kishacoquillas Valley. Their children are Jane Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Lefferd Lease Haughawout; James Porterfield, married to Annie Augusta Halsey, daughter of Joseph J. and Mildred J. Halsey, of Virginia; Celia Anna; Missouri Mary; Napoleon B., deceased; Matilda Virginia, deceased; Lucy Josephine, deceased; Robert Ard, married to Maggie, daughter of Charles Maclay and granddaughter of Judge Robert Maclay, of Mifflin County; and Emma Rosalind.



James Alexander

Napoleon B, a son of the third James, lived on the site of the residence of the first James and his heirs now reside there.

Rachel Alexander, the daughter of James, the settler, was born in 1780, married David Sample and settled near Belleville. He died in 1827 and his wife in 1833. Their children settled in the vic nity. William Brown Alexander, the ninth child of James, was born in

1782 and in 1806 married Nancy, the daughter of John Davis, of the valley. In 1800 he went with his father to Clearfield County to make choice of his portion of land. His brothers had sold their claims, reserving to William B. the right of choice. In 1809 he removed to that section with his wife and two children, where he remained until within a few months of his death, which occurred March 30, 1862.

Rosanna, the youngest daughter of James Alexander, married John Taylor, also born in the valley. They settled on the Taylor farm for several years, and in 1806 moved to Ohio and soon after settled on a tract of land, between the Big and Little Miami Rivers, where he died in 1843. She was living in 1878, aged ninety-one years, and was surrounded by numerous descendants.

The place now owned by Henry Taylor, on the opposite side of the road from James Alexander, was once owned by the Hon. Samuel Maclay. He surveyed many tracts of land in Mifflin County and took up for himself many warrants. He died in Buffalo Valley October 5, 1811.

There are many springs in the valley of the Kishacoquillas, especially in the region of the Alexander and Taylor lands. They are nearly all claimed as the Logan Spring. One of these is on the present Taylor farm and said to be the one at which Judge William Brown first met Logan, the Mingo Indian chief. He related the incident as here given,—

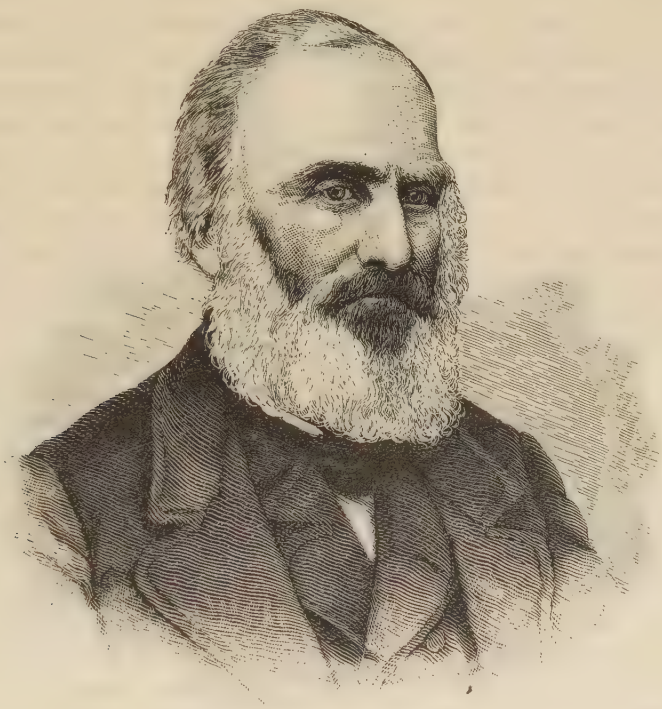
"The first time I ever saw that spring, my brother, James Reed and myself had wandered out in the valley in search of land, and, finding it very good, we were looking for springs. About a mile from this we started a bear and separated to get a shot at him. As I was treading along, looking about on the rising ground for the bear, I came suddenly upon the spring, and, being dry, was more rejoiced to find the spring than to have killed a dozen bears. I set my rifle against a bank, rushed down the bank and lay down to take a drink. Upon putting my head down, I saw, reflected in the water on the opposite side, the shadow of an Indian. I sprang to my rifle, when the Indian gave a yell—whether for peace or war I was not just then sufficiently master of my faculties to determine; but upon my seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming, and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns we again met at the spring and shook hands. This was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met, either white or red. He could speak a little English, and told me there was another white hunter a little way down the stream, and offered to guide me to his camp. There I met a Mr. Maclay. We remained together in the valley near a week, looking for springs and selecting lands, and laid the foundation of a friendship which has never had an interruption in the slightest degree.

"We visited Logan at his camp, at Logan's Spring, and Maclay and Logan shot at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan lost four or five rounds, and acknowledged himself beaten. When we were about to leave, he went into his hut and brought out as many deerskins as he had lost dollars, and handed them to Mr. Maclay, who refused to take them, alleging that we had been his guests, and did not come to rob him; that the shooting had been a trial of skill, and the bet merely formal. Logan replied with dignity, and said: 'Me bet to make you shoot your best; me gentleman, and me take your dollar if me beat.' So he was obliged to take the skins, or affront his friend, whose sense of honor would not allow him to receive a horn of powder in return."

It is said the improvements were made on the Taylor farm by one John Martin. It afterwards passed to Samuel Maclay and others, and in 1824 was bought by Samuel Taylor, whose son, Henry P., now owns it. Henry Taylor was the first of the family to locate land in this region, and resided in what is now Brown township. He married Rhoda Williamson, of Cumberland Valley, Pa., whose children were Robert, Samuel W., Matthew, Henry, Joseph, David, Mary (Mrs. McKinney), Ann (Mrs. Alexander), Jane (Mrs. McNitt) and Rhoda (Mrs. Cooper). Samuel W., of this number, was born November, 6, 1778, and married Elizabeth Davis, whose birth occurred April 12, 1780. Their children are Rhoda (Mrs. John Henry), born November 16, 1804; Catherine (Mrs. Francis McClure), October 10, 1806; Henry P., February 19, 1809; John D., November 17, 1811; Samuel W., February 25, 1816; James I., June 19, 1818; Robert M., January 7, 1821; and Jane Ann (Mrs. Matthew Taylor), January 9, 1823.

Henry Patterson Taylor, the subject of this biographical sketch, is a native of Union township, and was born on the land which was a portion of his father's estate. His opportunities for education were limited to the neighboring

district school, with the Bible, the Shorter Catechism and the spelling-book as the text-books. After the latter had been partially mastered and many precepts conned from the former, he began the labor of his life as assistant in his father's farming enterprises. He inherited, on the death of the latter, a share of the homestead and purchased the remainder, receiving from his father one hundred and eighty acres of land, as did each of his sons. portant committees. He has also filled many offices connected with his township. He is identified with the business enterprises of the county as president of the Kishacoquillas Fire Insurance Company, and secretary and treasurer of the West Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company. He is, though not connected by membership with any church, a supporter of the various religious denominations of the neighborhood.



H. P. Taylor

He has from that time until the present been largely interested in matters connected with the farm. Mr. Taylor was, on the 22d of December, 1836, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Forsythe, of Lewistown, whose death occurred on the 4th of August, 1840. Their children are two daughters,—Mary (Mrs. Alexander Reed) and Lizzie (Mrs. John Reed), both of Reedsville. Mr. Taylor has, as a Democrat, been more or less active in local and county politics. He was, in 1852–53, elected to the State Legislature, and served on various im-

Robert and John Campbell were the first of the name who settled in this region. Robert Campbell, Sr., about 1745 or 1750, emigrated from the north of Ireland to America, and settled in the State of Delaware. He removed from there to Chester County, Pa., where he was connected with the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church. He remained there several years, and in that time buried one child, William. In the spring of 1774 he removed to Cumberland County (now Mifflin County) in company with John Campbell, his brother-in-law (the wife of the

former being a sister of the latter), each with a family of three or four children. They arrived at their future home May 6, 1774. Each built a cabin near the spot where the stone house of Robert Campbell, Jr., of Union township, now stands. They purchased four hundred and eight acres of land which had been surveyed on warrant issued to Thomas Ferguson, September, 1762, and deeded to Robert and John Campbell April 19, 1773, by William Henry. Robert Campbell also warranted a large tract of land near his former purchase, which warrant bears date May 4, 1774. This land, with many additional acres, is still owned and occupied by the descendants of Robert Campbell, Sr., and his wife Jane, a Scotch woman. Their children were, William, born 1760, died 1767; Alexander, born 1762, died 1781; Elizabeth, born 1764, died, 1822; John, born October 18, 1766, died March, 1845; James, born 1768, died 1790; William (2d), born 1770, died 1795; Isabella, born 1772, died 1864; Robert, born 1774, died 1828; Joseph, born March, 1776, died August, 1857; Samuel, born September, 1778, died September 19, 1841. Joseph Campbell, father of Andrew W., in 1810–12, built a house and barn on part of the old homestead, now occupied by R. D. Campbell, the youngest son of Joseph. In 1813 he (Joseph) was married to Elizabeth, second daughter of Hon. John Oliver, who came to Juniata Valley in 1769 or 1770, married Margaret Lyon, and had a family of twelve children—four sons and eight daughters. Four of the Campbells—three brothers, John, Joseph and Samuel, and a cousin John—married four of the Oliver sisters—Rachel, Elizabeth, Nancy and Jane, respectively. From these unions all of the Campbells of this county and one family in Centre County are descended. Joseph Campbell, Sr., lived during his life on the old homestead and followed the business of farming. His family consisted of Isabella, born February 18, 1814, died December 9, 1863; Margaret Jane, born November 19, 1815; Joseph, born November 6, 1817; Elizabeth Lyon, born January 13, 1820, died February 7, 1883; Hugh McClelland, born November 27, 1821, died in Sacramento, Cal., May 11, 1850; Andrew William, born November 6, 1823; Robert Douglas, born October 30, 1826; Mary Rachel, born August 26, 1830, died November 17, 1859.

Mr. Campbell was a representative citizen, active in the furtherance of all public enterprises, and influential in the support of morality and religion. He was early a member of the West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, aided in its organization and in the erection of the edifice.

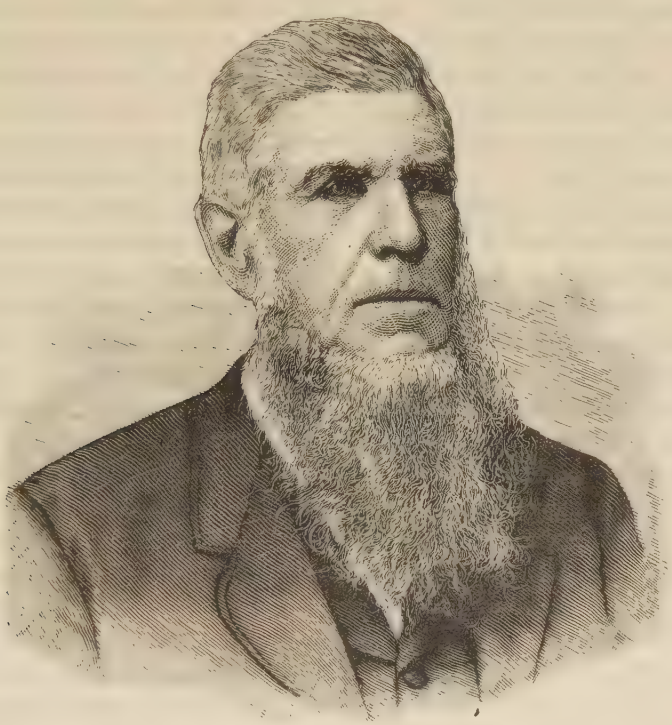
Andrew W. Campbell was born on the homestead, his whole life having been spent on the ancestral land. His training at the common schools was supplemented by a session at the Tuscarora Academy in 1846–47, after which, on returning home, he, in connection with his brother, Robert D., assumed the management of the farm. In 1851 the property was equally divided between the two brothers, the north portion of which was materially improved by the subject of this sketch, who, by the death of his brother, in 1857, came into full possession, and now resides upon the land. Mr. Campbell was, on the 22d of November, 1854, married to Margaret J., eldest daughter of George Wilson, Esq., and granddaughter of John Wilson, Sr., one of the early settlers of the valley. Their children are, Nannie Argyle, born October 20, 1856, who died September 15, 1858, and Lizzie M., born February 11, 1863. Mr. Campbell was formerly in politics a Whig, and later became a pronounced Republican. His influence in promoting the interests of his party and upholding its principles has been decided. During the late Rebellion he was a stanch supporter of the Union, and in June, 1863, on Lee's second invasion, at the call of Governor Curtin, he, with others, raised a company of mounted militia, marched to the southern portion of the State and, with many other citizen soldiers, checked the incursions of the Confederate army. He has filled the usual local offices, and been frequently called to act as executor, administrator and trustee. Mr. Campbell has from early life been a member of the West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, and, as one of its trustees for more than twenty years, assisted materially in its management.

The Campbells were early settlers in the township. The first of the name was Robert Campbell, who warranted a large tract on the

4th day of May, 1774. The family have held these lands from that time to the present, and they are now in possession of Robert, Joseph, Andrew W. and Robert D. Campbell, grandchildren, and John A. Campbell, son of Robert.

Of other lands warranted in the township are the following: Ephraim Blaine, 109 acres, warrant dated July 16, 1762; John McKee, 106 acres, August 1, 1766; Christian Voght, 159 acres, February 24, 1773; Samuel Maclay, 352 acres, August 1, 1766; David Johnson, 106 acres, April 16, 1767; Caleb Gordon, July 10, 1762. A part of this cotton tract is now owned by David Y. Renno, Christian K. Yoder and Christian Renno.

William Baker warranted a tract of two hundred and twenty-eight acres, now owned by Francis McClure, September 23, 1776. A part of the Maclay tract and the David Johnson lands are now owned by the heirs of Robert P. Maclay. The remainder of the Maclay tract is owned by Joseph H. Maclay, Christian K. Peachey and the heirs of Gideon K. Peachey. Colonel John Armstrong warranted, in different tracts, about 1762, about one thousand acres of land. These lands very largely passed about 1790 and a few years later to the Mennonites and Amish. At the present time, out of three hundred and sixty-three taxables, one hundred and forty-three are of these people. They are followers of Menno Simon, who was born about 1492 in West Friesland, educated as a priest and installed as vicar of Pingium in 1524. He soon after began to be troubled in regard to certain doctrines of the church and to study the New Testament for himself, and in 1531 renounced popery, and there soon after gathered around him a number who had followed the same spirit of investigation, and he, at their request, became their leader or pastor. From this small beginning there grew up a large and flourishing sect.



A. Campbell

The Mennonites and Amish of the townships of Union and Menno are descendants of

the settlers who came to Lancaster County from 1717 to 1733. The Amish were a branch of the Mennonites, who sprang up under a Jacob Amish, who labored under the impression that the discipline of the followers of Menno was too lax, and by his preaching succeeded in gaining a few adherents, some of whom came to this country about 1718, and about 1726 came to Lancaster County.

The Hartzlers, Yoders, Peacheys, Rennos, Zooks and others began to emigrate from Lancaster and Berks Counties about 1791. The Zug, Zuke or Zook family were originally from Switzerland. The first of the family who came to this country were Moritz, John and Christian Zug. They settled about 1740 in Chester County. Moritz moved a little later to what is now Berks County, where he had five sons, of whom John and Christian, in 1791–93 came to the valley of the Kishacoquillas, purchased land and settled; John died in 1804. From these two early settlers sprang all of the name now in Mifflin County. Christian Zook's land was warranted December 4, 1792; John Hartzler, February 4, 1794; Michael Yoder, the same date. The society in these townships of Menno and Union are divided into three parts,—the old school, new school and the Peachey branch. Their ministers are chosen from their own members and not specially educated for the ministry. Prior to 1868 meetings were held in private residences. In that year the new school erected their first church, which was in Union township. The first services were held in the new house August 9, 1868. The next year, 1869, the society erected a house of worship in Menno township. The old school and the Peachey branch still hold their services in private houses.

Mills and Tanneries.—The grist-mill on the west bank of the Kishacoquillas, now owned by John Yoder, is on the site of a grist-mill erected by James Poe in 1794. It was owned by the family until November 1, 1835, when Mary Poe conveyed it to Samuel Holliday, who, in 1838, enlarged and improved it, putting in four run of burrs. He operated the mill until April 29, 1850, when he sold to John Lapp, who, on May 31, 1851, conveyed one-half interest to Isaac Plank, and March 28, 1857, the other half interest to John Yoder. It was continued by this firm until April 17, 1863, when Yoder sold his interest to Finley Strunk, and March 7, 1868, Plank conveyed his half of the mill property to Strunk, who, March 25, 1870, sold the property to William Heddens, who operated it until his death. Jonathan Peachey, his executor, conveyed it March 31, 1880, to John H. Yoder, the present owner. The mill has been repaired at an expense of two thousand dollars. A saw-mill was run in connection with the grist-mill, and on the same stream. In October, 1882, John H. Yoder sold the saw-mill to Shem Byler, who sold it to Joseph B. Hostetter, who enlarged and improved it, and in the spring of 1885 introduced steam-power in addition, and also erected a lath-mill, which is run by water-power. About two miles east of Belleville John Hartzler erected a carding-mill before 1800, in which he carried on the business of carding until 1820, when he sold the mill to Jacob Byler, by whom it was continued until 1835, when the machinery was taken out and the building was fitted up as a grist-mill, with two run of burrs, and operated by Mr. Byler until 1843, when he sold it to A. G. Gibboney & Brothers, who kept it eleven years, and sold the property to A. F. Gibboney, who is the present owner. The old mill was torn down in 1863 and a larger mill was erected on its site. About 1812 Jacob Plank built an oil-mill near the foot of Stone Mountain, and about two miles west of Belleville. He, a few years later, sold to James Mateer, who erected, in addition, a carding and fulling-mill, and, in 1834, sold the property to William McCullough. David Young, as tenant, conducted the business until his death, in 1848, purchasing the property about 1844. After the death of Mr. Young the property changed hands and was soon after abandoned. Crawford Kyle and Robert Milliken, about the year 1816, erected a carding-mill in Belleville, which was run a few years, when the machinery was taken out and put in the Hartzler mill.

In 1824 Alexander Gibboney erected a fulling-mill, to which weaving was added a few years later, and, in 1836, an addition was made to the building, and machinery introduced for the

manufacture of woolen cloth. In November of that year the mill was entirely destroyed by fire. A new building of brick was erected in 1837 and fully equipped as a woolen-factory. It was continued under the management of Alexander Gibboney until 1843, when the property came to the possession of A. G. Gibboney & Brothers, who, in that year, built a stone addition, enlarged the business and continued until 1854, when Robert A. Gibboney bought the interest of A. G. Gibboney. Under this management it continued for some years, when Adolphus F. Gibboney purchased the interest of his brothers and is now the sole owner of the property.

The mill now owned by Jonas K. Renno was long known as the McClellan Mill. It is situated on the south bank of the Kishacoquillas Creek, about two miles south of Belleville. The property, in 1811, belonged to Joseph Zook, who in that year sold it to James and Jesse Adams. In July, 1818, they conveyed it to Hugh McClellan. After his death, at the April term of court, 1824, the property was taken at appraisement by William McClellan and John Musser. The wife of the latter (he being deceased) sold her interest, May 14, 1832, to Robert McClellan, who had, by article of agreement, October 5, 1831, bought the half-interest of William McClellan, who operated it many years, and, upon his death, devised it to Rebecca McClellan. David Zook, as her executor, sold it to Henry Swartzel April 4, 1873. It passed to John Swartzel September 10, 1881, who soon after sold to Jonas K. Renno, the present owner, who, in 1883, thoroughly repaired the mill, and introduced as additional power a twenty-four horse-power steam-engine and erected a saw-mill.

In 1829 Robert Alexander built a large grist mill and distillery in Sankey's Gap, about two miles north of Belleville. It was carried on after his death by his widow, and after her decease the property was bought by James Alexander, who continued business for a few years, when it was abandoned. The property is still owned by James Alexander.

In 1824 Christian Yoder was assessed on a tannery in the township of Union, which was on the site of Belleville. It is long since abandoned. A tannery was built in Belleville many years ago, and was first owned by —— Spear. He was succeeded, respectively, by —— Withington, John McKee, Peter Albright and Isaac Miller; the last-named tore away the vats and fitted the tan-house as a blacksmith-shop.

In 1845 a tannery was built, by Joseph A. Bell, about one-fourth of a mile northwest of Belleville, on the road leading from Belleville to Greenwood Furnace. It was owned later by David Weiler, David Semple, John G. Zook, and, in 1882, Zook conveyed it to Samuel Yoder. It was continued by him until his death, in 1884, and was sold to Christian Z. Yoder and David L. Byler, who rented the property to David Fultz, who is now conducting it.

Schools.—At the November term of court, 1834, William P. Maclay and David Zook were appointed school directors under the school law of April 1st, in that year. At a meeting of the directors held March 5, 1835, they resolved to establish in the township (Menno not then being erected) nine school districts, four of which were in what is now Menno. The schools, five in number, that were located in what is now Union, were as follows: Near Abraham Zook's, near Gibboney's fulling-mill, near Greenwood, near Haffley's and at Sankey's Gap. There are at present in the township nine school-houses, as follows: Two at Belleville (one brick, one frame), at Ore Bank (frame), at Gibboney's Mill (frame), near Alexander's (old), near Kauffman's, near Yoder's (brick, built in 1872), Semple's school-house and one in Mechanicsville. The present directors are Rev. R. M. Campbell, Pres't.; David H. Zook, Sec'y.; Howard Gibboney, James T. Hills, Jacob K. Detweiler and William J. Hays.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel W. Taylor.	Levi Glass.
Gen. David Milligan.	Miles Haffley.
James Wills.	Samuel Lance.
Joseph Haffley, 1845-75.	

BELLEVILLE.

The first settler on the site of the town was Joseph Greenwood, a blacksmith, who opened a shop at the place. Settlers gathered around him slowly and it became known as Greenwood, by which name it was known until the establish-

ment of the post-office, when it was changed to Belleville. A sickle-factory was established with a blacksmith-shop by Jesse Tanier, and Samuel Lewis. William McNabb, James Robson and Michael Castner were all blacksmiths on the south side of the creek. Isaac Miller built a blacksmith-shop on the north side of the creek, which he conducted until 1854, when he sold to Jesse W. Horton, who began the business and is still conducting it. The first saddler in the town was Andrew Means; of others were John McBride, Samuel Alter, Augustus and William Hemphill. Lewis E. Schuchl opened a saddler-shop in 1871 and still continues. John A. McClure, who also has a shop, began in 1874.

The first store in the town was kept by Kirk & Steel in the house now occupied by William M. Harman.

Henry Steely, before 1814, purchased a tract of land of Christian Yoder, on which the most of Belleville is located. Steely sold the store, in 1814, to Robert Milliken and Crawford Kyle, who continued until 1822, when it was again bought by Henry Steely, and continued by him until his death, in 1834. He built the stone house now owned by John Sankey, to which place he moved the store. His widow and Hugh Moran continued the store until 1850, when the goods were sold at auction and the store abandoned. About 1860 Levi Mentzer, Sr., of Lancaster, bought the store-house, and, with his nephew, Levi A. Mentzer, opened a dry goods and grocery store, which they continued until 1870, when the younger partner sold to Levi Mentzer and went West. The store was managed from that time until the death of Mr. Mentzer by himself and his son, Alfred Mentzer, after which the goods were sold at auction, and in 1877 the store-house was sold to Mifflin D. Snyder, who, with William G. Roper, opened a store, which was continued for one year, after which the house was purchased by John Sankey, and is now used as a private residence.

Of others who have kept store for a short time in Belleville were Jesse Adams, Andrew W. Oliver and David Milliken, the two last in 1830. In the west end of the town John Clayton was the first to open a store. It was on the top of the hill, in the building now occupied as a dwelling by Laurence Stroup and Henry Fox. Samuel Culbertson, in 1833, opened a store opposite Clayton. He was succeeded by Joseph A. & William Bell, and in 1847 it was owned by Haas & McNabb, who kept until 1853, when they built a new store building north of and on the opposite side of the street, where they continued business until 1868, when it was bought by A. F. Gibboney, who, with Washington C. Nelson as a partner, carried on the business until 1881, when Mr. Gibboney bought the interest of Nelson and carried on the store until February, 1882. The business was then sold to John McNabb and Frank Culp, who continued until the spring of 1885, when Culp sold to McNabb, who took in his son in partnership, and by whom, as McNabb & Son, the business is now carried on.

Daniel Overholser and Isaac Stirk were each conducting a store in the town in 1830; but, in 1839, Overholser built, in the east end of the town, a store-house and residence, and began business in that place. In 1847 Isaac Stirk became a partner, and remained three years, and sold to Overholser, who, in 1855, sold to Samuel Watts, who now owns the property and is conducting the store. Since his first purchase he has had, as partners, Samuel Haffley, David Secrist and John Robier. In 1871 he sold the business to William J. & Joseph W. Fleming, who carried it on until 1877, when Mr. Watts again became the owner. A drug-store was built, in 1861, by Albert G. Gibboney, who became associated with his brother, Dr. Samuel R. Gibboney.

In 1864 Dr. Gibboney went into the army as surgeon and the business was continued by William M. & S. R. Gibboney, sons of A. G. Gibboney, until 1882, when William M. Gibboney erected a large drug store and continued the business.

The first tavern in the town was kept by James Poe before 1835. It is in the east end of the town and was later kept, respectively, by John Reed, William Means, Frank McCoy, Isaiah Coplin, Jesse Wingate, Joseph McElheny,

Collar Wix, Jonathan Hough (who remained nine years and until 1856), Richard Brindle, William Semple, Henry Selfridge and last by John M. Bulich in 1863, when it was abandoned as a hotel.

John Clayton built a house in the west end of the town, which he kept as a tavern for several years. He was followed by Thomas Elliot, James McDonald, Jesse Wingate (who kept it until 1838), Joseph Goodheart, John Robinson, Collar Wix and Henry Selfridge in 1861, after which time it was abandoned.

Joseph Goodheart erected, in 1845, a house for tavern purposes, which was not used, however, until 1851, when it was owned by John Brindle and rented by Collar Wix, and later by William Swineheart, John G. Stewart and Collar Wix. In 1858 the property was purchased by Richard Brindle, who has kept it as a public-house to the present time.

The first post-office was kept at the east end of the town by John Reed about 1800. He was succeeded by George Means and by Rev. William Kennedy, from 1810 to 1822; Frank McCoy and Isaiah Coplin. It was during the administration of these postmasters at the place first opened by Reed, after Mr. Coplin's term expired, Jesse Wingate was appointed and the office was removed to the extreme west end of the town. In 1838 Dr. George V. Mitchell was appointed, and kept the office in the basement of his house (now occupied by Dr. John Floyd) until 1842, when Joseph Goodheart was appointed and held the office one year, when David Overholser was appointed and moved the office to his house, now occupied by Samuel Watts. It has since been kept by H. S. McNabb, Lewis N. Cogley, H. S. McNabb, Levi A. Mentzer, Albert G. Gibboney, Washington C. Nelson. The latter served until his death, March 15, 1885. John McNabb served as deputy until the appointment of the present postmaster, William M. Gibboney, who keeps the office in his drug-store.

Presbyterian Church.—The early history of this church will be found in the sketch of the Presbyterian Church of Allenville, where it was organized, and where, for many years, the only church edifice of the congregation was located. The present brick edifice at Belleville was erected in 1860, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

The pastors since 1860 are here given. Rev. Robert B. Moore was called to the charge of the Allenville and Belleville congregations in 1860 and served until the fall of 1866. In the spring of 1867 the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Campbell, received a call to become their pastor, which he accepted and is still in charge.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — The church was organized at Mechanicsville in 1835 or 1836, with the Rev. Thompson Mitchell as pastor. A brick church was erected, which was destroyed by a storm. It was then decided to erect a new frame building at Belleville, which was begun and finished in 1844. The Rev. Jacob Gruber succeeded the Rev. Mr. Mitchell. He was followed by the ministers on the circuit. The Rev. Mr. Memminger is now the pastor.

MECHANICSVILLE.

The land on which the town now stands was the property of David Zook, and in the year 1832 he procured the services of Joseph Haffley, a surveyor, to lay out fourteen lots, each containing one-fourth of an acre, with a view of selling them at moderate prices to mechanics and laborers. To this plot he gave the name of Mechanicsville. The lots were soon sold and others have been added. In 1834 the Lutheran Church was erected, and, soon after, the school-house. The town at present contains twenty-three dwellings and about one hundred inhabitants. The history of the Lutheran Church is here given.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1834 as All Souls Lutheran Church, with the Rev. Charles Kyle as pastor. A class of thirty-one members were confirmed. The following is a list of pastors, with terms of service:

Rev. Charles Kyle, from 1834 to 1839; Rev. Christian Lepley, from July 4, 1839, to January, 1840; Rev. —— Heister; Rev. Adam Height, from January 1, 1845, to April 1, 1849; Rev. George Sill, from April 1, 1849, to March, 1855; Rev. Jacob B. Crist, from 1855 to 1857; Rev. J. N. Burkett, from 1857 to 1859; Rev. John C. Lunger, from 1859 to May 6, 1861; Rev. J. M. Steck, from August 2, 1861, to January, 1870;

Rev. J. M. Rice, from August 1, 1870, to 1875; Rev. David Z. Foulk, from August, 1875, to 1879; Rev. J. M. Steck, from 1879 to August, 1883; Rev. C. W. Heisler, from October 18, 1883, to the present time.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid August 2, 1834, with appropriate services by the Rev. Dr. Lochman, Rev. Mr. Martin and the pastor. The building was of brick, forty-five by thirty-five feet. Contract was made with John Koser for its erection, for the sum of eight hundred dollars. The edifice was completed, dedicated and used until 1880.

In the spring of 1879 agitation was begun for the erection of a new church edifice and it was fully decided to build, and preparations were made and the material was on the ground. On the 5th of March, 1880, a high wind occurred and the church building was unroofed and the west end blown in. The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations of Belleville offered to the society the use of their churches, which was accepted for service once in two weeks. A lot had been selected on the main road and on the top of the hill about fifteen or twenty rods from where the old church stood. The corner-stone of the new building was laid June 12, 1880, with impressive sermons conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Steck, the Rev. R. M. Campbell, of the Presbyterian Church of Belleville, and the Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, of the Lutheran Church of Lewistown, who preached sermons appropriate to the occasion. The church was completed in the fall and early winter of 1880, and dedicated, December 12th in that year, as St. John's Evangelical Church at Mechanicsville. It was built of brick, forty by sixty-five feet, with a steeple one hundred and seven feet in height from the base. The entire cost of the edifice, including two organs, was eight thousand dollars.

In 1853 a dwelling and lot was purchased for a parsonage, which was used until 1883, when it was decided by the church council of the entire Belleville charge that a new parsonage should be erected at Mechanicsville on the west side of the church. Contract was awarded to Mr. Owen Coplin, of Milroy, for the erection of parsonage and stable, at a cost of one thousand five hundred and forty dollars, which, however, did not complete, as additional work to the amount of three hundred dollars was put upon it. The old parsonage and lot were sold in December, 1883. The grave-yard, which was a part of the old church lot, is still used.

KISHACOQUILLAS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company was incorporated by the courts of Mifflin County February 9, 1854, for the purpose of insurance in this and surrounding townships in the Kishacoquillas Valley. The office is located at Belleville. Since the organization of the company there have been assessments made to the amount of $31,670.67; the amount of losses paid during that time was $25,996.34. The number of policies in force December 31, 1884, was four hundred and eighty-nine. The amount of premium notes held by the company on policies issued and in force is $49,971. The total value of property insured is $1,191,849.

The present officers and directors are Henry P. Taylor, president; G. Gibboney, secretary; R. J. McNitt, Ner Thompson, John P. Taylor, William B. Kyle, Joseph H. Maclay, Nicholas Hartzler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN W. WILSON.

John Wilson was born September 26, 1751, at Newtown-Limavaddy, on the Row-Water, Londonderry County, Ireland. This was his home until September, 1770, when, at the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to the United States of America, landing at New Castle, Del., and one month after he settled two miles west of Reedsville, Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin (then Cumberland) County, Pa. He soon after moved ten miles farther west, in the same valley, into what is now Menno township, where he engaged in farming. This was his home for sixty-two years. Here he died September 11, 1832, aged nearly eighty-one years.

He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in his native land, and brought a certificate of membership with him to his adopted

country, uniting with the Presbyterian Church of West Kishacoquillas, in which he became a ruling elder, holding the office until his death, a period of about forty years.

He married, in 1782, Margaret Fleming, who was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester County, Pa., December 17, 1764, and who died June 2, 1829, aged sixty-four years, five months and sixteen days. Her father's name was John Fleming, and her mother's maiden-name was Mary Hays. They had twelve children who lived to adult age,—eight sons and four daughters, viz.:

David, born September 11, 1783, died June 11, 1822. He was unmarried.

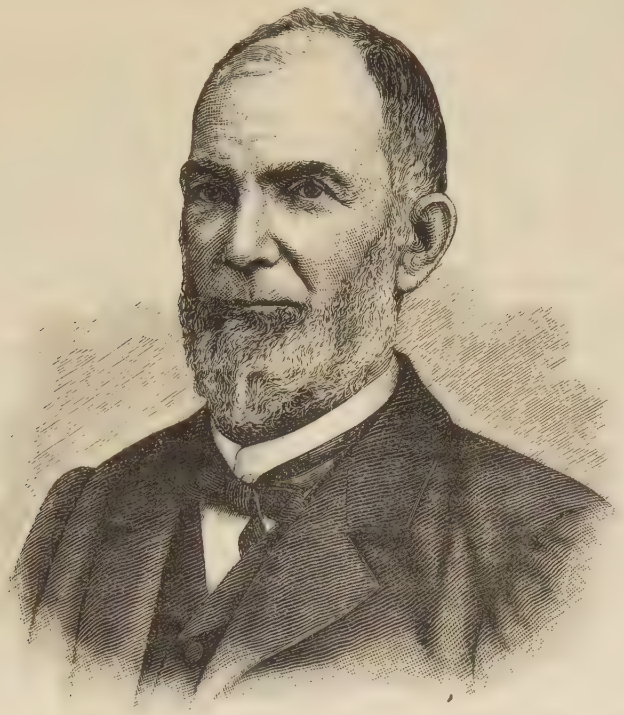
Mary, born September 30, 1785, who married Richard Allison, and died October 8, 1852.

Ann, born August 28, 1787, who married William Hazlet, and died December 29, 1837.

Sarah, born July 17, 1789, who married Robert Reed, and died August 14, 1850.

John, born July 3, 1791, who married Mary Scott, and died March 12, 1870. His wife died September 22, 1878, aged seventy-one years.

James, born August 22, 1793, who married Jane Hope, sister of Rev. Matthew B. Hope, D.D., missionary to China, and afterwards secretary of the General Assembly's Board of Education, then professor in Princeton College, New Jersey. She having died May 26, 1829, he married Isabella Stewart. Died Jan. 6, 1837.



J. W. Wilson

George, born May 28, 1795, who married Nancy Taylor February 22, 1821, and died August 19, 1862. His wife died November 3, 1877.

Margaret, born July 2, 1797, married James Wilson March 20, 1825, a resident of Dauphin County, Pa. She died February 18, 1848. They had three sons and two daughters. James, the eldest son, a cavalryman, was killed at Hartsville, Tenn., in the Civil War. Samuel R. was wounded in the same war at Fort

Blakley, near Mobile, Ala., while in command as a prominent officer, leading his men in an engagement, dying eight hours after the amputation of his leg. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and had the gospel ministry in view. John F., the second son, was a graduate of the same college, a captain of a company in the same war, seriously wounded at Vicksburg, Miss.; left for dead, but, rising, walked to his tent, being carefully nursed for three months by his brother Samuel R.; he measurably recovered, though losing an eye and having an arm permanently disabled. He was commissioned judge advocate of Old Virginia by President Lincoln. Became postmaster, under President Grant, at Lynchburg, Va., for eight years. He is now an attorney and engaged in other business. Thus the Union cause in the Civil War was well served by these three brothers.

William, born August 28, 1799, married Eleanor Baily January 21, 1823, and died March 14, 1881. He was commissioned a major of the militia, and was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His wife died October 13, 1848, in the forty-sixth year of her age. His second wife was Mrs. Rebecca Gonzales. She died January 1, 1875, aged fifty-seven years, nine months and twenty-two days.

Thomas Jefferson, born November 18, 1801, married Margaret Fleming, and died —— They had three sons—John F., Joseph C., Thomas J.—and four daughters,—Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah and Matilda.

Samuel, born September 24, 1804, began his academical education at Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa.; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., September, 1828; studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary; was licensed by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 5, 1831; preached the following Sabbath at Alexandria, in the same county, and was there ordained and installed pastor, continuing to preach until illness from bronchitis compelled him to cease, June, 1837. At the urgent request of prominent men in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., the same year, he started a female seminary and also a boys' school, which he conducted until April 1, 1840, when called to the pastorate of Dunlap's Creek and McClellandtown Churches. The labor being too great for him, in May, 1869, he removed to El Paso, Ill., where he served the church until October 1, 1872, when, November 7, 1872, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and served the church of Normal for three years. He preached as an evangelist, living at Streator, Ill., for four years; then removed to Fairfield, Iowa, September 23, 1881, where he still lives, having completed his eighty-first year September 24, 1885.

He married Anna Maria Rodgers, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., who still lives. He received from Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Their children were six sons and two daughters,—three sons were graduates of college; two sons and one daughter are living. John F., a captain in the Union Army, was shot through both arms at Gettysburg. He was wounded in the thigh while captain in command of his company, supporting General Sheridan in an engagment; his limb was amputated, but he died in the hospital at City Point April 15, 1865, five hours before President Lincoln was assassinated. He was buried at Dunlap's Creek, Pa. James G. Wilson is a banker at Streator, Ill. Rev. Joseph Rodgers Wilson, D.D., is a professor in Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

Robert Fleming, youngest of the twelve children, born February 9, 1808, began his education for the ministry, but died September 30, 1824.

John Wilson had a brother David, who came from Ireland with him, and married a Miss Black, of Stone Valley, Huntingdon County, Pa., and lived but a short time.

He had two sisters who, with their husbands, also came over to America in company with him and his brother.

Elizabeth had married a Mr. —— Gettys. John and Joseph were their sons. The husband dying, she married William Fleming, and William, John, Joseph, Martin, Margaret (wife of Thomas I. Wilson) and Elizabeth (wife of Dr. William R. Finley) were their children.

Anna had married a Mr. McNitt. Both the Gettys and McNitt families settled in Kishaco-

quillas Valley, and among the children of the McNitt family were Ann, who married Ephraim Clark, and after his death she became the second wife of William Hazlet. Mary became the second wife of her cousin, John Gettys. Margaret married John Shadle. Elizabeth and Nancy were unmarried. James was killed at a wedding, being thrown from a horse.

Sarah married Hugh Laird, and died at Port Royal, Pa, March 15, 1885, in her eightieth year, in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Robison.

George Wilson, at the age of twenty-five, married, February 22, 1821, Nancy, a daughter of Robert Taylor, of the same valley, where they took up their residence on one of his father's farms in Menno township, known as the "Three Spring Farm," of which he became the owner, and where he lived until his death, August 19, 1862. His wife survived him until November 3, 1877. She was born November 27, 1802.

His age was sixty-seven years, two months and twenty-two days, and hers was seventy-four years, eleven months and seven days. Their children were five sons and four daughters.

Jefferson Taylor, who married Sarah Ann Gonzales. Their children are Harry G. (now of Kansas), Rebecca G., George T., Robert M. and Nannie T.

Farming is his occupation, owning, besides the farm on which he lives, several in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

John Williamson, of whom an account will appear hereafter.

Robert Fleming, a Presbyterian minister, graduate of Jefferson College, of Princeton Theological Seminary; licensed at Huntingdon, Pa., by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, June 14, 1854; ordained in McKeesport, Pa., November 20, 1856; pastor of First Church there eleven years; afterwards pastor of Bedford Church, Bedford, Pa., ten years; pastor of Port Royal Church past seven and a half years, and still there. He married, September 24, 1856, Elizabeth C., second daughter of Hon. James McCullough, Cannonsburg, Pa. Their children are Nannie Eliza (wife of Horace Brady Robinson, chief engineer of the National Transit Oil Company, Bradford, Pa.), James McCullough, cashier of Everett (Pa.), Bank, Anna Margaret and Mary Josephine.

Margaret Jane, wife of Andrew W. Campbell, for some years a farmer, but living at his leisure at present. Lizzie M. is their only daughter living. They have one dead.

Miles Cooper, a graduate of Jefferson College and of Princeton Seminary; licensed by the Presbytery of Huntingdon; for many years a teacher; preached a number of places, and died June 15, 1870, while preaching in the church of Sidney, Iowa. He was unmarried.

Henry Smith, a farmer and extensive owner of lands in Kansas and Nebraska, as well as of a fine farm in Mifflin County, on which he lives. He married Sarah Elizabeth Fleming. Their children are George T. (deceased), N. Amie, Jennie T., James M., Richard and Joseph F.

Nancy Ann, unmarried.

Rhoda Mary, who married Joseph W. Fleming, a farmer, then merchant, sheriff of Mifflin County, and now farming near Lewistown. Their children are Nannie T., George, John, Mary and Stella, with one deceased.

Sarah Reed, who married John A. Campbell, a farmer.

George Wilson and his wife and their children, with the husbands and wives of those married, became members of the Presbyterian Church of West Kishacoquillas, except Rev. R. F. Wilson's wife, who was a member at Cannonsburg.

Jefferson T., John W. and Henry S. became farmers. John W. was born June 23, 1823, on the farm where his father lived and died, which is now owned by the eldest son, Jefferson T., and cultivated by him. The neighboring public school furnished him all the education he received in his youth. He and his older brother became interested in the work of the farm, and were thus invaluable assistants to their father. In 1847 he married Margaret N., daughter of 'Squire James Wills, of the adjoining township of Union. One year after he rented a farm in Menno township from his uncle, John Wilson, on which he remained fourteen years, cultivating its productive acres, to the profit and satisfaction of his uncle and himself.

The health of his wife failing, he was obliged to give up farming. At the urgent solicitation of his mother-in-law, he, with his family, moved to her home to reside, his wife's death occurring soon after.

. Their children were two daughters—R. Tillie (Mrs. James C. Fleming, of Tama County, Iowa), and N. Ida (Mrs. M. F. Kenyon, of Humboldt County, Iowa), and three sons, deceased,—George T., James J. and an infant. Mr. Wilson's father had purchased, some years before his death, an adjoining farm, which, with the one formerly in his possession, on which he lived, he left at his death to Jefferson T., John W. and Henry S. John W. sold his interest to these two brothers, and purchased a farm a mile distant, adjoining the mill and farms of the McClellands (Robert, William and Jane).

This farm was, in early days, noted for a fort, where invaluable protection was afforded from the Indians during the stirring scenes of those times.

After occupying this farm for nineteen years, he sold it in 1884. Some two years before he had become the owner of one of the McClelland farms near by. He also has several farms in Iowa and Nebraska. He now resides near Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., not specially engaged in business other than the general care and oversight of his farms. On the 6th of December, 1866, Major John W. Wilson married Elizabeth A., daughter of Benjamin Garver, Esq., of Kishacoquillas Valley, whose children are Bettie L. and John Taylor. He was always interested in military matters, and was an officer of the Mifflin County Cavalry for a number of years. Subsequently the Governor of the State commissioned him as a major. When the State, during the late war, needed defense from invading foes, he was among the first to volunteer his services, and materially aided the Union cause. He is in politics a Republican, and has held various offices in his township.

As executor of wills, administrator of estates, guardian and in other positions where intelligence and integrity are demanded, his services have often been sought. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and a director in the Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company. For many years he has been an acting elder in the West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and daughter, Bettie L., are members.

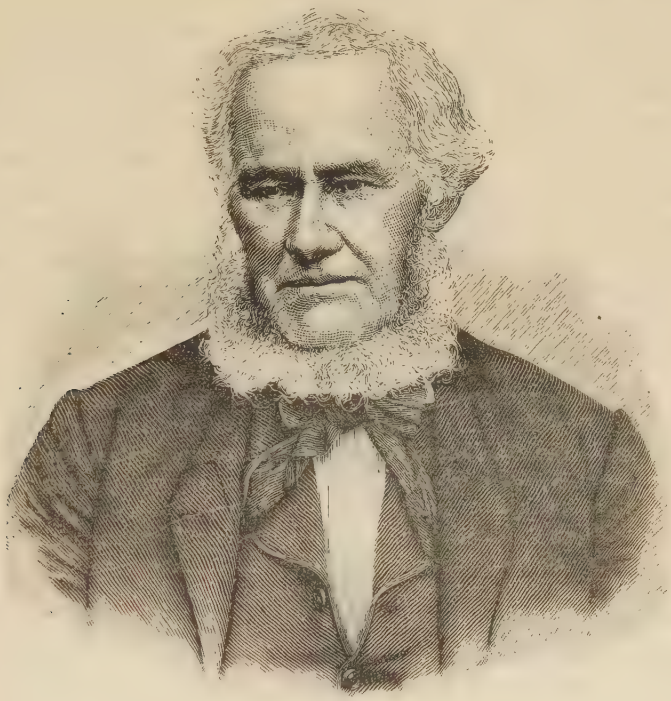
Never having used, in any form, tobacco or intoxicating liquors, he is earnestly in favor of temperance, and still enjoys good health.

JOHN HAYES, SR.

John Hayes is of Irish descent, Andrew, his father, having married, in his native land, Jane Alcorn, and with his wife emigrated before the war of the American Revolution, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. Their children were Robert, Thomas, Edward, Andrew, John, Frank, William Henry, Sally and a child who died in youth.

Their son John, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born March 6, 1797, in Lancaster County, when he remained until twenty years of age, meanwhile enjoying such instruction as was imparted at the common schools. Being desirous to become master of a trade, he chose that of a plasterer, first pursuing his craft at home and afterward for two years in Centre County. He was, on the 25th of August, 1824, married to Jane, daughter of John Alexander, of Mifflin County, a descendant of Hugh Alexander, of County Armagh, in Ireland. Her birth occurred March 11, 1803. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are William, born July 2, 1825; Henry, November 3, 1826; John, July 9, 1828; Francis, March 1, 1830; Josiah, April 1, 1833; Jane Ann, July 19, 1838; William James, October 20, 1843. Of this number William died in 1838, Jane Ann in 1843 and Francis in 1866. The death of Mrs. Hayes occurred on the 10th of January, 1883. Mr. Hayes, in 1824, made Mifflin County his home, and having already established a reputation for skill in his trade, found his services much in demand. After a period of nearly thirty years thus industriously spent, he purchased the farm he now resides upon, and, aided

by the labor of his sons, cultivated and greatly improved it. This land, together with an adjoining farm, are now worked by his sons James and Josiah. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hayes had frequently been tendered, but invariably declined office, though often importuned to become a candidate for important posts. He was educated in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though a contributor to all Christian denominations.



John Hayes Jr.

CHAPTER XIII.

MENNO TOWNSHIP.[1]

THE territory comprising this township was originally in Derry from 1767 to 1770, when it became a part of Armagh and so remained until the erection of Union, and in 1836, upon the division of Armagh and Union, it was erected as given below.

[1] By Miles Haffley.

Menno township was erected from Union at January term of court, 1837. A petition was presented to court at the April term, 1836, asking that Armagh and Union townships be divided. Thomas I. Postlethwaite, D. R. Reynolds and Robert Miles were appointed commissioners to divide the townships of Armagh and Union and form two new townships. The commissioners reported, July 20, 1836, that they believe it very proper to divide the townships of Armagh and Union, and presented a plot of the same as No. 1, Menno; No. 2, Union; No. 3, Brown; No. 4, Armagh. Menno was described as being six and a half miles in length, and the average width from the summit of each mountain as four miles. The report was accepted and confirmed at January term of court, 1837, and the new township No. 1 was named Menno, after Menno Simon, the founder of the Mennonite Society.

The township lies north of Jack's Mountain,

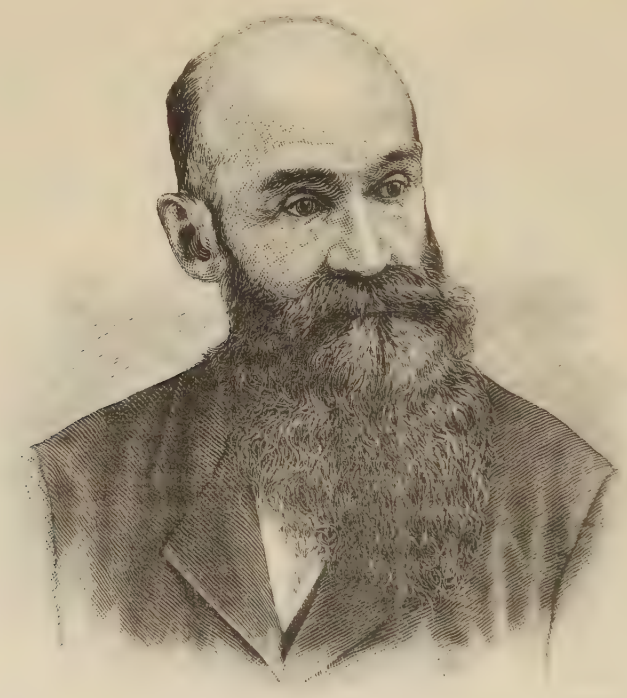
and is the westerly part of the territory that was embraced in Armagh upon its erection, in 1770. It is bounded also by a range of hills on the northerly side, on the east by Union and on the west by Huntingdon County. Kishacoquillas Creek takes its rise in the valley and flows northeasterly through Union, Brown and Derry townships, and enters the Juniata River at Lewistown.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In 1754, Alexander Torrentine and Robert Brotherton, in their wanderings in search for land, located tracts in this valley, and took out their warrants in 1755, the first year warrants were issued.

Robert, Joseph and James Allison, Matthew Kenney, Samuel Gilmore, Hugh McClellan, Henry McConkey, John McDowell, Esq., and John Wilson, Esq., were among the early settlers. Of these families, the Allisons, Gilmores, McClellans, McDowells and Wilsons were living in the township in 1837. Many of the Mennonites and Amish became settlers in this locality.

An account of the Sharron tract of land, granted to Andrew Montour, now, in part, the site of Allenville, will be found in the sketch of that town. This tract, containing seventeen hundred and ten acres, was purchased by John and Jacob King, of Lancaster, Pa., April 12, 1804, for ten thousand pounds.

On this tract Jacob King, with his family of nine living children, removed, the eldest being John, and the remainder, in order of birth,—Anna, Samuel, Barbara, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Magdalene and Jacob. Much of the land originally purchased by Jacob King still remains in possession of the family. John King was, during his lifetime, a farmer in Menno township. He married Elizabeth Yoder, of the same county, and had children,—Samuel, Jacob, John Y., Solomon, Benjamin Yost,



Joseph King

Elizabeth (wife of Christian Myers), Barbara (wife of Jacob Hartzler). All with one exception settled in the county, and of this number John Y. is the only survivor. Yost, a native of Menno township, resided upon the farm now owned by his son Joseph King. He married Magdalene, daughter of Joseph Zook, of the same county, and had children,—Joseph; John, deceased; Peter Y., of Menno township; Levi, deceased; Yost, of the same township; Elizabeth (wife of Jacob Hartzler), Sarah (wife of Jonathan B. Zook.

Mr. Yost King occupied an influential position in the county, was enterprising and public-spirited and especially well known for his philanthropic nature and many acts of kindness. His political principles were those of the Whig party, by which he was elected county commissioner and to many township offices. His religious views were in harmony with the creed of the Mennonite Church, of which he was an exemplary member. His death occurred in 1859, and that of his wife in 1855. His son Joseph was born on the 28th of September, 1832, on the homestead farm, where, with the exception of six years, his life has been spent. He was early instructed in the various industries of the former, and after a limited time at school devoted his energies to agriculture, remaining as assistant to his father until his twenty-second year. He was married, on the 13th of March, 1855, to Nancy, daughter of John and Leah Esh, of Juniata County, Pa. Their children are Emma S., Lina L., Ida and Albert J. On his marriage Mr. King rented a farm adjacent to that of his father, on which he remained for six years. He finally inherited a portion of the homestead and purchased the remainder, which he continues to make his home, still devoting himself to farming, and giving special attention to the raising of grain and to grazing. He is in politics a Republican. He was for nine years a school director. The family of Mr. King worship at the West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, of which he, and his wife and daughters are members.

A tannery was built by Richard Allison about 1815, which was continued until about 1830. It stood near where James and David Allison now live. Robert McDowell erected a tannery about 1830, in Allenville, which was continued for several years, when it was sold to Beatty Cook, who ran it a few years, when it was abandoned. About 1830, Philip Weiler erected a tannery, which was continued by him and his sons until the present year (1885), when it was abandoned.

A short distance from the Weiler tannery, John Gettys, in 1816, built a carding-mill, which was conducted by himself and his sons until 1859, when it was abandoned.

William Allison erected a saw-mill in 1827, which is now owned by his son, Robert Allison.

Abraham Zook, in 1820, built a saw-mill, which passed to his son, Abraham Zook, Jr., in 1851, who, in 1858, sold to Jacob Kurtz. It is now owned by his son Eli Kurtz.

Abraham Zook, in 1831, erected a grist-mill which he sold in 1842 to David Zook. In 1854 it passed to Eli Byler, who, two years later, conveyed it to Harrison Manbeck, who continued it until 1860, when he sold it to Edward Wheaton, who in 1864 sold it to John Metz, Jr., who in 1878 sold to David Peachey, the present owner. It was run by water-power until 1880, when steam-power was added.

The grist-mill now owned by William Mateer was erected by Philip Headings about the year 1827, and by him sold in 1834 to Joseph Zook, who kept it until 1841, when it passed to Isaac Coplin, who, the next year, sold the property to James McDonald, and by him it was retained until 1856, when it was bought by Andrew Beck, who conducted it until 1865, when William Headings become the proprietor and continued the mill until 1872, when it came in possession of William Mateer, the present owner.

The tract of land on which Webb & Zerbe's woolen-factory now stands was warranted by Joseph Kyle, April 5, 1794. The land passed, respectively, to Leonard Cochel, 1810; John Loutz, in 1823; Samuel Loutz and Elizabeth and Catharine Statzfoos, 1827; John Zook, 1832. Many years before the latter date a grist-mill had been erected farther up the mountain, in the gap. Upon this tract a carding-machine, a chopping and fulling-mill were

erected on the site of the present mill, which was erected by John Zook, in 1852, who sold it to Thomas Webb and Jacob Zerbe, the present owners, in 1864.

Samuel King, about 1830, built a clover-mill in Allenville, which was abandoned about 1836.

Schools.—In 1834 there were four school-houses in the township,—at Yoder's, near the county line; at King's, east of Allenville; at Wilson's, and near the Brick Church.

In 1839 the first school directors were elected, and were John Fleming and Stephen Diffenderfer. There are at present (1885) in the township six school-houses, all built of brick,—west of Allenville; at King's, east of Allenville; at Abraham D. Zook's; at near Jonas Yoder's; at Weiler's, and at Allenville, the latter being a double house. The present school directors of the township are Frank Weiler, Thomas S. Pyle, James R. Allison, Samuel Hazlett, J. M. Dachenbach and Abraham Fultz.

ALLENVILLE.

The site of the town of Allenville was first granted to Andrew Montour for services rendered at a grand council with the Indians at Easton in 1758. He was a half-breed and an interpreter. He resided upon Sherman's Creek, near Landisburg, Perry County, from 1752 to 1755, when he was placed in charge of the land not then bought from the Indians, and for the purpose of keeping trespassers from settling upon it. It was upon the recommendation of the Indians that several tracts were granted him, of which this was one. The survey was returned May 19, 1767, named "Sharron," and contained 1710¾ acres. This in some way became the property of the Rev. Richard Peters, and upon his death John Penn (son of Richard), John Penn (son of Thomas) and Richard Peters, executors of the Rev. Richard Peters, sold, November 11, 1785, the "Sharron" tract to Benjamin Chew, for which he obtained a patent dated September 3, 1796. He purchased also other tracts, two of which were called Chew's Addition, one of one hundred and thirteen acres and the other one hundred and forty-eight acres. This Sharron tract Chew sold to John and Jacob King, of Lancaster County, April 12, 1804, whose descendants are still in possession of part of it. The town of Allenville was laid out on part of it about 1806. A store was soon opened and in 1819 Christopher Howell opened a store and a hotel. The latter was continued for many years, and latterly by John Hoffman, until its abandonment.

The town has been of slow growth and contains three churches (a Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist), three stores (kept by William Huey, Samuel Secrist and Focht & Bradley), a post-office, two physicians (Dr. Jacob Metz and Dr. —— Getter).

Presbyterian Church.—The first preaching known in Menno township was at the house of Robert Brotherton in the year 1774. His house stood near where the Presbyterian grave-yard now is. The Rev. James Johnston, pastor of the Kishacoquillas Church, also had this congregation in charge from 1783 to 1797, when he resigned; he, however, continued preaching until about 1807. In 1784 John Wilson, John Reed, Francis Semple and —— Fleming were chosen as elders. An old log school-house, near by, is said to have been used also as a preaching-place. A tent was put up near the house of Robert Brotherton, which was used until 1800, when a log church was built on the present grave-yard lot. This was used until 1826, when it was replaced by a brick edifice, which was used until about 1860, when, upon the congregation building a brick edifice at Belleville, this church was abandoned and sold. In 1862 the members of the congregation in the vicinity united and built a brick church in Allenville, which is still used.

The pastors who have served the church since the Rev. James Johnston are as follows:

Rev. William Kennedy, April 17, 1810, to October, 1822; Rev. James Stewart, April 6, 1827, to his death, February 27, 1829; Rev. Joseph Adams, six months' supply; Rev. McKnight Williamson, six months' supply; Rev. William Ammon, October, 1830, to October, 1835; Rev. Moses Floyd, April 4, 1837, to 1842; Rev. Samuel McDonald, February, 1846, to October, 1855; Rev. James Williamson, April, 1858, to 1860; Rev. Robert B. Moore, fall of

1860 to 1866; Rev. R. M. Campbell, 1867 to the present time.

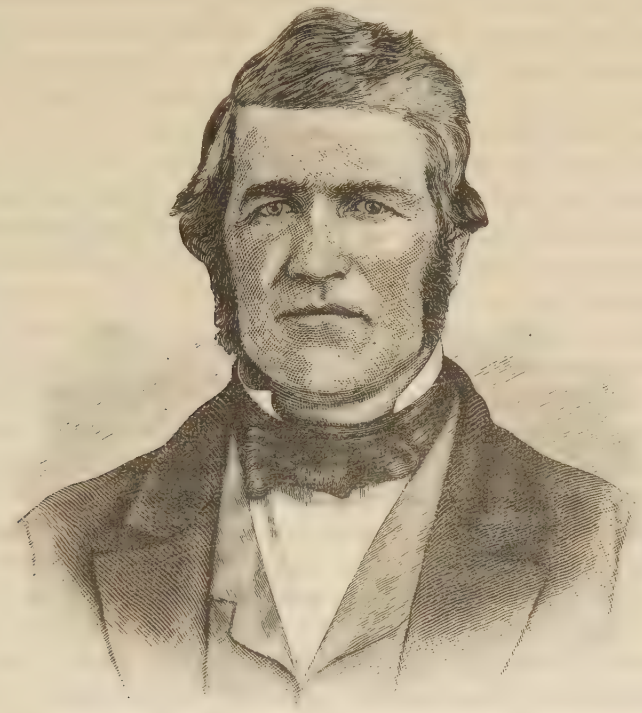
This church and that of Belleville are under the same pastorate.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first church of this denomination built in Kishacoquillas Valley was erected in Allenville in 1827, and was dedicated in that year by the Rev. —— Stowe and the Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, who remained as pastors in charge, with other congregations, until 1832. The pastors who have served from that time are as follows:

1832–39, Rev. Charles Keyle; 1839–43, Rev. Christian Lepley; 1843, Rev. —— Hesster; 1845–49, Rev. Adam Height; 1849–55, Rev. George Sill; 1855–57, Rev. Jacob B. Crist; 1857–59, Rev. J. N. Burket; 1859–61, John C. Lunger; 1861–70, Rev. J. M. Steck; 1870–75, Rev. J. M. Rice; 1879–80, Rev. David Z. Foulk; 1880–83, Rev. J. M. Steck; 1883, the present pastor, the Rev. C. W. Heisler.

The old church was torn away under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Steck, and the present brick edifice erected on its site. The church has a membership of one hundred and fifty.

THE METHODIST CHURCH edifice was erected in 1852, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Mills, who was then on the circuit.



D. M. Bontner

WHITE HALL.

White Hall is a small settlement about four miles east of Allenville and two miles west of Belleville. A store was opened at the place by John Lantz, in 1822, which was later kept by Shirk & Hartzley, Henry Cosgrove, George Patton, John Philips, Benjamin Groff, John Peachey, John Hibler, William J. Fleming, John McNabb and the present owner, James R. Fleming. Isaiah Coplin, in 1831, opened a hotel, which was continued three years and abandoned, since which time no hotel has been at the place. A post-office was established several years ago, and is now kept by James R. Fleming.

Except the store, dwelling-house and the hotel,

no houses were built until after 1834. There are at present seven houses, a store, post-office and blacksmith-shop, a physician and justice of the peace.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DAVIS M. CONTNER.[1]

Davis M. Contner is of German extraction. His father was John Contner, a resident of Mifflin County, where he followed the trade of a miller. He married Nancy, daughter of Alexander Gibboney, and had children—G. Washington, Jemima, Ann, John, Elizabeth, Gibboney, William, Davis M. and one who died in early life. Davis M., of this number, was born August 28, 1815, in Mifflin County, and until the age of fourteen remained an inmate of the parental home, meanwhile enjoying but meagre advantages of education. He then entered the family of the Misses Elizabeth and Martha Kenney, of the same county, and after assisting in the various departments of farm labor, ultimately assumed the management of the property. Having rendered them faithful service and been successful in the care of the estate, on the death of Elizabeth Kenney, the farm was bequeathed to him by the latter in 1874. Mr. Contner was, in February, 1857, married to Mary Childs, of Liverpool, Perry County, Pa. The children of this union are Narcissa Kenney, William (deceased) and Ellen Jane. Mr. Contner was formerly a Democrat in politics, but on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency indorsed the platform of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. He represented the Democracy as sheriff of Mifflin County in 1848, and was elected by the Republicans to the same office in 1863. He has also served as jury commissioner and held various township offices. He has on frequent occasions acted as administrator and was formerly a director of the Mifflin County National Bank. His time has, however, been more recently devoted to his farming interests. Mr. Contner is a member of the Mechanicsville Evangelical Lutheran Church.

[1] See portrait, page 637.

CHAPTER XIV.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.[1]

At the April term of court, 1836, a petition was presented asking that the townships of Armagh and Union be divided and form two new townships. In accordance with this request, the court appointed Thomas I. Postlethwait, D. R. Reynolds and Robert Miles to view the townships and make a report. They performed the duty and reported, July 20, 1836, that they "believe it very proper to divide the townships of Armagh and Union," and presented a plot of the same as No. 1, Menno; No. 2, Union; No. 3, Brown; No. 4, Armagh. Brown was described as being in length five and a half miles and an average width from the summit of each mountain (not including the Seven Mountains) of four and a half miles. This report was accepted and confirmed at the January term of court, 1837, and the new township No. 3 was named Brown, after Judge William Brown, who was the first settler in the valley, a patriot in the Revolution and the first presiding judge of the Mifflin County Court.

At the time of its erection it contained two hundred and eleven taxables, with real and personal property valued at $489,078.

The following persons were assessed other than farmers: Nathan Bullock and Washington McMonigle, school-teachers; Jacob Lotz, tavern-keeper; Robert Milliken, merchant-mill and saw-mill; heirs of John Norris, merchant-mill, saw and plaster-mill, axe-factory and tilt-hammer; Rawle & Hall, saw-mill; Joseph A. Taylor, merchant-mill and saw-mill; John Henry, Sr., carding-machine; heirs of Rev. James Johnston, clover and saw-mill; David C. Miller, store; Abner Reed, saw-mill.

The history of the mills, still-houses and tanneries are here given.

The first mill in this region of country was in the Narrows. Abraham Sanford owned a tract of land which lay along the river and lies in both townships, Derry and Brown. In 1772 he was running a grist-mill on the place. The exact location has not been ascertained, as

[1] By John Swartzell.

the mill was abandoned before 1800 and soon after a sickle-factory was erected and operated by Henry Long. The property is now owned by William Mann, Jr., & Co., and is the site of their factories.

The property now owned by H. H. Gibboney, and on which his woolen-factory stands, was the site of a number of mills that have disappeared, of which the account is here given.

In 1791, John Fleming built a grist-mill forty by forty feet, two stories high (the lower story of stone, the upper of logs), in which two pair of mill-stones were placed. The water was conveyed to the mill in a head-race about fifteen rods long, which led from the dam above. This was used as a grist-mill until 1839, when it was sold to Robert M. Milliken, who removed the old log building, and in its place built a larger mill, three stories high. He also built a substantial stone dam immediately above. This mill was used as a grist and merchant-mill until 1864, when H. H. Gibboney and Morrison became the purchasers and changed it into a woolen-factory. In 1867 John Wilson, of Reedsville, bought Morrison's interest and remained a partner until March, 1882. In that year the whole property passed to H. H. Gibboney, who is the present proprietor. This factory runs six hundred and thirty spindles and two sets of cards and six looms, and blankets, satinetts, flannels and yarn are manufactured.

In 1805 John Fleming built a stone fulling-mill, a short distance west of the old log mill. It contains a carding-machine, spinning-jenny and from eighteen to twenty-four spindles.

In December, 1812, it was operated by Robert Wark, who was succeeded by Aaron Wark, November 5, 1813. Hugh Laird was the next owner, and John McClain was the last one to operate the mill, which closed in 1828.

John Fleming built a plaster-mill at the east end of the old log mill about 1827. It continued to be operated until 1839, at which time Milliken built the new mill. The plaster-mill was then taken down, and rebuilt on the other side of the stream, west of the mill and near the old fulling-mill. It was used as a plaster-mill at this place until 1864, when H. H. Gibboney and Morrison purchased the property, and the plaster-mill was abandoned.

Henry Taylor built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the West Branch of the Kishacoquillas Creek prior to 1790. It was used until 1823, when it was destroyed by fire. As soon as possible after the fire, the present Robert Taylor's mill was built. It is a frame house, and was completed ready for use in 1824.——Beck was the first miller who operated the new mill.

John Taylor, about 1813, built a tannery on his farm, which, in 1835, was operated also by a John Taylor. Farther up the creek, John Norris, in 1842, owned an axe-factory and a tilt-hammer. James, George and Jonas Spangler, soon after 1812, established a factory for the manufacture of gun-barrels, in the Narrows, and continued until 1816. Their shop was in the small stone building in which William Mann first began to make axes in the Narrows. Some time after George & Spangler ceased operations this building was converted into a chopping-mill, for the purpose of grinding rye and corn, which was used in the still-house which was put in operation on the lower floor of the large stone house in the Narrows, which is still standing, and is owned by James H. Mann. This still-house contained two copper stills. Adam Greer and Thomas McCulley were the proprietors of the stilling department. A Mr. Irvin was distiller some time, and after him Robert Cox was distiller for six months. During that time Adam Greer moved away from the upper part of the building to Brown's Mills. This still-house was operated about two years. While the distillery was in operation on the ground-floor, Adam Greer was conducting a hotel in the upper part of the house.

Mann's Axe-Factory.—William Mann, Jr., was born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York, in 1804, and removed to Bellefonte, in Centre County, Pa., in 1829, and there engaged in business with his brother, H. Mann, and remained with him for five years. From that place he removed to Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, and engaged in the business of manufacturing axes, but remained there only one year. From there he went to Freehold, in

New York, and engaged in the same business, but remained only for the short period of six months. He came from there to Mifflin County in 1835, and located in the Short Narrows, of Jack's Mountain, on Kishacoquillas Creek, in the townships of Brown and Derry, where these extensive works are now situated. Prior to the time when William Mann, Jr., came to the Narrows, a Mr. Spangler built a small stone shop at the Kishacoquillas Creek, and there for some time engaged in the manufacture of gun-barrels. That business was closed some years before William Mann, Jr., came there, and the shop was standing idle. In this small stone shop William Mann, Jr., began the manufacture of axes in Mifflin County in a very small way, making on an average but six axes per day. He did all his work with the assistance of a helper, and success attended his efforts and the business prospered. When he first began he had the property rented, but as the business prospered he became the owner of it. The demand for his axes continued to increase, his shop was enlarged, and afterward, at various times, new shops were built. William Mann, Jr., died in 1855. After his death the business was conducted by his two sons, James H. Mann and William Mann. The demand continued to increase, factories enlarged, and shipments were made to various parts of the world.

William Mann, the brother of James H. Mann, was killed by the explosion of the boiler of a steamboat on the Ohio River, near Shawneetown, Ill., the 17th day of May, 1876. Since that time the business has been conducted by James H. Mann, under the old firm-name of William Mann, Jr., & Co. These extensive works now manufacture an average of one thousand four hundred axes per day. They employ from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men, and their axes are sold and shipped not only to every State in the Union, but are sent to Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Capetown, in Africa, and all over Western Europe. The demand is steadily increasing, which is the result of fine mechanical skill, business ability and Juniata iron,—these combined are the elements of success. Every part of these works is systematic,—the cutting of the iron, the bending, heating, welding, tempering, finishing, grinding, polishing, marking, labeling, packing, shipping and other minute processes.

James Johnston, a son of the Rev. James Johnston, in 1833, built a clover-mill on the Middle Branch of the Kishacoquillas, which was continued until about 1842, when portable hullers were introduced and the mill was abandoned.

Still-Houses.—John Fleming erected a log still-house west of his log mill about 1795–96. In 1821 a stone still-house was erected about fifty rods above, on the stream, which was used until about 1834.

Samuel Milliken, about 1800, built a stone still-house on the property now owned by William Henry, on the north side of the valley. It was abandoned about 1824.

About 1791 William Henry erected a log still-house near the bank of the West Branch of the Kishacoquillas Creek.

A surveying party, in 1794, were running the mountain line along the foot of Jack's Mountain and stopped at this still-house for whiskey. They became so much intoxicated that the work was abandoned for the time, and when resumed it was undertaken by others. The business was discontinued at this house in 1820.

Judge William Brown, before 1790, erected a stone still-house south of the mill, at what is now Reedsville, which was used until about 1825.

A stone still-house was built in Cooper's Gap by Joseph Kyle and Foster Milliken. Adam Greer was the distiller. It was abandoned many years ago.

John Cooper erected a stone still-house before 1800; it was abandoned for that purpose about 1815. The building was afterwards occupied as a tenant-house, weaver's shop and shoemaker's, and about 1840 it was used as a justice's office.

A log still-house was built early by Matthew Taylor, Sr., on his property, which was used for several years and abandoned about 1821.

Early Settlers.[1]—William Brown, James

[1] The reader is referred to the assessment rolls of Armagh township for the early residents of what is now Brown township.

Reed, Robert Taylor and others settled in the valley on warrants taken out in 1755.

Robert Taylor, the ancestor of the family in the township, took out his warrant dated February 4, 1755, and by the survey it contained seven hundred and fifty-seven acres. On the 26th of March, 1802, he warranted one hundred acres additional.

For an account of Henry Taylor's family, see the sketch of Union township.

Among the early settlers in the township was Samuel Milliken, son of James Milliken, who emigrated with his family from County Down, Ireland, in 1772, and located on the Conewago Creek, Dauphin County. He died about a month after his arrival, leaving a wife, one son and four daughters. Samuel, the son, the same year of his father's death, came to the valley, and three years later married Margaret Foster and bought a tract later known as the Bolton tract of Henry Drinker for twelve shillings per acre. He died in 1804, and at that time was in possession of over one thousand acres. His sons were James, Robert, Joseph, David and Foster. His daughters were Barbara and Jane. James and Joseph were merchants in Lewistown many years. Robert was engaged in milling and in the manufacture of woolen goods. Foster lived at Milroy and was one of the proprietors of the Marion Furnace. He died in 1828.

Thomas Cox and wife, of Derry County, Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1800, and in 1802 came to the valley of the Kishacoquillas, and settled in what is now Brown township. He died May 15, 1850, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Janet, died January 14, 1853, aged eighty years. A son, Robert, is now living in the township, far advanced in life.

The following incidents show one phase of the troubles the early settlers were subject to:

Capture of the Wilsons by the Indians.—During the time of the hostilities with the Indians there lived near Brown's Mills (now Reedsville), in Mifflin County, Pa., the family of James Wilson. One bright morning in the month of August he and his son John, a lad of twelve summers, started to the harvest-field (still known as the "Wilson Field," not far distant from the village now called Siglerville, in Armagh township, on the farm now owned by S. M. Brown), with a pair of horses and a sled, to haul and thresh buckwheat. The forenoon passed quickly by without anything to cause alarm on the part of the father or son. Their companions had gone to the farm-house to partake of dinner, leaving Mr. Wilson and his son to eat their lunch in the field. John had refilled the stone jug with water and seated himself by his father's side to eat their simple meal, when, to their surprise, a party of Indians rushed upon them from the adjoining woods; resistance was useless, and they were made captives. The trail which the Indians took was northward, across the Seven Mountains. The Indians compelled the boy to carry the jug of water with him. As they were climbing the Frst Mountain the boy became weary of his load, and complained to his father. His father told him to fall on a rock and break it, which John did successfully shortly afterward, and then pretended he was very sorry, and immediately began to pick up the broken pieces, when the Indian in charge of him dashed them out of his hands. The trip was without further incident, and after many days of weary marching through the forest they at length reached the Indian village, which was near the present site of the city of Buffalo. The boy was traded to an English officer from Canada for a keg of whiskey, and he was used as a servant to the Englishman.

After a council was held by the Indians, it was decided that Mr. Wilson should run the gauntlet and become one of their own people. Two rows of Indians were formed which were parallel to each other, and were so arranged as to leave a narrow passage between them. Along this narrow way Mr. Wilson was compelled to run. The Indians in both lines had each a club or weapon of some kind in their hands with which to strike him. He was then ordered to run, and made a bold dash through between the lines without being much hurt. This did not entirely satisfy the Indians, and they tied an old squaw to him and compelled him to run through the second time; he ran with all the strength he had, dragging the squaw after him, and although he was badly-

hurt, the squaw fared worse than he. He was now claimed by the Indians to be one of them. He remained with them some length of time, and learned to speak their language. In the treaty which was held some time afterward he was returned, and as they still claimed him as belonging to them, the Indians gave him a tract of land, which was located where a part of the city of Buffalo now stands. Mr. Wilson was so glad to be free, and to have the privilege of returning home, that he never afterward laid any claim to the property given to him by the Indians. He came home and lived to be an aged man.

Some time before Mr. Wilson was released, his son had escaped from Canada, having been away about one year. On his way home he walked the greater part of the way.[1]

The Centre Church was erected in 1830, on the line between Union and Brown townships, by the United Presbyterian and the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian congregations. After a few years the United Presbyterian congregation, by death and removal, became so small that no organization was kept up, and the congregation of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church came into entire control. The building has been recently repaired and is used as a preaching-place for the people of the neighborhood.

Mountain Chapel.—On the 24th day of November, 1851, James Bailey, of Brown township, had thirty and eight-tenths perches of land surveyed from his property for the use of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, as a lot upon which to erect a church. This lot is situated at the junction of the road to Greenwood Furnace with the Back Mountain road. The house is frame, is about thirty by forty feet, with planed weather-boarding and is painted white. The building was put up in a very plain, substantial and cheap manner, and was finished in 1852. William R. Mills was the preacher on the circuit at the time the church was built. The ministers who preached at this church were the same as those who preached at Milroy. This church is called the "Mountain Chapel," and is still owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Justices of the Peace.—The first to reside in the limits of the township was Richard Hope, who received his appointment under Governor Snyder, and served until 1840.

James Brisbin was also appointed by the Governor and served several years. He was succeeded by Alexander Thompson about 1835, who served a term of five years. He was a shoemaker, and his office was in his shop. It is said of him that when a case was being tried before him, that he continued at work upon his bench until the testimony was closed, when he took a seat upon a high stool and gave his opinion and judgment. A change in the constitution in 1839 made the office elective.

The following have been elected :

William B. Johnson, 1840.
Joseph A. Taylor, 1840, '45.
William McKinney, 1845, '50, '55, '60.
James Davis, 1850 (did not serve).
Jacob Kohler, 1866.
John M. Shadle, 1868.
Robert Sterrett, 1869, '74.
David Mitchell, 1869.
John T. Roop, 1876.
John M. Bell, 1877 (did not serve).
J. E. McKinley, 1881.
John Wilson, 1882.

Kishacoquillas Seminary.—On the 9th of October, 1847, the Rev. J. W. Elliot opened a select school in the Centre Church. It continued until the organization and charter of the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in 1854. Of corporators of the institution were Dr. Joseph Henderson, Colonel William Cummins, John Alexander, James Alexander, Benjamin Garber, Henry P. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Easton. A brick building was erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander on the road from Reedsville to Belleville, at a cost of five thousand three hundred dollars, and donated to the seminary. The school was conducted for many years, and was sold to Mr. Garner, who now occupies it for a dwelling and store. The following persons have served as principals : Professor Nelson, of Salem, N. Y., Professor John S. Easton, Hugh Alexander,

[1] The foregoing facts were furnished by Mrs. D. H. McAuley, a daughter of Joseph Forrest, of Huntingdon County, who was a nephew of John Wilson who had often heard his uncle tell the story.

Professor Green, Professor Z. Sharp, Professor Martin Mohler and John W. Bell.

REEDSVILLE.

It is said that in the year 1752 William Brown and James Reed made an exploring tour through the valley of the Kishacoquillas, and, in their search for lands, Brown finally settled upon the present site of Reedsville, where he lived until his death. In 1781 he erected a grist-mill and saw-mill, from which time until the laying out of Reedsville, about 1838, the place was known as Brown's Mills. Upon the erection of Mifflin County, in 1789, he became the presiding justice of the courts and in 1791 an associate justice.

He erected Freedom Forge in 1795 and conducted it until about 1812, when it was sold to Miller, Martin & Co. He died September 14, 1825, and his wife in May, 1815. Of his sons were John and William; the former was extensively engaged in milling, iron and other industries. He was a member of the Legislature and of Congress, and later in life moved to North Carolina, where he died October 12, 1845, aged seventy-three years. William, also a son, inherited the estate at Brown's Mills, became engaged in the management of Freedom Forge until 1833, and died September 25, 1847.

A daughter of Judge William Brown became the wife of John Norris, who came to near Poketytown (now Lewistown) in 1787, in the employ of Andrew Gregg. He was one of the trustees appointed to lay out the county-seat of Mifflin County and was one of the contractors for erecting the court-house in the public square in 1796. He held many important public offices in the early history of the county, engaged in business in Baltimore several years, and upon the formation of the Centre Bank, at Bellefonte, became its cashier. On the 23d of March, 1827, he purchased of William Brown, his brother-in-law, the Brown's Mills tract, embracing seven hundred and thirty-three acres of land, on which was a large stone merchant-mill, saw-mill, plaster-mill, stone store-house, hotel and mansion-house. This property he held until his death, March 5, 1841, aged seventy years. The property passed to a Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who sold the mill property to George Strunk, who operated the mill until his death, after which his heirs sold the mills to Spanogle & Yeager, who are the present owners.

Miss Sally Brown, another daughter of Judge Brown, married, in the year 1802, William P. Maclay, son of Samuel Maclay. She died in 1810, leaving three sons,—Dr. Samuel Maclay, of Milroy, William P. and Charles J. Another daughter of Judge Brown became the wife of General James Potter, of Bellefonte, son of James Potter, the early pioneer.

The following incident has been often told, but is of interest in this connection: Logan lived in the valley in 1767–68; he was very expert at killing deer and dressing the skins, and one day, when William Brown's little daughter was just beginning to walk, her mother was heard by Logan to say she wished she could get a pair of shoes for the little one. Logan said nothing, but soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the child go home with him to his cabin and visit him. The mother, though really unwilling, concealed her reluctance and gave an apparently cheerful assent. The child went and remained all day. Her mother began to be very nervous at sunset, but soon afterwards Logan appeared with the little girl, who very proudly showed her little feet encased in a new pair of moccasins, which the chief had made for her.

Logan was a favorite among the whites and remained here till 1771, when he moved to the Ohio (game being scarce here) and settled at Yellow Creek, thirty miles above Wheeling, where a considerable settlement was made by his followers, and where he was visited by Heckewelder in 1772. His family was murdered in 1774.

At the time Reedsville was surveyed and laid out, in 1838, there were about twenty buildings in the place. A tavern had been kept many years, and in that year the large brick hotel building was erected which is now owned by Ephraim Morrison, and is still used as a hotel. In 1842 Abner Reed was keeping tavern, and in March, 1848, William Brothers applied to the court for a license to keep a public-house at the place. About 1840 John Albright erected a tannery, conducted it until 1846, and leased it

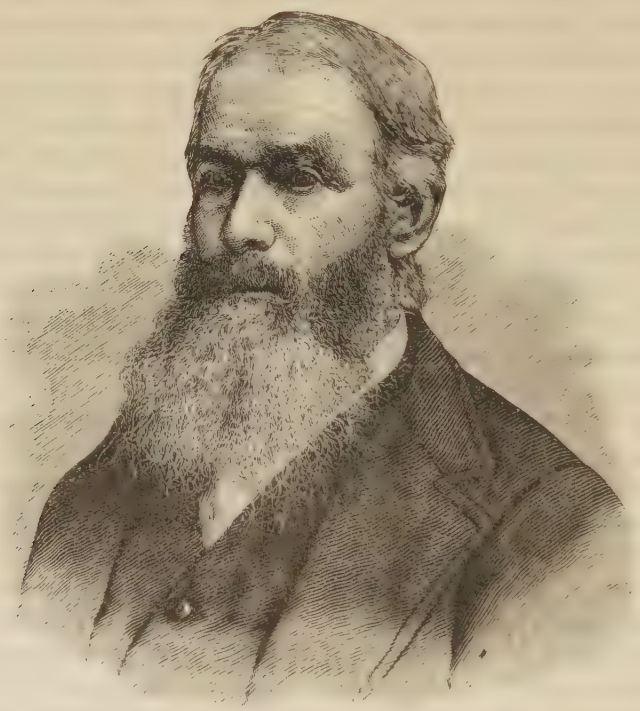
for a term of five years to John Zook and Andrew Summers. At the expiration of half the time of their lease they leased the remainder of the time to John Wilson, who, on the expiration, bought the property of John Albright, and continued the tannery until 1861, when the business was abandoned. Reedsville at present contains ninety-five dwellings and five hundred and eighteen inhabitants, a Methodist Church, two dry-goods stores, drug-store, grocery and other business places, hotel and post-office.

1875–76, Milton R. Foster, presiding elder. 1875, Luther F. Smith; 1876, Luther F. Smith.

1877–78, Thompson Mitchell, presiding elder. 1877, W. A. McKee; 1878, J. M. Johnston; 1879, J. M. Johnston; 1880, James Bell.

1881–84, Richard Hinkle, presiding elder. 1881, J. Gulden; 1882, J. Gulden; 1883, J. R. King; 1884, J. R. King.

1885, Jacob S. McMurry, presiding elder. 1885, Samuel Meminger.



Crawford Kyle

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN REEDSVILLE.—The Methodist Church in Reedsville was built in 1875 and 1876, and was dedicated in February, 1876, during the time the Rev. Luther F. Smith was preacher on the Milroy Circuit. It is a plain, one-story frame or plank house. The house is thirty-five by forty-two feet and the estimated cost is one thousand and fifty dollars.

The names of the preachers who have filled appointments at this church are:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CRAWFORD KYLE.

Crawford Kyle is the grandson of John Kyle, who emigrated from the town of Lorrademore, in the south of Ireland, to America, and came direct to the State of Pennsylvania, reaching the Kishacoquillas Valley on horseback, accompanied by his wife and child. He first built a cabin and afterward located about four hundred acres of land in Brown township,

which was divided between his two sons. He married a Miss Crawford, whose children were Margaret (Mrs. Hamilton Kyle), Crawford, who settled in Brown township, and Joseph, who located on a tract of land east of his brother. The latter was born in 1781 on the homestead property, and spent his life as a farmer, having married Mary, daughter of John Brisbin, of Centre County. The children of this marriage are Samuel, born in 1812, deceased; and John, in 1813, deceased. Judge Kyle married, a second time, Jennett McFarlane, of Armagh township, whose children are Mary (Mrs. John Thompson), James (now living in Brown township), Crawford, Elizabeth R. (Mrs. George McDowell), Margaret (Mrs. William McFarlane) Priscilla (Mrs. Henry Taylor), Joseph (now residing on the homestead farm, married to Mary E. Davis) and Charles (of Clinton County, married to Ann Campbell). Judge Kyle, though devoted to the healthful pursuits of the farmer, evinced a taste for public life, and a comprehensive mind and sound judgment, which made his influence felt as a public official. He served in the Legislature of his State and was elected associate judge of Mifflin County, besides holding many other township and county offices. He was for many years an elder in the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church, and filled various offices requiring not only ability, but scrupulous integrity. His son Crawford was born February 12, 1821, on the homestead now owned by Joseph Kyle, where his youth was passed in school and in the various departments of labor connected with the farm and its cultivation. On the death of his father he became, by inheritance, the possessor of about two hundred and thirty acres of land in Brown township, on which he has since resided, and upon which, in 1845, he erected a substantial residence. He was, in 1844, married to Miss Sarah, daughter of James Brisbin, whose living children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Wilson), McNitt, and McFarlane. Mrs. Kyle died in 1858, and Mr. Kyle was again married, in 1859, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Kyle. Their children are Sallie and Junie. Mr. Kyle adheres, as did his father, to the principles of the Democracy. He is, however, not ambitious for office nor active in politics. Both he and his wife are members of the East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER XV.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.[1]

GRANVILLE township was erected from the western part of Derry in 1838. No account of petition or report for its erection appears in the court records, and it first was recognized as an independent township at the April sessions of court in that year. It is bounded by Union and Brown on the northwest, Derry on the northeast, Juniata County on the southeast and Oliver and Bratton townships on the southwest. The Juniata River flows through it and several tributaries drain the township northerly and southerly.

At the time Granville was made a separate township, in 1838, it contained two hundred and three taxables and the following industries other than farming: Daniel Brought, still-house; David W. Hulings, furnace; James McCurdy, tan-yard; Isaac & Joseph Strode, old saw-mill; Amos Strode, grist-mill; Augustine & George Wakefield, grist and saw-mill; John Henry, carding-machine; John McFadden's heirs, saw-mill; Rev. James Johnston's heirs, clover and saw-mill.

The early settlers in this township located at the foot of the mountain, of whom William Armstrong was one. A warrant was issued to him the first day warrants were granted from the Land Office (February 3, 1755). His warrant called for ninety-nine acres. Mr. Armstrong lived here, and in 1793 forty-four acres of it were owned by James McCord, who, November 1st of that year, sold it to Philip Minehart, who bought, March 13, 1795, one hundred and seventy-nine acres adjoining, from David Jones, who warranted it May 24, 1794. David Jones had taken up two hundred and ten acres August 1, 1766, and at this time (1794) William, his son, lived on the south of this Minehart land. David Corbin now owns the William Jones farm.

[1] By Walter L. Owens.

Jacob West was west of the Minehart farm, of which he had purchased a part.

The old Minehart homestead is said to be where Henry Selig's new house now stands.

The gap in the First Mountain is known as Minehart's Gap, and the stream is known as Minehart's Run. In 1798–99, and a few years later, Philip Minehart had a saw-mill on this run. He had a son, George, who settled on the Hope farm, a part of the original Holt estate. John Minehart, a son of George, lives on the east side of the river. Thomas Holt, in 1762, took out a warrant for four hundred acres of land on Brightsfield Run and the Juniata River. He lived near what was later Hope Furnace, and in 1766 purchased other lands. The Rev. Charles Beatty stopped at his house on the night of August 25, 1766, when on his missionary tour through this county. Mr. Holt died before 1798 and left the estate to his children. It was sold in that year to General William Lewis, of Berks County, who at once erected "Hope Furnace." Part of the Furnace tract was sold to Robert Hope, who lived and died there. His children were Robert, Mary (Mrs. George Davis), Thomas and Eliza. Robert settled in Oliver township. Thomas Evans, in August, 1767, took up a tract of two hundred and forty-eight acres. He was for a short time connected with General Lewis in Hope Furnace. Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, on April 10, 1755, took up four hundred acres, and April 19 and August 4, 1766, took up six hundred acres in two tracts. This land lays along the Juniata River, in what is now known as the Loop. Andrew Mayes came to Derry township in 1792, and built the stone grist-mill above Lewistown, for many years owned by James Milligan. He sold the property, and March 22, 1811, purchased of John W. and Samuel Swift, sons of Joseph, two tracts of land, one of three hundred and ninety-eight acres, called "Palmyra," the other of three hundred and nineteen acres, called "Homestead." The homestead is now owned by the heirs of Judge Samuel Woods. Andrew Mayes had sons,—Andrew, James, William and Matthew. Andrew, the eldest son, lived and died at the homestead. William, a son of Andrew, resided at the homestead and sold it to Joseph Milligan. Matthew settled on part of the home tract and died there. Mrs. George W. Sault is a daughter of Matthew and lives on the tract she inherited from her father.

In 1824 William P. Elliott purchased a part of what was originally the Swift estate, and moved to the place from Lewistown. He remained there until 1841, and returned to Lewistown, where he still resides.

The property now owned by Samuel McCoy was part of one of the large tracts taken up by Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, August 4, 1766, and contained three hundred and twenty-five acres. It was sold by his heirs to Joseph Matthews in 1812, and he, in 1815, conveyed it to David Yoder. Later by sheriff's sale, it passed to Christian King, and in time to Abraham Stutzman, who, October 8, 1836, sold one hundred and forty-seven acres of it to Joseph Trumbull, who came from Concord, Delaware County, where his family had lived for generations, and settled on the place. A daughter became the wife of Dr. Abraham Rothrock, of McVeytown. It lies on the bank of the Juniata River, opposite the Brought farm.

The McFaddens bought a part of the Minehart farm, and Joseph McFadden built a saw-mill on Minehart Run about 1820. The farm is now owned by Sylvester Brought. The mill was abandoned about 1875.

General William Irvine, of Centre County, about 1846, erected on Minehart Run and in Minehart Gap a large saw-mill, half a dozen tenement-houses and a tramway to connect with the railroad at Granville Station. The mill did a flourishing business for fifteen or twenty years, after which time the mill was abandoned.

On the 1st day of August, 1766, Isaac Strode took out a warrant for three hundred acres of land on Brightfield's Run (now called Strode's Run). In 1793 Joseph Strode erected on the run and on the Strode tract a saw-mill and a grist-mill. On the 13th of December, 1800, Joseph Strode and Jesse Evans advertised that they had erected a new fulling-mill on Brightfield's Run, and in the *Western Star*, published at Lewistown, they advertised that "cloth will be

received for this mill at the house of Mr. Jacob Walters, of Lewistown, and Captain David Davidson, in Mifflintown." Mr. Walters was postmaster at this time, and Mr. Davidson was tavern-keeper at Mifflintown. This fulling-mill stood below the grist-mill in the hollow, at the crossing of the roads. It was a one-story log building; the carding-machines were at the grist-mill above. The fulling-mill was abandoned about forty years ago, and was fitted as a foundry and machine-shop by Orman Whitworth, who continued in business for twenty years, manufacturing plows and castings. It has long since disappeared. The grist-mill is still in use, having had repairs many times. A saw-mill is above the grist-mill. The sons of Joseph Strode were Amos, Joseph, George and Isaac. They all settled at the place, and at present Joseph Strode, son of Amos, owns part of the original tract, the grist-mill and a store across the run, in Oliver township. Andrew and Isaac Strode, sons of Joseph, occupy the old homestead. Two daughters of George Strode live on part of the tract.

James Lyon emigrated from Ireland in 1763, and in 1768 was in possession of two hundred acres of land near what is now Anderson Station. On March 4, 1787, he took out a warrant for one hundred acres, and again, July 9, 1787, another hundred. James Lyon lived and died on the land he located, and left seven children—William, Margaret, Elizabeth, Nancy, Isabella, Mary and James—of whom Margaret, his second child, married John Oliver, who located near the Lyon homestead, now in Oliver township. William, the eldest son, warranted four hundred acres of land March 12, 1794, and lived on the present Silas Glasgow farm. He married Rebecca Graham and died in 1827. He left the farm to his son, George A., who lived there for a time and moved to Union township, and was also in business from 1843 to 1847 in McVeytown. George married, for his second wife, Sidney, the youngest daughter of Judge John Oliver. She is now living at McVeytown. A daughter, Ann Eliza, married Stewart Turbett, of Tuscarora Valley, and settled there. James, another son of William, settled on a farm on the north side of the river, which his father owned, and died there. Elizabeth, a daughter of James Lyon, Sr., married Enoch McVey, a brother of John McVey, the founder of McVeytown. They settled there for a short time and moved to Ohio. Nancy and Isabella (twins) each married a John Patterson, cousins, and of the Pattersons of Juniata County, where they settled and died. Mary became the wife of Robert Forsythe, of Derry township, and settled on the farm at the foot of Jack's Mountain, which Robert Forsythe, his father, purchased in 1817. James, the youngest son, settled in Bedford County. David Steel, on the 21st of October, 1777, purchased a tract of land along the Juniata River, in Derry township (now Granville), of James Armstrong. In 1786 he took out a warrant for one hundred acres adjoining, and a year later bought one hundred acres which had been warranted by William Armstrong in January, 1786.

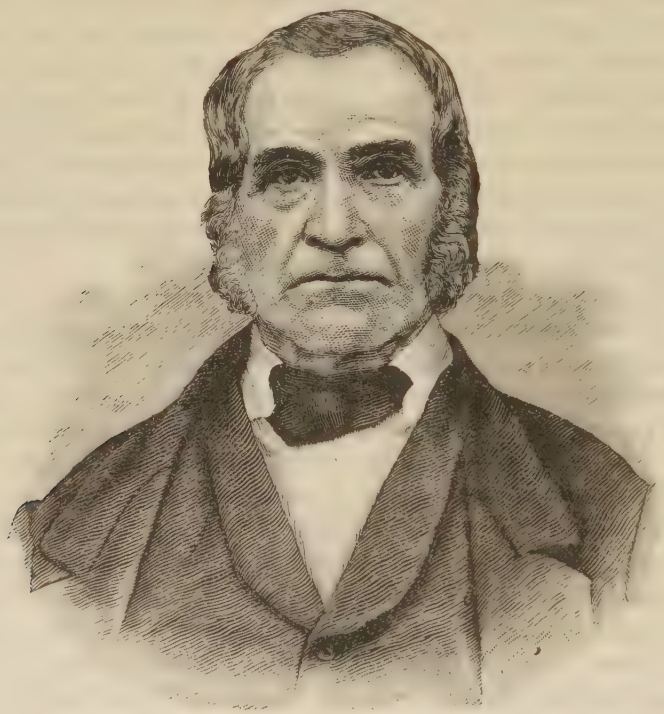
David Steel erected on his farm a tavern-house which was known far and near as "Rob Roy." It was built against the bank and was entered from the ground on both floors. It is related of some roysterers that at one time one of them rode horseback in on the lower floor, up the stairs and out the upper door into the orchard. David Steel died in 1821 and left "Rob Roy" and thirty acres to his son William, who kept the tavern several years. It stood where Abraham Hufferd now lives, and the old tavern was kept by him for a time.

David Steel left to his son Alexander ninety-four acres where he then lived. This property, April 1, 1836, was sold to Owen Owens, who lived there many years. David Steel left fourteen acres of the homestead to John Steel, his son, and other lands to Thomas and Mary. Thomas lived and died in the township, where his son Jacob now lives, at the foot of the mountain.

Andrew McKee, of Cumberland County, laid a warrant for one hundred and fifteen acres in what is now Granville township, December 9, 1784. The farm is now owned by Harvey McKee. He had two sons—Robert and Thomas—and a daughter who married Robert Means. J. A. McKee, of Lewistown, is a son of Thomas R. David McKee about the same

time came into Ferguson Valley. He settled on the line between Granville and Oliver.

HUGH MCKEE is the son of William McKee, who was descended from Scotch-Irish parents, and served both in the War of the Revolution and in that of 1812. He emigrated from Cumberland County, Pa., to Nittany Valley, Centre County, in the same State, having married Sarah Jane Taylor, whose children were William, a resident of Penn's Valley, Centre County; Samuel, who resided in Nittany Valley; Hugh, the subject of this biography; Sarah, wife of Jacob Bergstresser; Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel McGau), and Polly (Mrs. James Crooks). William, who was a native of Nittany Valley, early learned the trade of a chairmaker, while Samuel became a skillful blacksmith. William had six children, as did also his brother, Samuel, who married Jane McKinney. Their attention was, in later years, given to farming, in which they achieved success; they were both representative citizens.



Hugh McKee

Hugh McKee was born in July, 1798, on the homestead, in Nittany Valley, and having, at an early age, been left without a mother's protecting care, was bound out to George Woods, which period of service continued for seven years. About the year 1820, having been released from further service to Mr. Woods, he removed to Mifflin County, and was employed by David McKee, who resided in Ferguson Valley, Granville township, of that county. Mr. McKee subsequently secured a lease of the farm of the latter, and, at the expiration of the seventh year, rented the farn of John Oliver, in Bratton township, of the same county, which, after cultivating for three years, he purchased. Preferring his early location in Ferguson Valley, he, in 1839, purchased the David McKee property, now owned by his son, George, where he resided until his death, on the 25th of August, 1870.

Hugh McKee was, in 1826, married to Margaret Hannawalt, daughter of George Hanna-

walt, of Wayne township, Mifflin County. Their children are George, married to Ann Elizabeth Corney, who has ten children; William (deceased); Margaret Ann (deceased); Sarah Jane (Mrs. J. Strode McKee, deceased); Andrew J. (deceased); Susan; Mary (Mrs. Scott Caldwell), who has three children; and Anne.

Mr. McKee, though by inclination a farmer, engaged in various business enterprises, having, for many years, been engaged in conducting a saw-mill. He also acquired much real estate, which was greatly improved, spacious barns and attractive dwellings having been erected on the ground.

Mr. McKee was an active politician and a firm believer in the principles of his party, which honored him with distinguished office. He was elected, during the sessions of 1849 and 1850, to the State Legislature, and served on various important committees. He also held various minor positions in the county of his adoption. He was frequently called to positions of trust, and at various times acted as guardian and trustee. In his religious prefences he was a Presbyterian and a willing supporter of that denomination.

The land at Strunk's and its vicinity was part of a large tract taken up by Charles Cox, of Philadelphia. In the year 1796, James Alexander made an article of agreement with Mr. Cox for land at the mill-site, and on which he erected a grist and saw-mill. Mr. Alexander continued these mills until 1818, when he sold his rights to Isaiah Willis, who built a warehouse in 1820, near where the acqueduct now is. While finishing this building he was killed by a fall from the scaffolding. His executors sold the property to Andrew Junkin, who, in 1823, conveyed it to Caspar Dull, who operated it until 1831, when Daniel Stutzman purchased it, and in 1833 it was sold to David Brooks. On the 3d of April, 1837, Augustine and George Wakefield became the purchasers; under them the old mill was abandoned and the new and present mill was built. They operated it for about fifteen years. It is now owned by William and Albert Strunk.

Joseph Keneagy owned a farm east of the Lyon tract before 1830, now owned by Rudolph Kline and Frank I. McCoy.

Owen Owens came to Lewistown from Middletown, Dauphin County, in 1812, when seven years of age. He was a blacksmith by trade, and moved to Wayne township (now Oliver), at what is now Lockport, and in 1829 opened the three locks for the first time for boats to pass through. He remained at the place four or five years and moved to a farm which James Shepherd recently owned. In 1861 he moved to what is now Granville, on the McFadden farm. In 1865 Walter Owen opened a store at Granville. It was made a passenger station in 1866, and the same year a post-office was established as Granville; the place was known before as Wolfkill's Siding.

James Gemmel received a warrant for three hundred acres of land January 23, 1767, which was assessed to John Gemmel in 1768. On the 17th of June, 1774, he received a patent for it, called "Kilmarnock," containing three hundred and five acres. On the 8th of June, 1809, he received a patent for another tract of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, called "Mount Equity." John Gemmel was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation who purchased two acres of land of David Steel in 1781. He had a son, Thomas, who studied law and was admitted to practice in Mifflin County in 1802. Another son, John, was a clergyman in Chester County, to whom the farm descended. On the 13th of March, 1813, the Rev. John Gemmel sold the four hundred and sixty-two acres to Jacob Comfort, of Columbia, Lancaster County. He had been in the Revolution, and, at this time, settled on the place, where he died. His sons were John, Jacob, Samuel and Nathaniel, who settled in the township and at Lewistown. After the father's death the place passed to Judge Samuel S. Woods, and is now owned by William Satzler and Samuel Rittenhouse.

John Cever, before 1770, settled on a large tract of land on Kelly's Run, in Granville township, and died before 1773. The property was divided, in 1774, into three parts, between three of his sons—Peter, Samuel and John. In 1816 it was owned by Peter, John, Samuel and Robert. A saw-mill was on Samuel's land in

1800, and some years later. It is now owned by Joseph McFadden and Robert A. Means.

On the 19th of January, 1792, Abraham Miller took out a warrant for one hundred acres of land on Juniata River, embracing what is now Granville Station. This he sold, in 1811, to Daniel Brought, who, in 1798, came from Lititz, Lancaster County, to Richfield, Juniata County, where he rented a farm and lived until he purchased the land of Abraham Miller. His father, David Brought, was an officer of the Hessians, and was captured at Trenton, N. J., in 1776. He was sent, with others, to Lititz, Lancaster County, and, liking the country and to escape being exchanged, he ran away and came to Juniata County. At the close of the Revolution he returned to Lititz and rented a farm there. He was joined in 1795 by his wife and sons, Daniel and David, who came from Germany to settle with him. Daniel, who came to what is now Greenville, in 1811, died in 1818, and left six children—David, John, Daniel, George, Ann and Mary. David married Jane Steel, a daughter of one of the early families. John became a farmer, and purchased large tracts of land in the township, and at his death owned nine hundred acres. Daniel became the owner of "Panther Spring" farm. His descendants own large tracts of land in the township.

George, the fourth son of Daniel, settled in the township where his descendants now reside.

Ann, a daughter of Daniel, became the wife of James Wilson, and settled in the county.

Her sister, Mary, married George Sellers, and also settled in the county.

Of those who took up lands on warrant in what is now the township of Granville are the following:

William Armstrong, February 3, 1755.
James Armstrong, April 10, 1755, 282 acres.
Thomas Holt, June 8, 1762, 150 acres; August 29, 1766, 300 acres.
Ephraim Blaine, August 11, 1766, 250 acres.
Isaac Strode, August 1, 1766, 300 acres.
Daniel Jones, September 1, 1766, 150 acres; August 1, 1766, 210 acres.
James Brown, June 8, 1762, 136 acres.
Joseph Swift, October 30, 1765, 400 acres; April 9, 1766, 300 acres; August 4, 1766, 300 acres.
William Lloyd, November 30, 1765, 216 acres.
James Longwell, August 20, 1766, 100 acres.
Thomas Evans, August 17, 1767, 248 acres.
James Edwards, March 12, 1785, 200 acres.
George Bratton, January 6, 1786, 400 acres.
Thomas Holt and Andrew Gregg, February 4, 1788, 150 acres.
Daniel Jones, May 23, 1794.
John Brown, June 17, 1793, 300 acres.
Charles Magill, June 17, 1793, 300 acres.
Abraham Miller, January 19, 1792, 100 acres.
Thomas Martin, April 25, 1794, 50 acres.
John Baum, July 5, 1790, 50 acres.
Frederick Baum, November 30, 1793, 100 acres; 1794, 50 acres.
John Baum, March 31, 1791, 200 acres.

Of the following names nothing has been ascertained: James Brown, William Lloyd, James Longwell, James Edwards and Charles Magill. Ephraim Blaine was a non-resident and lived in Carlisle. John Brown was a son of Judge William Brown and purchased land for ore. The land of Thomas Evans became, with the Holt lands, a part of the Furnace lands of General William Lewis. George Bratton resided in Harrisburg and died there. A. Benjamin Chambers appears as a warrantee in 1793. Robert Chambers was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church also, and Thomas Martin was a resident of this section evidently before 1780, and in 1794 took up other lands. Of the Baums nothing is known.

"Hope Furnace."—General William Lewis, of Berks County, began the purchase of land in what is now Granville township in June, 1797, with a view of establishing a furnace. He purchased of the heirs of Thomas Holt a tract of four hundred acres which had been warranted in 1762–66, on the bank of the Juniata River, and extending along on Brightfield's Run, which was soon after his purchase known as the "Furnace Tract." Thomas Evans was associated with him, and in a mortgage of June 2, 1798, there is mentioned the Ore-Bank lot, also bought from the heirs of Thomas Holt; there was "subject to be paid forty pounds to each of the eight heirs of Thomas Holt in cast-iron one year after the furnace is in blast on the aforesaid described tract." In all previous accounts of the furnace it has been stated that it was built in

1807, but an examination of the assessment roll of Derry township for the year 1798 shows that William Lewis was assessed in that year on four hundred and thirty acres of land, a furnace and as an iron-master, which is conclusive evidence that it was built or building in that year. In 1806–7 he is assessed on a furnace and a saw-mill. The furnace was operated by James Blaine, of Perry County (who was his son-in-law), and who operated also Mount Vernon Forge, on Cocolamus Creek, in Greenwood township, Perry County, which was built by General Lewis in 1804. The furnace was named "Hope Furnace," and was situated about two miles from the Juniata River and about six miles from Lewistown. In 1810 R. Good was associated with him, and the property belonging to the estate was five hundred and thirty acres. Mr. Lewis died in 1811, and on the 24th of April, 1812, his executors, General John Bratton, William W. Laird and Ellen Lewis, offered the property for sale, with four hundred acres of land in Derry township. It was not sold at that time, and David McConahey and William W. Laird, who had formed a partnership before this and were operating it, continued until May 23, 1812, when the firm was dissolved and William W. Laird continued for several years. In 1817 it was operated by Blaine, Walker & Co., and for several years, when it was leased to different parties for different periods.

The furnace and property remained in possession of the heirs of William Lewis until the year 1830, when it was sold to David W. Hulings, Esq. It then contained two tracts of land, one of six hundred and forty acres, the other, on which the furnace was standing, of fourteen hundred and twenty acres. A part of the Furnace tract is still in possession of his descendants. It was refitted by Mr. Hulings and operated several years, with John R. Weekes as manager. Stoves were cast there also, and many are yet in existence having the brand "Hulings' Hope Furnace." In 1846 the furnace was leased by A. B. Long & Brothers, who rebuilt the furnace with a ten-feet bosh in that year, and in 1848 they were manufacturing chair-castings for the Pennsylvania road, then building. They dissolved partnership April 12, 1849, as far as operations at Hope Furnace were concerned, and soon after sold the material on hand.

On the 13th of November, 1854, articles of agreement were made between Gordon G. Williams, assignee of David W. Hulings, and Willis W. Hopper, Ellison A. Hopkins, James Murray and Henry R. Hazlehurst, partners of the firm of Murray & Hazlehurst, of Baltimore, Md., for the lease of "all the Old Hope Furnace site, houses and lands." In the year 1856 the Hope Furnace Company was incorporated, composed of the above persons and others. James Murray was president, A. R. Woods treasurer, and Willis W. Hopper manager. The furnace was refitted and operated by the company from that time to 1860, when it was abandoned and the lease given up. The site of the furnace is still in possession of the Hulings estate.

Foundries. — In 1873 Henry Selick, of Ferguson's Valley, purchased a farm south of Granville village from Miss Mary McKee, and erected thereon a foundry, machine-shop and blacksmith-shop. Here he manufactured several patterns of plows of his own invention.

Schools.—Of the first school-houses of the township but little definite information can be obtained. Most of them were built by the citizens, the ground donated without any agreement or deed, and consequently but little can be learned except from the older citizens. The first house of which we have any knowledge, in the locality of Granville village, was a log structure built by the citizens on the site of the house now owned by F. A. McCoy. The land was then a part of the Wertz tract. This house was occupied as a school-house as early as 1830. About 1840 a house was built on the present site, the land being donated by John McFadden, and the school being called the McFadden school. This house was replaced by the present one in 1860.

In 1870 the district was divided and a house built on a lot purchased from David Corbin, which is still occupied. An old house stood on the bank of Granville Run, which was replaced by the present one in 1859. The lot was purchased

from James Burns, and later deeded September 27, 1862. (In this house I taught my first term, in 1859.) There was an old house in the western end of the township, near to Strode's Mills, but there is no record of it. The basement of the Presbyterian Church was occupied as a school-room for a number of years, when the site of the present house was purchased from Joseph Strode, Sr., in August, 1861. This house stands on the bank of Strode's Run, about midway between the old pike and Strode's mill. About the middle of the township (east and west), and on the north side of the Juniata River, was situated a log house of which there is no record, and which had not been occupied as a school-house later than 1840. In its stead a log house was erected about a mile farther west, on land purchased from John Hoffman, August 6, 1840. This was used for school purposes until 1855, when a stone house was built near to the site of the old log house mentioned above, on land leased from Frank Thompson. This house was replaced one year ago (1884) by a substantial double plank house. About two miles east of the above house is one formerly known as the Loop, but now called the Mayes' School. It was built on the corner of the Matthew Mayes' farm. Of this school there is no record. The writer attended school here in 1845.

It was an old house at that time. A new building was erected on the old site in 1868, and is still occupied. In March, 1853, the board of directors bought from the board of Lewistown a lot of ground situated north of the borough of Lewistown, and erected a building which is still occupied, but is in a dilapidated condition. The first school-house, known as Aurand's, in Ferguson's Valley, nearly opposite Lewistown, was replaced by the present building in 1860. This, in connection with one farther up the valley, known as the McKee school-house, are the only two in the valley.

In 1874 a lot was purchased from James Burns, at Lewistown Junction, and a frame house erected thereon. It was the first house in the township in which there were used the patent desk. There are now five houses supplied with them. There has been a marked improvement in school-houses and school furniture within the past thirty years. The first houses were built of logs, nearly square, with ceilings scarcely seven feet high. The houses now built, though not fully up to the standard of first-class houses, are generally well-proportioned, substantially built and arranged for the comfort of both teachers and pupils. There are at present ten schools in Granville township. According to last year's statistics, there were two hundred and thirteen male pupils and one hundred and sixty female pupils—total, three hundred and seventy-three, with an average attendance of two hundred and forty-seven, and an average percentage of attendance of eighty-six.

Presbyterian Church.—The history of the church here given has passed from the memory of all except William P. Elliott, of Lewistown. The facts here given are from official records and from his memory of the old church. It is not mentioned by the Presbytery unless embraced in the Upper and Centre Wayne congregations, of which Mr. Stephens was pastor, and who resided in what is now Bratton township.

On the 24th of May, 1781, David Steel conveyed to James Huston, Thomas Martin, John Gemmel and Robert Chambers, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, two acres of land on the north side of the Juniata River, in consideration of "fiveteen bushels of good, sufficient merchantable wheat," with "the privilege of the use of the head of the spring of water arising on the northwest side of said fore-mentioned tract or lot of ground, and also for liberty of a road from said tract to the present landing of him, the said David Steel, and what other roads may be necessary for the other parts of the said congregation to come from the great tradeing road to the said lott or tract of ground, said road to be laid out where they may be the most convenient to the people and do least damage to him, the said David Steel; likewise the said David Steel doth grant as much timber as will be sufficient to build a house of worship and study-house on said tract or lott of ground, and to allow privilege of fire-wood from time to time and at all times that may be necessary for the use of said house of worship and study-house."

Upon this lot a log church was built and a grave-yard inclosed. It is now in the farm of James Shephard. In 1836, when Owen Owens became the purchaser of the farm, the logs of the church were still there, about three or four high. The burial-ground contains many graves, and among them were the families of Armstrong, Lyons, Minehart, Steel, Rittenhouse, Gemmel and others. The church was in use many years.

William P. Elliott says that the Rev. Matthew Stephens used to preach in this log church, and in the loft of the still-house on Archibald Moore's farm, now owned by Wm. A. Moore, in Oliver township.

The Rev. Matthew Stephens settled in what is now Bratton township before 1780, where he owned one hundred and twenty-five acres of land adjoining the farm of James Crisswell, the elder, an uncle of Judge James Crisswell. He was one of the ministers present at the organization of the Huntingdon Presbytery, in April, 1795, and at this time was not an installed pastor, but held a call from the Upper and Centre congregations in Wayne township, which he had accepted. He requested permission to return the call at Presbytery meeting October 6, 1795, which was granted, and in 1797 he accepted a call from Shaver's Creek congregation, and soon after moved to that place, where he remained many years and died in 1825. This old church and society are not mentioned in the history of Huntingdon Presbytery, and was a small and weak congregation, and upon the removal of Mr. Stephens was probably not again supplied, and the old church went into ruin.

About 1826 the Methodist circuit preachers began traveling through this section and preached at the school-house on the old Steel farm; among them were the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, now of Williamsport, and the Revs. Joseph A. Ross, Tobias Riley, John Bowen and Samuel P. Lilley; they also preached soon after at Lockport, where was built the Ebenezer Church, the first in this section, and which was used by the people in this section until 1882, when the Wesley Chapel, a neat and commodious frame building, was erected near the Granville Station. It is still supplied by circuit preachers.

The oldest church in Granville township is a Presbyterian Church located near Strode's Mills. It was built in 1848, the ground being purchased from Joseph Strode, Sr. Rev. James Woods, D.D., of Lewistown, was its first pastor. He served the congregation several years previous to the erection of the church and continued to preach for them up to his death, which occurred in June, 1862. It is now supplied from Lewistown.

Gruber Chapel, located on the south side of Juniata River, on land purchased from John Keys and wife, was built under the pastorate of Wm. R. Mills in 1853. It continued to be used until the fall of 1881. The village of Granville having grown up, the body of the congregation was at or near the railroad station, and felt that the church should be nearer the body of the community. A movement was inaugurated for the purpose of selecting a site and taking measures for the erection of a new church. The site of the present church was selected and a sale of the old one was almost completed when, on the afternoon of December 20, 1881, it was set on fire and burned with all its contents. Measures were at once taken to push the erection of the present church. A committee, consisting of W. L. Owens, S. H. McCoy and John Potter, was appointed to superintend the building. The ground was donated by Mrs. Anna C. Brought. The foundation was dug and the wall built by voluntary labor by the citizens. The church was let by contract to F. D. Beyer, of Tyrone, and was dedicated July 23, 1882. It is a neat frame structure of Gothic architecture, thirty by fifty, with a wing on either side, nine by sixteen, used for class and library-rooms.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1844. John Robison.	1866. Jacob Bremen.
1847. William Jennings.	1867. Owen Owens.
1848. John Cupples.	1868. Thomas Mayes.
1850. Owen Owens.	1869. James Potter.
1853. Joseph Brothers.	1870. George H. Myers.
1855. Owen Owens.	1871. J. B. Ecksberger.
1858. John Cupples.	1872. Andrew C. Strode.
1861. John Cupples.	1873. Owen Owens.
1862. William H. Smith.	1874. Alvin Shimp.

1875. Albert C. Burns.
1876. V. Blake Owens.
1877. George S. Haines.
1878. Wm. J. Morrison.
1879. Andrew Minehart.
1880. Albert C. Burns.
1881. John W. Ruble.
1882. Albert Strunk.
1884. Nathan Zimmerman.
1885. William Cargill.

CHAPTER XVI.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.[1]

THE territory was part of Derry township from 1767 to 1812, and in August of the latter year a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin Co., asking that the township of Derry be divided. In accordance with this petition, commissioners were appointed, who proceeded to business and made their report at the January term of court, 1813, stating that in their opinion a division was necessary, and presenting the following boundaries:

"They therefore submit to the Honorable Court the within Plot or Draft of Derry and the part of Beaver Dam township lately annexed to it, and the division line which they have made and caused to be marked on the ground; the said line Beginning at the North Boundary of Derry township, in Jack's Mountain, and running South 25° east five and a half miles to the South Boundary of the said township in the Shade Mountain, and they further beg leave to represent that by the said line the said township is equally divided, and due consideration has been paid to the local interest of said township in said division."

The court approved, confirmed and ordered "that the new township laid off be called Decatur township."

It will be noticed that a part of Beaver Dam township (later called Beaver) was annexed to Derry township and became by this action a part of Decatur. In the erection of Union County, later in the same year (1813), the territory became a part of that county, and on the 16th of March, 1819, was reannexed to Mifflin County and Decatur township, the line beginning at the southeast corner of Centre County, on the top of Jack's Mountain, and running southerly to the original division line between Union and Mifflin Counties.

[1] By Samuel Sterrett.

An examination of the early assessment rolls of Derry township will show the names of the early settlers in the township of which this was then a part.

The following is the assessment of Decatur township in 1815, and gives the names of owners of real estate, number of acres and mills in the township at that time:

Jesse Anderson, 418; James Bell, 50; John Bowersock, 200; Frederick Baker, 150; George Baker, 80; James Briston, 160; John P. Bell, 300; William Bell, 200; George Bell, Jr., 200; Arthur Bell, 100; Jacob Bowlet, 100; John Baker, 20; Jacob Briner, 100, saw-mill; Jacob Berntheisel, 100; Jacob Kammerley, 200; Silas Crist, 150; James Criswell, 249; Peter Cross, 325; Widow Cunningham, 74; Henry Dill, 30; Henry Decker, 171; John Delp, 112; John Decker, 219; Philip Everhart, 225; Branyan Everhart, 200; David Everhart, 150; Frederick Everhart, 150; John Everhart, 150; George Everhart, 135 and saw-mill; Peter Frees, 70, grist and saw-mill; George T. Frey, 100; William Glass, 30; Frederick Gill, 300; Jacob Gill, 300; Isaac Gill, 110; John Gross, 421; John Guthart, 283; Peter Gauf, 150; James Glasgow, 250; John Gwin, 90; Peter Hoffman, 50; John Harbison, 80; Jacob Hal, 50; Adam Henry, 150; Philip Haouse, 162; Frederick Harbison, 80; George Harbison, 380; Stephen Hinds, 540; Christian Hauer, 150; Henry Williams, 300; George Henry, 225; George Knep, 100; Jacob Koch, 200; George Knep, Sr., 200; Jacob Kern, 175; Henry Krebbs, 100; Michael Kline, 70; Christopher Kline, 150; Daniel Knep, 99; Stephen Kishler, 206; Joseph Keim, 25; John Knep, 100; Thomas Kwin, 180; Jacob Krebbs, 279; Henry Knep, 130; Peter Knep, 70; Jacob Leyder, 100; Michael Lipley, 100; Nicholas Lughty, 290; John Lauer, 100; Robert McClelland, 200; Daniel Moren, 200, saw-mill; Michael Moren, Sr., 150; David Moren, 200; Andrew Meeks, 50; Frederick Maier, 180; John McAuley, 100; William Mathews, 170; James McDowell, 370; Charles McClinehan, 210; James McClintic, 209; James McGee, 150; Patrick Meck, 170; James McCanahan, 150; James Nixon, 60, fulling-mill, carding-machines and saw-mill; John Price, 247, saw-mill; Caleb Parshall, 200, grist-mill; Philip Prossler, 125; Henry Romich, 200; L. Reager, 400; Michael Reagle, 94; Jacob Ritter, 155; John Ritter, 87; Christian Ritter, 180; Jacob Reigle, 130; John Reager, 100; John Rayden, 300; Henry Reitz, 222; Bastian Royer, 300; John Shout, 200; Jacob Smith, 200; Meyer Spegel, 300; George Shilling, 200; George Spide, 200; Philip Stroup, 240; William Stroup, 300; William Stumpf, 400; Peter Stumpf, 100; Adam Stool, 300; John Stumpf, 112; William Stumpf, 435; Jacob Smuck, 27; John Shilling, 150; John Thomas, 112; Elizabeth Treter, 30; Mintum Trister, 74; Jacob Triese, 650, saw-

mill; Andrew Uls, 35; Jacob Waggoner, 117; Jacob Weiam, 100; John Waggoner, 118; John Whils, 80; Elihu Wilson, 180; Andrew Wonder, 87; Adam Waggoner, 30; Daniel Waggoner, 330; John Weeks, 171; Anthony Warner, 150; Godfrey Warner, 200; Henry Warner, 100; Henry Waggoner, 70; Jacob Yetter, 440, saw-mill; John Yetter, 160; Ludwig Yetter, 150; Samuel Zigler, 220; Adam Zigler, 130; John Zigler, 250; Henry Zigler, 200; George Zigler, 208; John Zartman, 309.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—The valley along Jack's Creek was not settled as early as the valley of the Kishacoquillas. The dates of warrants of the earliest settlers are here given: The first warrant bears date August 1, 1766, and was taken by Jacob Bach, and contained two hundred and fifty acres. John Gilchrist took out, on an order of survey, January 26, 1763, three hundred acres; George Frey, three hundred acres, February 12, 1767. Of these names, only the name of Frey was in the township in 1815. In 1784, George Ziegler, or Sigler, took a warrant for land at the head of Long Meadow Run, a branch of Jack's Creek. He took up lands also in 1786, 1789, 1793, and in the latter year was in possession of four hundred acres. He had been a resident upon these lands many years before his warrants were taken out, as in 1775 he was taken prisoner by the Indians and was in captivity one year, and released the day independence was declared, July 4, 1776. He returned home and lived and died on the homestead. His children were John, George, Henry, Adam, Samuel, Jacob and a daughter, Elizabeth. John took out a warrant for one hundred acres May 16, 1786, and Henry one hundred acres December 11, 1793. Thompson G. Sigler, now living on the homestead, is a grandson of George Sigler. Absalom, also a grandson, lives in the township. Johnson Sigler, of Derry township, is a son of Adam Sigler.

The family of Stroup were early settlers in the territory of Derry township (now Decatur). Philip and William Stroup were warrantees, and their descendants are living in the county.

John Stroup, who died December 11, 1867, aged seventy-four years, was of the family, and was born in November, 1793. After a limited education he began life as a farmer, first working for his father and subsequently renting a farm. He then, having inherited a portion of the homestead in Decatur township, purchased the remainder, where he resided until his death. He was also for many years extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of stock. He was married, in 1817, to Margaret Bair, one of eleven children of Michael Bair and Catherine Bowersox, who was of German descent, and born in York County, Pa. Her death occurred January 21, 1843. Their children are William, born November 9, 1817; Catherine, May 16, 1819; John, November 5, 1821; Elizabeth, October 2, 1823; Margaret, September 17, 1824; Sarah, September 5, 1826; Henrietta, December 30, 1828; Sophia K., November 2, 1830; Mary, November 21, 1832; Susan H., December 3, 1834; Martin Luther, March 1, 1837; David A., March 21, 1839; John L., September 25, 1841; Lucinda A., December 18, 1842; of whom nine are still living. Mr. Stroup, as an exemplary and respected citizen, wielded much influence in the community. Apart from various township offices held by him, he manifested no desire for distinctions of a political character. He was a member and for many years an elder in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Decatur township.

Sarah, daughter of John Stroup, was born on the homestead and married in Lewistown, Pa., on the 19th of January, 1846, to Joseph Mohler. To them were born eleven children, eight of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Mohler reside upon their farm in Derry township. The latter united with the German Baptist Church in 1848, of which she has since been a regular attendant.

Sophia K. Stroup was born in Decatur township, and on the 19th of May, 1853, was married, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Bridge, of Decatur township, to John G. Yeager. After engaging for five years in the business of hotel-keeping in Centre County they returned to Decatur township and resided for three years upon a farm. They resumed hotel-keeping at Millersburg, Pa., and ultimately removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Yeager, in her native township, where Mr. Yeager died on the 13th of August,

1876. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Yeager are Oscar W. and James W., the latter being deceased.

Susan H. Stroup, the tenth child of John and Margaret Stroup, was born in Decatur township, and married, on the 11th of October, 1853, to John M. McAuley. They have had six children, three of whom survive. The present home of Mr. and Mrs. McAuley is at Locke's Mills, Mifflin County.

David A. Stroup resided with his father until twenty-four years of age, meanwhile assisting him on the farm. He has more recently been engaged in the wood and lumber business, though much of his life has been spent as a farmer. He married, August 6, 1862, Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Kearns. Of their eleven children, seven are now living.

Martin Luther Stroup was born in Decatur township and received limited educational advantages at the public school. For years he assisted his father on the farm, and, receiving his portion of his father's estate, purchased a farm in the same township. Having sold this property, he purchased again in Derry township, where he now resides. He married, October 5, 1857, Caroline, daughter of Jacob Miller, of Schuylkill County, Pa., their children being John M., Sallie, Katy J., Jacob W., Harry B. and Frank M. Mr. Stroup is a member and has served for years as deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Decatur township.

John L. Stroup, also born on the homestead, in Decatur township, was married to Mary Dressher, of Centre County, Pa. They have had seven children, all of whom, with the exception of a son, McClellan, are now living. Mr. Stroup has always been engaged in the employment of a farmer and resides at Paintersville, Mifflin County, Pa. In politics he has been for years a Democrat.

John Stroup

Of other warrantees were John Bell, who warranted one hundred acres March 4, 1786. He, with McClenahan and Dorman, came up the

Juniata, and after examining the richer lands near the mouth of Kishacoquillas and Jack's Creek, journeyed up the latter creek and located lands along its banks and vicinity, for the reason that the locality was better hunting-grounds. In 1815 the sons—John P., William, James, George and Arthur Bell—were in possession of eight hundred and fifty acres. James was in the War of 1812-14. William resided where Ross Aurand now lives, and died in 1825. They settled near Belleville, and later drifted to other parts. John H. Bell settled on the township line of Derry and Decatur, where his son, William S. Bell, now lives. He married Mary E., a daughter of George Sigler, and settled on a tract of land given to her by her father. Thompson J. Bell, of Kellyville, is also a son of John H. Bell. In 1793 John Brady warranted three hundred acres July 6th; Jacob Roff four hundred acres January 21st; and Conrad Robb, Jr., the same date, four hundred acres; Frederick Baker, April 12th, one hundred and ninety-six acres; John, Elizabeth and Daniel Gross, over four hundred acres. On the 19th of September, 1794, Robert Duncan warranted four hundred acres.

Of families remaining in the township who were residents in 1812, are the Bells, Bowersoxs, Everharts, Hoffmans, Hardsters, Knepps, Klines, Lepleys, Lauvers, Riggles, Reagers, Siglers, Stumpfs, Spegles, Shillings, Tresters, Wagners and Yeaters. Many of the lands in the township were sold at sheriff's sale years ago, and passed from the original owners. Caleb Parshall was an early settler in the township, and in 1793 owned a grist-mill upon the Long Meadow Run. He continued the mill many years, and died there. He and his wife are buried on the James Glasgow farm, Glasgow being his brother-in-law. His son married a sister of Mrs. William Brown, of Armagh township. The Parshall farm and mill passed to Robert Sample, and later to Dr. Joseph B. Ard. About 1840 Joseph Burkholder bought the property, the old mill having gone to decay. He built a new one about twenty rods down the stream, continuing the old race down to the new mill. The farm and mill are now owned by Mrs. Fear. The Glasgow farm is now owned by Samuel Sterrett.

On the farm of Robert McClelland, in 1815, was a large distillery, which was carried on for many years. The farm is now owned by Mrs. Mary Stewart. The Sigler lands reached from the head of Long Meadow Run down the Run below the old Parshall mill. The property below the mill is now owned by John Steel. The saw-mills on Jack's Creek are many of them on old mill-sites. The one farthest up the stream, on the Snyder and Mifflin County line, is now owned by Edward Lash; in 1812 it was owned by George Everhart. Below is the mill formerly owned by Jacob McAuley, now by George Krich; on a branch of the creek below, John Burkholder is running a saw-mill; below on the creek is an old mill formerly owned by John Sigler, later George Oldts, now Jacob Troch; still below is a mill built by John Miller, Sr., now owned by F. H. Miller; down the stream is the John Stroup mill, now in possession of Henry Stine; next is a mill of George and John Reagle, and near the Derry township line is a mill formerly owned by Jacob Yeager, now owned by George Frain. A distillery was built by Mitchell Jones and Peter Hauer in 1856, which was continued two or three years and abandoned.

The first road through the territory was an old Indian path from the Susquehanna to the Juniata; later it became the stage-route and a township road through the valley. The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad follows the valley the entire length of the township, along Jack's Creek and the base of Jack's Mountain.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in the township was at the old tavern of Stephen Hinds before 1812. An old letter is found directed to John Miller, Sr., to this place in that year. This office was continued several years and abandoned. In 1853 a post-office was established one mile west of the old office, which is still continued. George Sigler, Esq., was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Miss E. Sigler, A. M. Ingram, Esq., and by the present incumbent, Samuel Muthersbough. Upon the opening of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad three other offices were opened in the township,—one at Paintersville; the following have served as postmasters: Abram

Kaley, D. B. Weeber, F. M. Fisher and Joseph Sigler, who is the present postmaster. Soradoville, three miles east of Paintersville, with F. H. Miller postmaster. Wagner, two miles farther east; Joseph H. Wagner has filled the position of postmaster from the opening of the office.

Lilleyville.—About 1836, S. P. Lilley, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, bought the Isaiah Mathews farm and built thereon a grist and saw-mill and erected a store; the latter was conducted by his son Walter. The business was conducted by them for many years. The place was of slow growth, and when it arrived to the dignity of a name was called in honor of Mr. Lilley. At present it contains a mill, two stores, a Methodist Church, a schoolhouse and a number of dwellings, and two stores, one kept by Squire William Swartz, the other by J. C. Burkholder. A hotel was erected in 1854 by Elias B. Hummel, and kept by him for several years, and at present by John Hummel.

Wagner.—This town was laid out soon after the railroad was opened, a post-office established and a store was opened which is now owned by William H. Gibboney. The tannery near the town was built, about 1853, by William Mitchell & Son, and is now carried on by George Saylor & Son. A Methodist Church is also at the place.

Soradoville was laid out by F. H. Miller, and contains a post-office and a few dwellings and a railroad station and the Lacleid Hotel.

Painter, also a station on the railroad, contains a post-office, a store and a few dwellings.

Churches.—The first church edifice in the limits of Decatur township was begun in 1820 on the lands of John Miller, Sr., on Jack's Creek, near the present town of Soradoville. The members of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations united in the erection. Before its completion, however, strife occurred between them, and it was abandoned. In the year 1837 another effort was made by the same congregations, and the Stroup Church edifice was built under the care of the Rev. Mr. Smucker. This later passed entirely to the Lutherans, who now have it in charge.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1843 the congregation of Little Valley, at Belltown, erected an edifice for their use, the church to which they belonged being seven miles distant, at Kellyville. James Dorman, Sr., George Sigler, Esq., and John McAuley, Sr., were appointed as building committee. The Rev. D. L. Hughes was chosen pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph S. Smith, Samuel Cooper, Cooper Wilson, William Prideaux, John Clarke, John McKean and by the present pastor, the Rev. George Chappel. The congregation in later years grew weak in numbers, and it was thought best to sell the church edifice to the Evangelical congregation, which had increased to considerable extent in the locality. The building was conveyed to that society August 13, 1881.

Samuel's Church.[1]—In 1848, Samuel Barr donated a lot of land to a board of trustees of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregation.

This congregation was a considerable portion of the members of the church at Black Oak Ridge (St. John), living west of that place, some a great distance, who came to the conclusion to put up a church building more convenient for them. The corner-stone was laid November 3, 1849. It was finished and dedicated to the worship of the Triune God on the 16th of June, 1851. It was built for the use of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. The house is a log frame, and weather-boarded, painted white. The building is two stories high, with galleries on three sides. The seats are so arranged as to accommodate about five hundred individuals. At its dedication it was named Samuel's Church, after the owner of the land. The dedicatory ceremonies were performed by Rev. J. P. Shindel in the presence of a very large concourse of people. On the 6th of November the Rev. J. R. Shindel commenced his labors among them as pastor of the Lutherans, and Rev. Hackman became the pastor of the German Reformed congregation. They preached alternately each every four weeks, so that service was held regularly every two weeks.

The first communion was held on the 1st day

[1] By Rev. J. P. Shindel.

of May, 1853, when ninety-six members communed. Rev. Shindel continued to preach for them until November, 1857, when, on account of ill health and physical prostration, he resigned the congregation after having served them five years and seven months. The successors were John Kempfer and J. G. Breininger, who served a short time, followed by Rev. Groenmiller, who was their pastor a very brief period. Rev. Stettler then became their pastor, who served them some years.

Baptist Preaching.—About the year 1840 services were held by the Baptists in the McAuley school-house, the Rev. —— Bunker and the Rev. David Williams making occasional visits to the locality. The families who were connected were the Houghs and Samples. No church was erected, and preaching was abandoned after about five years.

Methodist Church at Lilleyville.—In 1852 a church was built upon lands of the Rev. S. P. Lilley, who was a local preacher of the denomination and resided at the place. The congregation is supplied by pastors on the circuit.

Methodist Church at Wagner Station.—In 1861 a lot was purchased of Edward Krichbaum; a Methodist chapel was erected under the care of the Rev. Samuel C. Smith, who was then preacher in charge of the circuit. It was dedicated as the Kemmerling Chapel, in honor of John Kemmerling, who was largely instrumental in its establishment. The church is supplied by pastors on the circuit.

The Albright Methodist Church.—This congregation worshipped for many years at the house of Samuel and Jacob Louver, in the winter season, and in the big barn in the summer. The congregation increased, and in 1865 the Louver Church was built on a lot left the society, by will, for their use.

SCHOOLS.

The schools prior to 1836 were pay or subscription-schools, and were taught either in rooms in houses or some abandoned building fitted up for the purpose. The directors appointed at the November term of court, 1834, under the law of April preceding, were Samuel Bair and John H. Bell, who took charge of the schools of the township and formed them into districts. The first school-house was known as Siglers', and stood near the old Parshall mill. Four districts were formed under the law, which were increased as occasion demanded, and at present there are seven districts. In the Bowersox school-house the German language was taught until 1860. The largest house in the township is at Lilleyville, and contains two schools. It was finished September 1, 1885, at a cost of ten hundred and forty-five dollars, Samuel Sterrett being the contractor. The present school directors are F. H. Miller, R. W. Ingram, Emanuel Oldt, Henry Goss, George Benfer and John S. Groff.

HISTORY OF JUNIATA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Erection and Organization of the County—Location of the County Seat—Public Buildings—Rosters of Officials from 1831 to 1885.

THE ERECTION OF JUNIATA COUNTY.—The causes that brought about the erection of Juniata County, in 1831, had their beginning in 1789, when Mifflin County, of which this territory was a part, was erected. In the sketch of the erection of Mifflin County will be found a petition which recites the troubles existing at that time, and shows that as late as 1801 petitions were sent to the Legislature asking for a removal of the county-seat. These petitions were not granted, and soon after so great was the feeling, that petitions began to be circulated among the people, having for their object the division of the county. A bill was introduced into the Senate early in February, 1813, entitled "An act erecting that part of Mifflin County which lies east of and below the Black Log Mountain and Long Narrows into a separate county."

On the 12th of February it was read the second time, and upon the question the Senate was equally divided, but one of the members who voted against it moved a reconsideration, when, two members (Messrs. Graham and Poe) being absent, it was carried by a majority of two votes.

The bill was amended so as to read "An act erecting part of Mifflin County into a separate county, to be called Juniata," and it was ordered that the bill be transcribed for a third reading.

The following extract of a letter, dated Harrisburg, February 23, 1813, was sent to the editors of the *Juniata Gazette*, Lewistown, and is of interest in this connection:

"The people below the Narrows of your county have almost unanimously petitioned for a division. They wish the Legislature to make the line where nature fixed it along the rugged chain of mountains that run through the county. The bill has passed the Senate by a majority of two votes. Either end of the county now is as numerous and possessing double the wealth which the whole county did in the year 1789, when it was divided."

The bill did not pass at this time, and petitions were again circulated for and against among the inhabitants, both above and below the Narrows. The officers of the court and the tavern-keepers at Lewistown resorted to all kinds of arguments to defeat the measure. The route of travel from the upper end of Tuscarora Valley by the Long Narrows was urged in favor of a new county. To offset this the people of Lewistown petitioned court for a road across the mountains from Lewistown into Tuscarora Valley. Viewers were appointed, who made a favorable report. The court confirmed and ordered a road to be laid out six feet wide. The township refused to open it. In 1816 a law was passed granting five hundred dollars to assist in its construction. Part of the road over into Licking Creek was made with this money, and it may still be seen as one of the antiquities that mark the annals of the past. It has in some places a grade of twenty-four degrees, or seven feet to the perch, and it is not known that any one ever risked his neck or that of his horse in riding down that road, and had it been finished it would have taken five thousand dollars and then been utterly unfit for any vehicle except a one-wheeled cart. It crossed the Blue Ridge near the route of the Fort Granville path and is sometimes mistaken for it, though both

may yet be easily found. In 1818 a road was laid out from the paper-mill to intersect this tavern-keeper's road. Few people in Licking Creek to-day know that they have a laid-out road to Lewistown.

The *Juniata Gazette*, dated January 26, 1816, gives the following letter from a correspondent at Harrisburg concerning the division of counties:

"The rage for dividing counties, and erecting new ones, is greater this season than at any former period. Among others, Mifflin County is like to come in for her share. The bill for the erection of a new county out of that part of Mifflin County that lies below the Long Narrows, to be called Juniata, has passed the Senate, and been presented to the Lower House for their concurrence. Of its ultimate fate there we cannot form an opinion."

It is evident it did not pass the Lower House, as in the session of 1818–19 the following petition was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It asserts that every year for seven years from eleven to thirteen thousand of the people below the Narrows have petitioned the Legislature for a division, and recites the condition of the territory at that time as follows:

"The old townships of Milford and Fermanagh alone in our proposed new county are now nearly as numerous and much more wealthy, and will sell for more money than all the county of Mifflin would have done at the time of its erection, in 1789. In our proposed new county we have twenty-eight grist and merchant-mills, forty-nine saw-mills, three fulling-mills, thirteen carding-machines, three oil-mills and one complete paper-mill, and it will be seen by the printed documents herewith submitted that there are seventeen counties in the State that are fewer in number than either the old or new county would be if divided, and twenty counties in the State that the lands are not valued half as high as is Mifflin County, and some of them are entitled to two members. . . .

"The people below these Narrows have all to come from east south and west to one entering-place, and then to go up the Long Narrows and through the mountains, a distance of nine or ten miles—the whole distance they have to travel to the seat of justice is from nine to forty miles. . . .

"Nature has fixed a boundary, which ought, at least, to separate counties; that boundary is a chain of high mountains between Mifflintown and Lewistown. Besides, there exists so much prejudice and jealousy between the people above and those below that almost all public improvement is at a stand while the question is pending. . . .

"Therefore your memorialists most solemnly pray your honorable bodies to restore harmony and good-will among the people by putting this long-litigated question and the people to rest by passing a law to divide the county agreeably to the prayers of the petitions, and they will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

This petition, although brought before the Legislature, failed to bring about the erection of the new county. Petitions had been sent to the Legislature from people living above the Narrows protesting against the dismemberment of Mifflin County, and all the efforts of the people below the Narrows for seven years had been defeated. For a time their efforts ceased. The idea was not, however, abandoned, and the Mifflin County opponents sought to dismember their county partly with a view of holding the central part. To this end effort was made by the introduction of a bill, in 1823, to the Legislature to annex Lack township to Perry. A bill was also introduced, in 1828, to annex Greenwood township to Union County (then including Snyder). On February 4, 1828, John Patterson, Esq., then a member of the Legislature, writes that "the bill to annex Greenwood to Union County has passed the Senate," and asks for remonstrances. Hulings, he says, pretends to be against it, but will privately favor it, and Speaker Middleswarth is in favor of the annexation to his county.

Neither of these bills passed and Mifflin County was still unchanged.

In the session of 1830–31, John Cummins, a member of the Legislature from Mifflin County and resident below the Narrows, was leader of a movement to bring about the erection of Juniata County. The bill to divide Mifflin County passed the House, and on the morning of February 28, 1831, passed a third and last reading in the Senate and on the final vote the bill received eighteen yeas and twelve nays.

The act was approved by Governor Wolf March 2, 1831, and Juniata County, after vainly struggling for a place nineteen years, at last was admitted as an independent body.

The boundaries, as described in the act, are as follows:

"That all that part of Mifflin County laying south

and east of a line beginning on the summit of Black Log Mountain, where the Huntingdon County line crosses the same, and running thence along the summit thereof to the Juniata River; thence across the same to a marked black oak, standing by the road on the north side of said river, about the middle of the Long Narrows, known as a line-tree between Derry and Fermanagh townships, in said county; thence along the summit of Shade Mountain to the line of Union County, and thence along said line down Mahantango Creek to the Susquehanna River, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called Juniata."

LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT.—Section 9 of the act of erection provides,—

"That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not residents in the counties of Mifflin or Juniata, whose duty it shall be to fix on a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison and county offices within the aforesaid county of Juniata, as near the centre thereof as circumstances will admit, having regard to the convenience of roads, territory, population and the accommodation of the people of the said county generally."

In accordance with this authority, Governor Wolf appointed General Philip Benner, of Centre, Major Joel Baily, of Dauphin, and Chauncey Frisby, Esq., of Bradford County, commissioners for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice of the new county of Juniata.

The *Juniata Telegraph* (Mifflintown) of June 9, 1831, says the commissioners "arrived in this place Wednesday evening last, and are now actively and industriously engaged in fulfilling the duties of their appointment. On Monday morning they set off from this town for the purpose of viewing Tuscarora Valley and returned last evening. This morning they will start through Lost Creek and Greenwood township in order that equal and exact justice may be rendered to all the different conflicting interests."

After the merits of the different sites had been examined, the commissioners located the seat of justice at Mifflintown, where it had been located forty-one years before as the seat of justice of Mifflin County.

The county buildings were erected at Mifflintown and used many years. In 1868, when the question of erecting new public buildings was brought before the people, an effort was made to remove the county seat to Perryville or Port Royal, and excitement ran so high that a bill was presented to the Legislature for the following purpose: "Authorizing an election to be held in the County of Juniata relative to a change of county-seat and the erection of new county buildings." This act was approved April 11, 1868; the election was held on the 13th of October, 1868, as provided, with the result as given below by townships:

	For.	Against.
Mifflintown	200	...
Fermanagh	215	...
Walker	210	92
Fayette	356	5
Delaware	155	45
Thompsontown	41	13
Monroe	165	16
Greenwood	67	19
Susquehanna	122	6
Patterson	141	9
Milford	162	78
Perrysville	3	121
Turbett	13	138
Spruce Hill	1	192
Tuscarora	105	149
Beale	89	118
Lack	40	159
Black Log	37	5
	2122	1165

The new buildings were erected at Mifflintown and it still remains the county-seat.

On the organization of Juniata County the Governor appointed the following officers: Prothonotary, William Kirk; Register, etc., James S. Law, of Fermanagh; Justices of the Peace, Second District, Fermanagh and Walker, Hugh McAlister and John Knox; Third District, Milford and Turbett, James Hughes and John North; Fourth District, Lack and Tuscarora, Thomas I. McConnell, Esq., and David Glenn, Esq.

ERECTION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.—On the 22d of March, 1832, twenty-seven inhabitants and proprietors of Mifflintown, in consideration of one dollar, conveyed to the commissioners of Juniata County the public square now occupied by the court-house. It was described as "being the same piece of ground originally laid out by John Harris, the proprietor of said town, and

intended by him for the purpose for which it is now conveyed, and for none other." It contains one acre and fifteen perches and is one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet.

Plans were prepared for a court-house by Thomas McCurdy, which were accepted by the commissioners and contract made with Amos Gustine and Everett Oles for the erection of a court-house at a cost of thirty-nine hundred and forty dollars. The house was completed and the last payment made January 22, 1833; a bill of $225.93 for extra work was also paid. The first court was held in the new court-house in May of that year, court having previously been held in the old stone Presbyterian Church, which stood in the burial-ground.

JUNIATA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house was in use until 1873, when it was torn away and the present structure erected. The grand jury of the county, in February, 1868, reported in favor of and recommendation of the erection of a new court-house. At that time an effort was made to remove the county-seat to Perryville, which, upon being submitted to a vote of the people, was lost. The matter of repairs or new buildings came up from this time often before the commissioners. On the 19th of May, 1873, Mr. L. M. Simon, an architect of Harrisburg, was requested to meet with the commissioners and draw plans for repairing the old house or to build a new one. William Ulsh, president of the board, was appointed to go to Harrisburg with Mr. Simon in relation to remodeling the court-house. No mention is made in the commissioners' min-

utes of a report having been received of Mr. Ulsh or a resolution to build a new court-house, but on the 1st of June, 1873, a contract was made with John B. M. Todd to deliver at the court-house four hundred and twenty-five thousand good brick for a new court-house, twenty thousand of them to be pressed brick. At a meeting of the board of commissioners July 14, 1883, it was decided to advertise for proposals and to let the contract August 11, 1883, at which time Messrs. Hetrich & Fleisher, of Newport, Perry County, were awarded the contract to build a new court-house, in accordance with plans and specifications, for the sum of forty-two thousand one hundred dollars, the court-room to be finished in time for holding court at the December term, 1884, the whole to be completed January 1, 1885. On February 6, 1874, contract was made with G. W. Smith to take down the old court-house. The location of the new house was decided March 23, 1874.

On the 15th of September, 1873, the commissioners resolved to borrow fifty thousand dollars on the credit of the county, under provision of an act of Assembly passed April 9, 1868. Bonds were issued for eight years, at six per cent. interest, which were to be paid in eight annual installments.

Courts were held during the erection of the new building in the Lutheran Church. The house now standing on the northeast corner of the public square was erected for the use of offices until the offices in the court-house were ready for occupancy. The court-house was completed according to contract, and with bell, clock, furniture, pavement, fences and other improvements, cost about sixty-three thousand dollars. The first floor contains the offices of the prothonotary, register and recorder, Orphans' Court-room, county commissioner, sheriff and county treasurer. The second floor contains the court-room and three jury-rooms, while in a third story are the rooms for the grand jury.

The commissioners,—General Louis Evans, William Wharton and George Gilliford,—upon whom the task of building the court-house and jail devolved, procured plans for a jail from the Hon. Everett Oles, and advertised for proposals to be handed in between February 9 and 26, 1833, for the erection of a stone jail. Contract was made with Emmanuel Wise and Thomas McCurdy for its erection for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars. It was completed and is still used.

CIVIL LIST OF JUNIATA COUNTY.—Following are rosters of the officials of Juniata County, and of her representatives in the State and national Legislatures, from 1831 to 1885, inclusive:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Amos Gustine, Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841 to 1843.

Andrew Parker, Thirty-second Congress, 1851 to 1853.

Louis E. Atkinson, Forty-eighth Congress, 1883 to 1885. Re-elected to Forty-ninth Congress.

MEMBERS OF STATE SENATE.

1808.—Ezra Doty (then Mifflin County).
1812.—William Beale (then Mifflin County).
1840.—James Mathews.
1850.—J. J. Cunningham.
1855.—James M. Sellers.
1860.—Dr. E. D. Crawford.
1868.—John K. Robinson.
1871.—Dr. D. M. Crawford.
1877.—Dr. D. M. Crawford.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1831. John Cummings.	James Hughes.
1832. William Sharon.	John Funk.
Thomas Stinson.	John H. McCrum.
William Curran.	William Cox.
John Adams.	Andrew Patterson.
James Mathews.	John McMinn.

Union and Juniata.

1850. John McGlaughlin.	1864. John Balsbach.
1852. William Sharon.	1869. A. H. Martin.
1853. John Beale.	1870. Abraham Rohrer.
1854. John W. Simonton.	1874. Jerome Hetrick.
1855. James W. Crawford.	1876. Jerome Hetrick.
	1877. T. D. Garmon.
1856. George W. Strouse.	1878. William Pomeroy.
1857. Thomas Bower.	1879. Dr. Lucien Banks.
1859. John J. Patterson.	1881. John D. Milligan.
1861. John J. Patterson.	1884. James North.
1863. George W. Strouse.	

SHERIFFS (1831 TO PRESENT TIME).

1831–34. Amos Gustine.	1859. George Reynolds.
1835–37. John Beale.	1862. Jas. W. Hamilton.
1838. Henry Miller.	1865. Samuel B. Loudon.
1840. Wm. W. Wilson.	1868. John Deitrich.
1843. William Bell.	1871. Joseph Ard.
1843. Saml. McWilliams.	1874. Wm. H. Knouse.
1850. David McKinstry.	1877. W. D. Walls.
1853. Joseph Bell.	1880. Joseph B. Kelly.
1856. D. M. Jamison.	1883. George Shivery.

PROTHONOTARIES.

December, 1831, William W. Kirk.
February, 1836, Robert Patterson.
January, 1839, Tobias Kreider.
February, 1839, Lewis Burchfield.
December, 1845, James M. Sellers.
December, 1851, J. Middagh.
December, 1854, Amos H. Martin.
December, 1860, R. M. Sterrett.
December, 1863, George W. Jacobs.
December, 1866, George Reynolds.
December, 1869, Robert E. McMeen.
December, 1872, I. D. Wallis.
December, 1876, Jacob Beidler.
December, 1879, George Reynolds.
January, 1882, George S. Conn.
January 1885, Theodore H. Meminger.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

1831. James S. Law.
1833. Robert Barnard.
1836. Tobias Kreider.
1839. Joseph Bogg.
1845. William Reader.
1848. Benj. Bonsell.
1854. Alex. Magonigle.
1855. Joseph L. Stewart.
1855. John P. Wharton.
1861. R. P. McWilliams.
1867. Joshua Beale.
1870. Eli Dunn.
1873. J. T. Mittlin.
1876. J. D. Musser.
1880. J. M. McDonald.
1883. S. Brady Coveny.

TREASURERS.

[The treasurers were appointed by the commissioners until 1842, when the office was elective.]

Oct. 20, 1831. J. Cummings.
1836. Wm. H. Patterson.
1837. Amos Gustine.
1838. Robt. Barnard.
1840. James Kirk.
1842. Saml. Penebaker.
1844. James Kirk.
1846. Benj. Bonsell.
1848. Jos. M. Belford.
1850. Benj. F. Kepner.
1852. George Jacobs.
1854. John Yeakley.
1856. Benj. F. Kepner.
1858. D. W. A. Belford.
1860. George W. Stroup.
1862. Jacob Suloff.
1864. John B. M. Todd.
1866. Robert E. Parker.
1868. Jacob A. Christy.
1870. David Watts.
1872. Wm. C. Laird.
1874. Saml. H. Showers.
1876. Robt. E. Parker.
1879. John W. Kirk.
1881. Jacob Lemon.
1884. John M. Copeland.

COMMISSIONERS.

1831.—Joel Bailey, P. Benner, C. Frisbie.
1832-33.—George Gilliford, William Wharton and Louis Evans.
1834.—John Funk, Louis Evans and David Glenn.
1835.—John Funk, Louis Evans and David Glenn.
1836.—Michael Bushey, Paul Cox.
1837.—Emanuel Wise.
1838.—Daniel Collins.
1839.—John North.
1840.—John P. Shitz.
1841.—John Kenawell.
1842.—John Crozier.
1843.—John F. Saeger.
1844.—James Lauthers.
1845.—John Dimm.
1846.—David Beale.
1847.—Ezra McLin.
1848.—Robert Inners.
1849.—Samuel Ranuels.
1840.—David Alexander.
1851.—John Anderson.
1852.—Thomas J. Milliken.
1853.—William Adams.
1854.—Joseph Seiber.
1855.—Daniel Flickinger.
1856.—James Anderson.
1857.—Barnett Rapp.
1858.—Joseph Kerliss.
1859.—Henry McConnell.
1860.—John Landis.
1861.—William Kohler.
1862.—James S. Cox.
1863.—John Foltz.
1864.—John Kenawell.
1865.—Matthew Clark, William Logue.
1866.—David Diven.
1867.—David Suloff, Sr.
1868.—Walter App.
1869.—E. R. Gilliford.
1870.—William Ulsh.
1871.—William Von Swearinger.
1872.—David B. Diven.
1873.—Alexander A. Crozier.
1875.—Thomas Watts.
1876.—James McLaughlin, David B. Cox, William H. Groninger.
1879.—J. Banks Wilson, Hugh L. McMeen, John. B. McWilliams.
1881.—J. Banks Wilson, Hugh L. McMeen, David Partner.
1884.—O. P. Barton, John T. Dimm, W. N. Sterrett.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

1831. James Mathers.
1835. Robt. Barnard.
1836. J. A. Christy.
1844. Caleb Parker.
1847. David M. Crawford.
1848. Lewis Burchfield.
1851. John Huzzard.
1855. Tobias Kreider.
1857. Joseph Middagh.
1862. John Huzzard.
1865. A. J. Greer.
1866. Joseph Middagh.
1872. James Dean.
1879. James Irwin.
1885. Samuel Loudon.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

David Laughlin, commissioned July 5, 1854; re-signed July 5, 1855.

W. M. Burchfield, commissioned July 1, 1855; term expired June 1, 1860.

John B. Porter, commissioned June 8, 1860; term expired June 1, 1863.

H. B. Zimmerman, commissioned June 1, 1863; term expired June 1, 1866.

George W. Lloyd, commissioned June 4, 1866; re-elected June 4, 1869; term expired June 1, 1872.

David E. Robinson, commissioned June 6, 1872; term expired June 6, 1875.

John M. Garman, commissioned June 7, 1875; term expired June 1, 1878.

Wellington Smith, commissioned June 1, 1878; term expired June 1, 1881; re-elected June 1, 1881; time expired June 1, 1884.

Wilson E. Auman, commissioned June 1, 1884; now in office.

POPULATION OF JUNIATA COUNTY.

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Fermanagh	1505	.....	2529	1432	831	887	1101	993	1114
Greenwood	969	.....	1800	2068	1237	1651	635	744	601
Milford	1842	.....	1554	1537	1824	1373	1102	1158	1341
Turbett	.....	.....	1165	1134	1319	1399	703	714	747
Lack	1071	.....	1511	674	761	1146	1340	1290	1429
Tuscarora	.....	.....	.....	827	1018	1175	1303	1492	1591
Walker	.....	.....	.....	1379	1423	1493	1719	1608	1699
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	956	1126	1557	1079	1170
Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	1291	1550	2006	2051	2028
Mifflintown Bor	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	485	767	857	842
Beale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	973	1039	1130
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1021	1078	1125
Patterson Bor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	659	763
Port Royal Bor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	559	681
Spruce Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	877	899	1007
Susquehanna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	890	733
Thompsontown Bor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	275
Richfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
	5387	.....	8559	9051	11080	13029	16986	17623	18286

CHAPTER II.

Miscellaneous Matters—Progress of Settlement—Oddities from the Old Records — Election Districts — Negro Slavery.[1]

PROGRESS OF FIRST SETTLEMENT.—Statistical tables generally make very dry reading; but if the reader will study and analyze the following figures, he will find food for some very interesting reflections on the beginning and progress made by the early settlers. It shows that even during the trying times of the Revolutionary War there was a steady advance in clearing and stock-raising, and no doubt much stock was driven to the army, and taken farther west by the onward-moving settlers, especially about the close of the war. The number of persons owning stock is the best index to the number of actual settlers. Subtracting the stock-owners from the owners of land, leaves mostly non-resident land-owners. A very few names appear without either land or stock. The land speculators mostly lived at Carlisle, Lancaster and Philadelphia.

[1] By A. L. Guss.

There must have been a good many residents not taxed, as they appear and disappear so often without any apparent cause. In 1766 Rev. Charles Beatty says there were eighty-four families residing then in Tuscarora Valley; but the assessment of 1767 does not show more than seventy. He also speaks of there being fifty families on the north side of Juniata who meet together for worship; yet the Fermanagh list for 1767 does not show more than forty residents "below ye Narrows." It seems pretty certain that in these early days poor people who had no land or stock were generally not placed on the assessment lists. Judging by the population given in 1784, which gives a ratio of 5.72 souls to a dwelling, there must have been not far from forty families, in the three townships, of whose presence there is no evidence upon the tax-lists of 1785. Many were drifting westward, hardly tarrying long enough in one place to get on a tax-list. It is apparent, however, that during the decade covering the Revolutionary War the population about doubled itself.

	Owners of Land.	Owners of Cleared Land.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Taxables.	Single Freemen.	Owners of Stock.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
1763.									
Lack	71	.....	.....	77	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Est. for Milford[1]	43	.....	.....	44	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fermanagh	51	.....	.....	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Est. for part[2]	32	.....	.....	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1767.									
Lack	82	67	625	84	3	61	110	107	60
Est. for Milford[1]	60	48	475	62	2	48	80	82	40
Fermanagh	109	86	758	115	1	83	156	142	32
Do. Est. for part[3]	55	43	403	52	1	36	66	58	3
1768.									
Lack	96	78	587	104	10	70	85	96	45
Est. for Milford[1]	61	54	412	65	6	47	57	65	28
Fermanagh	73	60	327	73	12	41	50	48	10
1769.									
Lack	54	23	184	55	9	24	29	27	.....
Milford	73	57	426	77	11	49	61	55	.....
Fermanagh	86	63	541	87	17	46	56	61	.....

[1] An estimate of that portion of Lack which fell into Milford.

[2] An estimate of that part of Fermanagh west of the Cocalamus.

[3] An estimate of that part of Fermanagh below the Narrows. In the summary of 1767 only this estimate of the Juniata County part is included. The seeming decrease in the acres of cleared land in 1768 is owing to the reduction in the number held by the several individuals, especially in Fermanagh, as given by the assessors, which was done, perhaps, to reduce the taxes as much as possible.

	Owners of Land.	Owners of Cleared Land.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Taxables.	Single Freemen.	Owners of Stock.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
1770.									
Lack	58	34	220	63	4	35	42	49	34
Milford	69	50	611	75	10	47	61	65	29
Fermanagh	86	68	620	98	23	52	69	81	62
1771.									
Lack	54	34	232	60	5	30	31	32	6
Milford	68	61	429	69	10	54	82	67	39
Fermanagh	102	80	769	106	21	58	66	79	31
1772.									
Lack	62	40	239	67	7	32	20	28	.....
Milford	79	73	817	85	21	67	95	90	56
Fermanagh	89	73	1048	93	19	56	75	87	.....
1773.									
Lack	69	39	502	69	12	34	47	46	16
Milford	79	76	945	81	8	73	79	98	69
Fermanagh	76	66	892	84	15	62	71	82	17
1774.									
Lack	63	49	380	64	6	35	47	47	.....
Milford	89	85	1010	93	12	83	104	112	83
Fermanagh	105	90	1108	107	12	84	101	123	60
1775.									
Lack	80	48	702	91	10	44	71	89	42
Milford	113	91	1331	118	11	89	137	139	125
Fermanagh	103	88	1013	108	10	85	97	117	72
1776.									
Lack	84	48	627	97	9	48	66	66	33
Milford	117	111	1247	137	17	107	145	166	.....
Fermanagh	97	88	1989	108	27	73	85	104	61
1778.[1]									
Lack	76	57	826	83	15	53	74	88	50
Milford	103	97	1697	125	17	92	96	122	69
Fermanagh	112	99	2264	137	24	114	67	209	162
1779.									
Lack	105	.....	.....	126	10	63	90	99	.....
Milford	124	.....	.....	182	25	142	243	323	.....
Fermanagh	152	.....	.....	198	23	152	280	327	.....
1780.									
Lack	108	.....	.....	122	11	79	128	162	.....
Milford	123	.....	.....	167	30	134	253	353	.....
Fermanagh	147	.....	.....	185	32	154	292	402	.....
1781.									
Lack	115	.....	.....	142	15	96	187	246	.....
Milford	129	.....	.....	186	38	156	303	410	.....
Fermanagh	144	.....	.....	179	36	183	303	384	.....
1782.									
Lack	97	.....	.....	125	15	88	171	195	143
Milford	133	.....	.....	193	31	170	278	319	155
Fermanagh	165	.....	.....	245	31	194	334	428	401
1783.									
Lack	121	.....	.....	146	20	96	159	183	167
Milford	136	.....	.....	193	13	157	258	259	211
Fermanagh	159	.....	.....	187	20	128	232	295	.....
1784.[2]									
Lack	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	178	210	188
Milford	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	290	331	275
Fermanagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	254	331	345
1785.									
Lack	115	.....	.....	136	21	91	169	173	.....
Milford	144	.....	.....	184	61	152	235	260	.....
Fermanagh	180	.....	.....	222	33	163	295	330	.....

YEARLY SUMMARY.

	Owners of Land.	Owners of Cleared Land.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Taxables.	Single Freemen.	Owners of Stock	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
1763	122	.....	.....	128	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1767	140	110	1028	136	4	97	176	165	63
1768	169	138	914	177	23	115	135	144	55
1769	213	143	1151	219	37	119	146	143	.....
1770	213	161	1451	236	37	134	172	195	125
1771	224	175	1430	235	36	142	179	178	76
1772	230	186	2104	245	47	155	190	205	.....
1773	224	181	2339	234	35	169	197	226	102
1774	257	224	2498	264	30	202	252	282	143
1775	296	228	3046	317	31	218	305	345	239
1776	298	247	3861	342	53	228	296	336	.....
1778	291	253	4787	345	56	259	237	419	281
1779	381	.....	.....	506	58	357	613	749	.....
1780	378	.....	.....	474	73	367	673	929	.....
1781	388	.....	.....	507	89	435	793	1040	.....
1782	395	.....	.....	563	77	452	783	942	699
1783	416	.....	.....	526	53	381	649	737	779
1784	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	722	872	808
1785	439	.....	.....	542	115	406	699	763	.....

THE REGION IN 1775—FITHIAN'S JOURNAL.—The following interesting account of a journey made from Path Valley, through the whole

[1] In 1777 no assessment seems to have been taken. It was not because the settlers were driven out by the Indians, as was the case in 1764–66, but because of the chaotic condition of civil affairs incident to the Revolutionary changes in the government.

[2] The 1784 list was not recovered; but a summary found gives us the following facts, some of them being particulars not found on any other list:

Lack has 122 dwelling-houses, 69 other buildings, 549 inhabitants, 3 stills, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills, 17,828 acres; taxes, £216 16*s.* 5*d.*

Milford has 175 dwelling-houses, 178 other buildings, 986 inhabitants, 1 tan-yard, 14 stills, 9 negroes, 3 grist and 3 saw-mills, 21,231 acres; taxes, £394 13*s.*

Fermanagh has 137 dwelling-houses, 75 other buildings, 948 inhabitants, 6 stills, 1 fulling and 7 grist and 8 saw-mills, 9 negroes, 25,823 acres; taxes, £504 6*s.* 10*d.*

Greenwood as then constituted had 118 dwelling-houses, 125 other buildings, 498 inhabitants, 1 tan-yard, 2 stills, 2 grist and 4 saw-mills, 2 negroes, 124 horses, 142 cows, 119 sheep, 19,390 acres; taxes, £192 16*s.* 4*d.*

From this data we would estimate that in 1784 there were within the present limits of Juniata County 450 dwelling-houses and 2575 inhabitants.

The taxes for 1786 were as follows: Lack, quota for United States government, £65 5*s.* 6*d.*; State tax, £70 4*s.* 6*d.*; county tax, £14 11*d.* Milford, quota for United States, £121 11*s.*; State tax, £133 17*s.* 2*d.*; county tax, £26 15*s.* 5*d.* Fermanagh, quota for United States, £168 2*s.* 4*d.*; State tax, £172 13*s.* 7*d.*; county tax, £34 11*s.* 4*d.* Greenwood (mostly now in Perry County), quota for United States, £70 11*s.* 4*d.*; State tax, £77 7*s.* 5*d.*; county tax, £15 9*s.* 6*d.*

length of Juniata County, to Sunbury in 1775, is taken from the diary of Rev. Philip Fithian. He was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1772, and licensed to preach by the first Presbytery of Philadelphia, November 6, 1774. There being no vacancies near home, he received an honorable dismissal, and at a Presbytery held near Mercersburg was commissioned to visit Central Pennsylvania as a supply to the scattered churches. May 9, 1775, he left his home at Greenwich, N. J., on horseback, for a tour through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. His journal is all interesting, but we give place to only that part which relates to Juniata County. It was addressed to his sweetheart, Miss Elizabeth Beatty, whom he afterwards married after his return, October 25th. In June following, he became chaplain of Colonel Newcomb's battalion of New Jersey militia, and died of dysentery at Camp Fort Washington, October 8, 1776. He kept his journal up until after the battle of Long Island, the last entry, on Sunday, September 22d, being: "Many of our battalion sick; our lads grow tired and begin to count the days of service which remain." We start with him in Path Valley, in Franklin County,—

"*Thursday, June* 22, 1775.—This valley is in many places not more than a mile wide; it is level, and the land rich; the mountains are both high and so near, that the sun is hid night and morning an hour before he rises and sets. I rode on to one Elliot's;[1] he keeps a genteel house with good accommodations. I saw a young woman, a daughter of his, who has never been over the South Mountain, as elegant in her manner and as neat in her dress as most in the city. It is not place, therefore, but temper makes the person. In this valley we have many of the sugar tree; it is very like a maple; the bark is more rough and curled. It grows in a low, level, rich land. They told me there has been frost here two mornings this week.

"*Friday, June* 23.—Expenses at this tavern, 4½ shillings; distance from Philadelphia computed, 160 miles west. We passed from this valley by the Narrows,[2] into Tuscarora valley, a most stony valley; two high mountains on every side. The passage so narrow, that you may take one stone in your right hand and another in your left and throw each upon a mountain, and they are so high that they obscure more than half of the horizon. A rainy, dripping day, more uncomfortable for riding among the leaves. On the way all day was only a small foot-path, and covered all with sharp stones. After many circumlocutions and regradations through the woods, it raining all day, we arrived about five in the evening, althrough besoaked, at one James Gray's,[3] in a little hamlet in the woods. He was kind, and received me civilly; he had good pasture for my horse, and his good wife prepared me a warm and suitable supper. Forgive me, my country! I supped on tea! It relieved me, however, and I went to bed soon. Distance rode to-day, 28 miles; course, N. N. W.; expenses at small tavern, 1*s.*

"*Saturday, June* 24.—Before breakfast came in a Scotch matron with her rock and spindle, twisting away at the flax. The rock is a long staff on the end of which is her flax, like a distaff; the spindle is a peg about 8 inches long, sharp at the end where the thread is twisted, and large at the other where it is rolled on. Expense here, 2*s.* I rode on after breakfast to Mr. Samuel Lyon's,[4] twelve miles yet in Tuscarora. He lives neat, has glass windows, and apparently a good farm. Here I met Mr. Slemons on his way down. From Mr. Lyon's I rode to the Juniata, three miles, forded it and stopped just on the other side at John Harris, Esq.[5] He lives elegantly. In the parlor where I was sitting are three windows, each with twenty-four lights of large glass.

"*Sunday, June* 25.—Cedar Springs, Cumberland county. A large and genteel society, but in great and furious turmoil about one Mr. Kennedy,[6] who was once their preacher. Poor I was frightened. One of the society when he was asked to set the tune, answered: 'that he knew not whether I was a Papiast or a Methodist, or a Baptist or a Seceder.' I made him soon acquainted with my authority. It is now sunset, and I am sitting under a dark tuft of willow and large sycamores, close on the bank of the beautiful river Juniata. The river, near two hundred yards broad, lined with willows, sycamores, walnuts, white-oaks and a fine bank—what are my thoughts? Fair genius of this water, O tell me, will not this, in some future time, be a vast, pleasant and very populous country? Are not many large towns to be raised on these shady banks? I seem to wish to be transferred forward only one century. Great God, America will surprise the world.[7]

[1] Francis Elliot, at whose house the Rev. Charles Beatty stopped in 1766, on his return from the Ohio.

[2] This is the gap at Concord and opening out toward Water'loo.

[3] James Gray, in Spruce Hill township, who was a brother of John Gray, whose wife was carried off by the Indians in 1756.

[4] Samuel Lyon, Esq., third son of John, lived on the John Kelly place, in Milford. Houses with glass windows were yet a rarity in this region.

[5] Founder of Mifflin.

[6] The "genteel society" was the Presbyterian Church, near the residence of David Diven.

[7] Think of this observant and reflecting young man on

"*Monday, June* 26.—I rose early with the purpose of setting off for Sunbury. I had an invitation to a wedding in the neighborhood, but my business will not permit me. After breakfast I rode to one Mr. Bogle's,[1] a well-disposed, civil and sensible man. He entertained me kindly and acquainted me largely with the disturbance with Mr. Kennedy. I dined with him and his wife. She looks very much in person and appears in manner like my much-honored and ever dear Mamma. Thence I rode onward through a dark, bleak path, they call it a 'bridle-road,' to one Mr. Eckert's, a Dutchman [German]. He used me with great civility and politeness. Distance rode to-day, 25 miles; course N. E. I met on the road a tinker, on the way to what is called the 'New Purchase."[2] He has been at Cohansie. Knew many there, at Pottsgrove, Deepel and New England town. He told me that he had been acquainted in Seven Colonies, but never yet saw any place in which the inhabitants were so sober, uniform in their manners, and every act so religious as at New England town, and Mr. Ramsey was his favorite preacher. He spoke of religious matters with understanding, and I hope with some feeling.

"*Tuesday, June* 27.—Rode from the clever Dutchman's[3] to Sunbury over the Susquehanna, fifteen miles. I think the river is a half a mile over, and so shallow that I forded it. The bottom is hard rock. Sunbury is on the northeast bank. It is yet a small village, but seems to be growing rapidly. Then I rode on half a mile to one Hunter's,[4] within the walls of Fort Augusta. Then I rode onward to Northumberland about a mile, but on the way crossed the river twice."[5]

FIRST APPEARANCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ON THE TAX-LISTS.—At first geographical names are used as pointers to lands unoccupied, but they soon give place to adjoining residents. The following selections only prove that they were then so used and spelled. How long before this use they were in vogue must be learned elsewhere.

Lack.—Name spelled "Leck" in 1763, and also in 1767. Ralph Sterrett has land "adjoining Hicory Leek" in 1769, and "Hickory Lick" in 1770, and the same occurs twice in 1799. David Elder has land "adj. head of George's Cr." in 1769; David Magaw on the same in 1770; and Barnaby Bains in 1774. John Patts has land "adj. Bigham's Gap" in 1769; Samuel Scott on same in 1772; and Francis West at "Bigam's fort" in 1774. The spelling "Bingham," used by some writers, does not occur in the tax-lists, nor does the name of Samuel Bigham, who built the fort, appear in any of the lists of taxables. Rev. George Duffield has land "at Head of Tuscarora" in 1770. James Glenn has land "adj. Trough Spring" in 1774; and Robert Livers a tract "near trough springs waters" in the same year, and Robert Magaw a tract on "Wood Run." "Waterford" is named in 1809.

Milford.—Joseph Jacobs had a tract "adj. Shade Mountain" in 1770; it is taxed to him and his heirs from 1768 to 1782, when it is styled "Jacob's (Land Jobbers)," and under his name and that of "Jobbers' Land" it is carried up to 1796. It is located "on the waters of Licking creek" in 1792. Sometimes it is taxed to George Jacobs and "joining John Cunningham." It had six hundred acres, and again eleven hundred acres warranted, and sometimes it was in three tracts. Jacobs lived in Philadelphia. Major William Beale, John Holmes, Thomas Say, Moses Bartrim, Jonathan Carmalt also had tracts "joining James Stewart on Licking creek" in 1796. In 1772 two

the bank of the Juniata, at Mifflintown, under the willows and sycamores that lined the water-edge, anticipating the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, "only one century forward." Had he been "transferred" no one would have been so much surprised as himself; and a century hence will equally surprise us if we live to see it.

[1] This was Joseph Bogle. He lived and owned the tract called "Hibernia," where McAlisterville is now located. The Bogles left that section in 1778.

[2] The region embracing the valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna had been purchased from the Six Nations in 1768.

[3] It seems a little strange that an educated man like Fithian, who could tell a Scotch woman on sight, should call the Germans by the title of Dutch. The Dutch are not more nearly allied to the Germans than the English, and in enterprise and intelligence were at that period not inferior to either. Yet it was used at that day already, as it is still used, implying a degree of contempt and superiority in the speaker, and stupidity and inferiority in these "Dutchmen." The best comment on this stigma attempted to be cast on these Germans in the old days is the fact that descendants of the "Dumb Dutchmen" now own the farms of those who once spoke with epithets of reproach. It is simply astonishing to see how this Teutonic tide, which entered the county at the east end on the Susquehanna, has swept through the county to the western limits.

[4] Colonel Samuel Hunter. Fort Augusta was at Sunbury.

[5] The old fording crossed by the large island in the North Branch at Northumberland, which made the journey seem as if crossing the river twice.

John Andersons are distinguished by "Licking creek" and "Tuscarora." A "lot in St. Tamany" is taxed to Abraham Wilson in 1799. William Campbell in 1829 lived in "Tar Hollow." Rittenhouse in 1791 had "167 acres land deeded adjoining lands of Thomas Gallaher and lying on the top of a high hill, norwest and bewest of said Gallaher." This was the Forge Hill, as Duncan McCormick had one hundred acres "joining Beale & Sterrett, Thomas Gallaher and Conrad Shuey."

Fermanagh.—In 1769 Charles Cox has a tract "adj. Cedar spring ridge." In 1767 Francis West had a tract "at Cedar Springs" and another "above ye Narrows." About half of the Fermanagh list of 1767 is made up of settlers and land-owners "above the Narrows" in the present Mifflin County. The lower part was "in Mr. McClay's district," and the upper part "in Mr. Tea's district." They were the surveyors. William Wallace had large tracts in both. Isacher Beavens has land in 1770 "adj. Narrow's Mt.," and John Cox has a tract "adj. William Riddle in the forest." Rev. Thomas Bartrim has three hundred acres "on Doe Run" in 1774; and John Wilkins on the same stream in 1772. In 1782 James Henderson had one tract "on Lick Ridge." Peter Tysinger has two hundred and fifty acres "Barrens" in 1799. In 1791 James Hamilton, Esq., has land on "Heads of Lost Creek." In 1794 James Purdy and William Magaw's heirs also have tracts in that locality. Galbraith Patterson has a tract in 1794 "at the Roaring Spring." This tract lay "between Tuscarora Mountain and Juniata River, west of Poultney's land." This long strip, south of the river, was part of Milford township prior to 1791. Peter Bright has land on "Heads of McCormick's Run," in 1794; and there are five thousand acres taxed to "Shade Mountain." In 1799 the assessors say: "Harrison, William and 35 others in tracts of about 400 acres each on Shade Mountain. The whole of this land that is not valued is Mountain land, and we assessors can not with propriety lay any value on it." In 1794 Samuel Jackson and John Martin's heirs have lands "near Thompson's Town." So prominent an object and location as the island above Mifflintown only appears first in 1808, and is called "Harris' island," and again in 1810, when it is occupied for William Harris by William Nesbit; and passing to William Bell in 1814, is marked "island" after his name in 1819. No other mention of it is found on the lists, except that Christian Myers is marked "Island" in 1828.

Greenwood.—In 1769 and 1774 John Patton has a tract on "Delaware run" and another "near Cocalamus;" Joseph Jacobs also "adj. William Boyd on head-waters of Cock," and in 1770 "on Cockolamus." In 1772 Wallace and Jacobs have tracts "on Delaware run" and "on the head of Cockalamus." In 1773, John Cox has land "on Cocklamus." Samuel Young has land "adj. J. H. on Cocks creek" in 1774, and in 1776 "on Caukelamus." William Patterson, Esq., had land in 1769 "on Cockalamus" on which he built a saw-mill. In 1796 we have the spelling "Coocalamus." Drinker and James, from 1779, for many years figure as owners of a large tract on "north (of) Delaware Run." Henry Sellers has nine hundred acres "on Moughantanggo" in 1773. Joshua Bean, in 1796, has two hundred acres "near Machantango," and, in 1829, Peter Osborne's heirs have a tract "near Makentongo." A few years ago the Post-Office Department wrote the postmaster at Mifflintown to know how to spell this name. John Lukens has three hundred acres on "Dog Run," in 1773. Robert McAlister had land in "Slim Gut" in 1820. In 1819, John McGary is taxed with "half an island in Thompsontown;" and in 1823 he has "half an acre in the Juniata river."

Nugent's Meadows.—The tax-list of Wayne township, Mifflin County, for 1792, gives Samuel Wallace & Co. as owning one thousand acres "on the head of Licking creek near the road leading from Wayne T. (McVeytown) to Carlisle." Also, Arthur Nugent fifty acres "on Licking creek." There was at one time a gang of robbers and horse-thieves infested the country, who had their headquarters in "Nugent's Meadows, on the head of Licking creek." This reminds us of a record at Carlisle, which states that, on July 22, 1760, Thomas Nugent and Curtis Smith were found guilty of felony, and

sentenced to restore the goods stolen, pay a fine and go to jail until paid; "and shall be publicly whipt, each of them, at the Public Whipping Post, this evening, between the hours of five and seven of the clock, with fifteen lashes on their bare backs, and each of them to be whipped the 31st day of July at the same place and hour, and likewise again on the 7th of August as aforesaid." There are records at Carlisle of several persons living in the old days in the present Juniata County who were publicly whipped according to the ancient laws and customs.

Facts and Oddities from the Tax-Lists.—The tax-lists from 1763 to 1789 are at Carlisle, and from 1790 to 1831 at Lewistown. The writer has recovered a complete copy, covering these sixty-eight years, prior to the organization of Juniata County. Some of these have been badly taken care of, and have suffered mutilations. The following could not be found: For 1764–65–66 and 1777 none were taken. The first interruption was due to the war of the "Pontiac Conspiracy," and the last was caused by the chaotic condition incident to the change of government during the Revolution. The following have been lost: Lack for 1808, and single freemen for 1801, '02, '11; Milford for 1802, '06, '08, and single freemen for 1800, also one leaf from the end of Milford for 1770, and the second page of 1782; Fermanagh for 1801, the first page and single freemen of 1806; Greenwood for 1800, '01, '08, and single freemen for 1817. With great patience and labor the names on the recovered lists have been arranged alphabetically, and the township and articles taxed indicated. In this way many facts, incorporated in this work, were recovered. Some additional facts and oddities are of sufficient interest to be preserved.

The lists from 1767 to 1778 give the number of acres of cleared land owned by each man. These show the original little holes cut in the woods, and the progress in getting rid of the forest. It is probable that the amount of cleared land was always underestimated, as all the tracts certainly were given in at greatly reduced figures. The lists also from the beginning, for a great many years, but with irregularity, gave the right the taxable held to his land, whether by patent or warrant of survey, from the proprietaries of the province, or by the simple squatter-right of location and improvement. Those having only the latter rights were, of course, actual residents at first, but soon the improvement rights were sold by bills of sale, or even personal deeds, and passed from man to man for many years before warrants were taken out for the tracts. The application for the warrant is the first record, and it is usually impossible now to trace the rights of improvement. At the time, however, these rights were usually respected, and public opinion enforced their recognition, even by the Land Office. All non-resident land speculators' claims were worthless unless at least covered by warrants. The patent, of course, was the end of all controversy. Prior to 1784 sheep were enumerated, as well as horses and cattle. Though moving into a wilderness infested with howling wolves, yet the pioneer settler brought his few sheep along as if part of his household goods. Some of the early settlers have the words "poor" or "sickly" written after their names, even when they had several hundred acres of land. They could not eat the land, nor get money out of it for taxes. Few even would buy lands, for there was yet plenty to be had for their own labor and warrant fees.

A comparison of the lists of 1775 and 1785—before and after the Revolutionary War—reveals a tremendous increase in the population, and tempts one to think that some of them came to the backwoods to avoid service in the army. On the other hand, it is known that a few Tories left the country to join the British.

In 1778, and yearly afterwards to 1783, a Continental tax was collected for the use of the United States. The amount apportioned to Cumberland County in 1778 was £117,225, 18*s*. 6*d*.; for 1779 it was £111,968 10*s*. 3*d*. The taxes, not being realized, became complicated with the issue of paper scrip. The act of November 25, 1779, provides for a tax monthly, for eight months, from January to August of 1780, to raise twelve million, five hundred thousand dollars for the United States. By act of December 19, 1780, Cumberland was to pay

£6,980 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly for six years, and by act of March 27, 1782, for effective supplies, she was given £31,332 15*s.* to raise in four payments. Hence, we find on the Lack list for 1780 this indorsement,— "This is the third Continental and eighth mo. tax," and in 1782, "pound rate, seven pence half-penny for effective supplies; county, one shilling per pound out of State tax."

There were no Germans among the first settlers west of the river. On their first advent they were regarded with some curiosity, and in Milford in 1776 it was sufficient to tax one under the name of the "Dutchmen." His descendants are too numerous now to be designated in this way. There was a peddler passed through Milford, and finding a vacant tract, took it up, and it appears taxed to the "peddler" in 1781, "pedlar" in 1782, "pedlar's land" in 1783, "peddler's land" in 1785, and under this advanced progressive spelling up to 1798. It lay along the foot of the ridge between the present residences of Shelburn Robinson and George Guss. The lists of 1782 incidentally prove that stock-raising, under the stimulus of the war, had become quite a brisk business; at least there were then no less than fifteen "Drovers" in Fermanagh, and more than five in Milford township.

Nothing could better illustrate the changes of modern days than the great number of "weavers" named on the old tax-lists. Skilled labor and improved machinery have driven these old artisans of the loom out of existence. The first mention of such tradesmen as painters, plasterers, cabinet-makers, about 1825, show other changes in the style of living. The first druggist is Samuel Pennebaker, in 1799.

Formerly the assessor returned a list of poor children between five and twelve years of age, whose parents were unable to provide them with education. This was by act of 1809, and allowed such children to attend school at the expense of the county. In 1824 the law was made to provide for three years' schooling between the ages of six and fourteen, under trustees. In 1826 this law was repealed and that of 1809 revised. The lists begin in Lack in 1821; in Milford in 1822; in Fermanagh in 1811; in Greenwood in 1813. They were probably made out generally on separate pieces of paper, and hence most of them are no longer with the tax-lists. In 1823, in Lack, Thomas Winn, Sr., and Jr., basket-makers, are noted for numerous "poor children," including twins.

Then, as now, people in the old days suffered from fire occasionally. A few cases are noted on the lists by way of excuse for non-payment of taxes: Thomas Warry, of Lack, in 1806, had his barn burned, including all his grain; in 1809, William Wright had his house burned; Widow Jean Patterson, of Fermanagh, had her house burned in 1821; Andrew Nelson had his house burned in 1812, and Joseph Fetterman in 1813—both in Fermanagh—the latter likely in Mifflintown; in Greenwood, William Leonard had his house burned in 1806; Isaac Sutton's grist and saw-mills were burned in 1821, in Greenwood, and the saw-mill of John McAlister in 1828. George Wilson's mill-dam in Milford, was "broke" in 1807.

Some odd occupations are named: Charles Hoyt (Hite), of Milford, in 1830, is said to be a "water-smeller;" Samuel Stuart, of Fermanagh, is said to be a "very lazy man," in 1807. Then we have John Feigle, as an "oyster-seller," as early as 1828. There is a "clock-smith," a "tar-burner," a "turnpiker," a "basket-weaver," a "nusence," a "fidler and grog bruiser," and finally the first "gentleman" makes his appearance in Greenwood in 1820 in the person of James Winning.

The assessments, rates and levies were for the first time made in dollars, instead of pounds, in 1799. The decimal dollar system had been considerably in use prior to that date. On the Lack list the "a siston sesears" certify that they "made the valuation according to John Knox's return in dollars," on May 11, 1799. The tax-lists were not made out as early formerly as they are now. The appeal for 1799 for Fermanagh was held at the house of Zachariah Doerst, on September 24, 1799, as directed by the commissioners on August 13, 1799.

In Lack, in 1795, the officers call themselves "Cessers;" in Milford, in 1797, they "laid on our cota of tax;" in Greenwood, in 1790, the "asesments" made "by Samuel Osborne, seser,"

was, in 1791, made by "Sessars," and, in 1792, "to the best of our scill," and it was not until some years later that the school-master came around. He must have come earlier into Lack; for on the list for 1799 we find the following valuable arithmetical rule which somehow has escaped the notice of the composers of our arithmetics. We would not be wicked enough to spoil it by adding or altering a letter:

"*Q.* how do you multyply the parts of aney Nomber insted of the hul?

"*A.* When the multyer is such a Nomber that aney Tow figers being multiplyed together will make The said multyplyer, it is shorter to multy the Given Nomber by one of these figers, and that Product by the other, As 5 times 7 is 35. You must have the Multy Ply Casion table By hart."

It often happened that there were two men in the same township who had the same name. It became necessary to distinguish them on the tax-lists in some way. In addition to "Senior" and "Junior," there were many other terms used. One is called "Scotch," "Irish," "Big" or "Little." There is Henderson, John, "Cooper" and "Lost Creek;" Riddle, John, "Narrows" and "Skin Dyer;" Wilson, Thomas, "River" and "Mountain." One John Kauffman bought a farm of a man named Peffer, and was afterwards designated as "Peffer John." A man's trade was often used to distinguish him, and the young John was often styled the "Son of" the old John.

Among the "Lands Improven, but not property sufficient for discharging the Taxes" in Fermanagh, in 1790, was the "Glebe" belonging to the Presbyterian Church, styled "Cedar Spring Congregation" and "Congregation, Mifflin and Lost Creek."

There is great trouble often in tracing up some names on the successive lists on account of the great variation in the spelling of the names. Each assessor spelled, or rather misspelled, after his own fashion. This often involved the first letter and caused a misplacement in the alphabetical order, as, for instance, when Right was written for Wright; Tuchman for Doughman; Carr for Kerr; Ennis for Innis; Geffries for Jeffries; Eakin for Aikin; Occar for Auker; Kingrich for Gingrich; Ginnings for Jennings; Cepner for Kepner; Simmerman for Zimmerman. It seems sometimes as if there was a studied effort to vary the spelling of names. Meredith is turned into Mereddy and McReady; Randolph into Reynolds; Beale into Bales; Turbett into Torbet; Midick for Meddaugh; McClay for Maclay, and so on *ad infinitum*. Some are so bad and so variously spelled that the correct orthography cannot now be determined. In 1800 there appears on the list of Milford the name Jacob Piglow; in 1801 he is Piglo; in 1802, Pigsler; in 1805, Pegseller; in 1807, Pigesler; in 1810, Picksler; in 1814, Pixler; in 1822, Pigslow; in 1823, Picksler; in 1826, Pixler.

At the end of the list for 1785 is a strange admixture of what should partly have been at the head of the list, and to this is added a jurat dated after the work was performed:

"We, the subscribers, being duly chosen by the inhabitants of Lack township to assist Andrew Ferrier in levying the tax of said township for the year 1785, which we have done according to the best of our knowledge and judgment, which are as follows, viz.: We do nominate and return Benjamin Wallace and David Bail for collectors. Given under our hands this 2d day of March, 1786.

"ANDREW FERRIER,
"BENJAMIN WALLACE,
"ROBERT GRAY."

"Personally appeared the above-said freeholders and assessor, and was duly sworn according to law before me, one of the justices, &c., for Cumberland County, March 11, 1786.

"THOS. BEALE."

At the end of the list for Milford for 1786 we have this amusing postscript: "N.B.—The calculations in this book not to be depended upon." Also, "for collector, Robert Hogg—Charles Kenny." Fermanagh list is closed in 1785 with: "Freeholders recommended as Collectors, Christian Lintner and George Rea. The above return and valuation of property we—the subscribers, do declare to be just according to the best of our skill and understanding. Samuel Cowen, David Walker, Samuel Sharron. (Addressed:) Messrs. John Jordan, Ephraim Steele, Commissioners, Carlisle, fav'd P. Mr. David Walker." The list of Greenwood for 1785 closed with the following: "January 12, 1786, Henry Toops, Samuel Osborne and William

Cook Met and Laid the tax according to the Best of our Judghment, as Witness our hands." The amount of the taxables of the township of Greenwood for this year is nineteen thousand four hundred and thirty-two, which at three half-pence to the £, with the young men's tax amounts to the sum quoted on our township." The list of Lack for 1792 closes with a statement that the lands of Robert Croan is occupied by John Evans, that of John Cook's heirs by David Scot, that of John Glen by Matthew Hunter, "who would not return the land to me," that of William Gray by Robert Gray, that of James Stackpole by John Silverthorn. "These Five Tracts above last mentioned is in possession of men that some of them is not able to pay the tax. We therefore submit your better judgment whether seated or not seated." At first sight it may seem trite, if not very bright, but in modern light all men will unite that it was not right to write John Right for Wright, as the assessors often did. There is often written after a man's name "Dead," "Gone," "Removed," "Absconded," "Left the twp.," "run away to Union County," and in the case of William Rorabacher, of Lack, in 1828, "left these United States and went to Centre County." To the names of single freemen there is often added "married," while one assessor is more specific and says "married lately" and "married some days ago." In 1791 Robert Taylor, of Milford, "made no return when demand was made by assessor;" and Peter Shalenberger, of Greenwood, in 1826: "This return is doubtful—perhaps one-half the land is withheld—it is valued higher on that account." Frederick Dearing, in Lack, in 1823, is indorsed "Nobody can get a tax of him." After a man's name in Lack, in 1823, is: "Should pay no tax on account of two idiot children he has to support and an old man." William Webster, in Fermanagh, in 1806, is "supposed not to be able to pay." "Caleb Worley's Heirs by the last wife" are called upon for tax, in Walker, in 1829. In Greenwood, in 1806, two men are "unhealthy," and another is "judged not proper to tax." In 1803, in Fermanagh, there are "forty-four acres lost by an old survey," and a tract of "Ridge land not returned before," and "land omitted in the original warrant."

This bill is appended to the Greenwood list for 1819: "November 27th,—to four days and the half of three nights diligent labor, in assisting to lay on the following assessment and valuation—say, five dollars each." In 1797 a day's work on the roads in this township was rated at three shillings and six-pence. Matthew Rodgers, the assessor of Fermanagh for 1806, evidently believed in rotation in office, as, in returning the names of two freeholders, from which one was to be selected for tax collector, he gives this reason: "As neither of them has served in this township." The men named were Thomas Sturgeon and Andrew Mitchell. One assessor, in 1794, taxes land to "name unknown," and in 1803, "nobody in place of Jonathan Fry;" and Isabella Lake lives on "Burchfield's old improvement," in Greenwood, in 1814.

Lots and houses first appear on the Fermanagh tax lists in 1794. These indicate Mifflintown. Lots in Mexico are mentioned in 1814. In 1820 John S. Blair, a cooper, who kept a tavern in Mexico, owned a "house and lot in Mifflinburg." This now extinct, but once rival of Mifflintown, will be noticed elsewhere. Mifflin County made an effort to collect the tax-lists and record them in large blank-books. They are not complete; some of the original lists seem to have been then already missing, while some original ones still existing were overlooked. On the list of 1805 for Milford we find this facetious indorsement: "Recorded, August 10, 1822, by E. Banks, at the quiet and peaceful desk, while the duelists, Cummings and McDuffie, are shedding each other's blood."

Of all the assessors of the old days, John McGeary, postmaster, inn-keeper and justice of the peace at Thompsontown, certainly was the most observing and minute in details. In his list for 1822 he describes one man as having an "old gray horse blind of one eye," valued at three dollars; and another, "a poor, lame, blind old mare," valued at one dollar. His keen optic was equally "good for man or beast," for it took in "an old soldier schoolmaster, and blind of an eye," valued at one cent; and "an

old soldier blind of one eye, and sometimes weaves a little," valued at twenty cents. He also describes a "poor old weaver," two "turnpikers," a "hunter" and "a drunken tailor of Thompsonton," while one man has "gone to the State of Ohio," another's land is "lost by court action," and to sum up his virtues to the unfortunate, he omits altogether the musical cognomen of John Nineteenhills, who figures on the lists, more or less, from 1810 to 1831. McGary describes another tavern-keeper, Michael Hollman, as an "inn-keeper and waterman."

McGary gives us the only item of party politics on all the tax-lists. He says Lewis Evans is a "magistrate, but scorns to act under old Jo," and Jacob Hoffman is a "magistrate, but won't act under old Jo." He values the official profits of the office in each case at six cents. Finally, in assessing the "divorced wife of Dr. J. B. Smith," this facetious, hawk-eyed assessor gives us the only tax-list picture of domestic infelicity.

Election Districts and Elections.—In the Provincial Conference held in Carpenter's Hall, June 18 to 25, 1776, there were two committeemen from the present Juniata, viz.: John Harris and Hugh McCormick, Cumberland having in all ten committeemen. They resolved that in reference to the resolution of the Continental Congress of May 15, 1776, "that the present government of this Province is not competent to the exigencies of our affairs;" and they proceeded to name places and districts for an election on July 8th, to elect representatives from each county to meet and form "a new government in this province on the authority of the people only." They made three districts for Cumberland County,—the first to vote in Carlisle; the second, in Chambersburg; the third division was composed of the townships of "Tyrone, Tyboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Armagh, Lech, Derry, Fermanagh, to be held at Robert Campbell's, in Tuscarora." William Brown, Alexander Morrow and James Taylor were appointed judges to hold the election. No one could vote unless he first took an oath renouncing allegiance to Great Britain and favoring a free government. John Harris was one of the eight delegates thus chosen for Cumberland to frame the first constitution for this commonwealth. Imagine the hosts of Perry, Juniata and Mifflin and part of Centre gathering at the house of Robert Campbell, at the Middle Mill, on Licking Breek, to cast their ballots! It took some patriotism to make a journey of three or four days to swear in a ballot, and it was wise and well that there was a grist-mill at hand, so that the voters need not go home empty. Before they met the "Fourth of July" had already been born, but the news did not reverberate among the mountains for some days afterwards, though the spirit had been there with the foot-steps of the first white man, for, as Franklin wrote, "Liberty thrives best in the woods."

The act of June, 1777, provided that Cumberland consist of four election districts,—the first to be held at Carlisle; the second at Chambersburg; the third at William McClure's, Esq., in Tyrone, for the townships of Tyrone, Tyboyne and Rye (Perry County); the fourth, "the freemen of the townships of Milford, Greenwood, Armagh, Leck, Derry and Farmanagh, at the house of James Purdy (Cuba Mills), in Farmanagh." Augusta, Penn's and Mahoney were the First District of Northumberland and voted at Sunbury, Buffaloe, White Deer and Potter; the Third District at Pfoutz's Mill, in Buffaloe. The act of March 23, 1778, provided that because "it hath been found very inconvenient to the freemen of the townships of Armagh and Derry to attend the annual election," they shall hereafter constitute the Fifth District, and meet at the house of Arthur Buchanan (Lewistown), in said township of Derry. An act of March 29, 1779, was to ascertain the number of taxable inhabitants in each county of the State; and the act of September 24, 1779, appointed representation in the Assembly according to this number of taxables. The act of September 20, 1780, provided that whereas it had "been found very inconvenient" for the people to meet at James Purdy's, "that henceforth the freemen of the Fourth District shall meet at the house of Thomas Wilson (Port Royal), in the township of Milford." The act of September 13, 1785,

was "to reduce into one act" the various provisions relating to elections. It provided for four districts in Cumberland, the formation of Franklin County having taken away part of the territory,—the First District to vote at Carlisle; the Second for Perry, at the same place above given; "the freemen of the townships of Greenwood, Fermanagh, Leck and Milford, being the Third District, shall hold their election at the house of Thomas Wilson, in the township of Milford aforesaid;" and Derry, Armagh and Wayne, being the Fourth District, at the house of Arthur Buchanan. The act of September 19, 1786, made no changes in the five counties here treated, but made a district of Potter township (Centre County), to meet at George McCormick's, in Penn's Valley. The act of September 10, 1787, provided for a separate (Sixth) district for the townships of Greenwood and Rye, the election to be held "at the mill late the property of David English, and known by the name of English's Mill, in the township of Rye." The act of September 26, 1788, made the Sixth District of Northumberland County out of the townships of Penn's and Beaver, the election to be held at Albright Swineford's, in Penn's (Middleburg), and the Third District at Andrew Bellmyer's house, in Buffaloe, instead of Foutz's, or Green Mill. The act of September 19, 1789, forming Mifflin County, continued the election districts, except that the part of Northumberland which fell into the new county, and which is now in Centre County, and embracing Potter and Bald Eagle townships, was to hold elections at the house of Enoch Hastings. By the act of September 29, 1789, it was provided that the part of Greenwood lying in Mifflin County, by the act forming said county, be a separate district, and hold elections at the house of Henry McConnel, in said district. The same act also provided that Lack township be a separate district and hold elections at the house of James Stackpole, in said township.[1]

Negro Slavery and Servitude.—The tax-lists furnish the following information concerning slaves and servants within the present limits of Juniata County. Besides the negroes and mulattoes held slaves for life, prior to the act of March 1, 1780, there were servants to the age of thirty-one years, and others held for seven and a less number of years. The line between slaves and servants is not clearly kept up in the tax-lists, as the same person is sometimes termed a slave and again a servant. The value set upon them was very variable, rising very high in 1779, in the depreciated Continental scrip. No effort is here made to locate the persons taxed beyond the four original townships. All owners not here given as taxed for "servants" are taxed for negro slaves.

LACK TOWNSHIP.

Grahl, Peter, silversmith, 1799, value £12.
Gray, Robert, 1788, servant, £20.
How, Robert, weaver, 1785, servant, £16.
Neely, William, 1792, £7.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Beale & Sterrett, at the Freedom Forge, 1792–94; Cahill, Edward, 1796; Sterrett, William, 1798–99; value £3 in 1792; £10 in 1794; £30, 1796; £10, 1798; £10, 1799.
Bell, William, Esq., 1775, servant.
Campbell, Robert, 1775, servant.
Campbell, Robert, 1779–83; £40 in 1781–83.
Crawford, James, 1780, servant.
Evans, Isaac, 1790, servant, £2 10*s*.
Gordon, Joseph, 1779, and two 1780, servants.
Graham, William, 1775–76, servant.
Hardy, Hugh, 1796–97, servant; £4, 1796; £15, 1797.
Harris, Thomas, 1781–85; £30, 1783; £10, 1785.
Henderson, John, 1775, servant.
Horrel, Clement, 1770, servant.
Kearsley, Samuel, 1775, servant.
Kepler, Benjamin, Sr., 1775.
Kepler, Benjamin, Sr., 1779–80, servant; £4, 1779.
Kerr, John, 1774, servant.
Lyon, John, 1774–75, servant.
Lyon, John, Jr., 1779–93; £150 in 1779; £60, 1781; £30, 1785; £15, 1790; £20, 1793.
Lyon, Samuel, Esq., 1774–75, servant.
Lyon, Samuel, Esq., 1779–80; £150, 1779.
McClelland, John, 1775, servant.
McClelland, Joseph, 1797, servant, £10.
McDonal, Duncan, 1770, servant.
McKee, John, 1825, has one negro girl.
McNair, Duncan, 1786, £10.
Moore, Elizabeth, 1820, T., one black girl, $50.
Moore, George's, heirs, 1821, T., have one negro girl.
Moore, Jane, 1826, T., one slave, $100.

[1] See act of April 9, 1791.

Okeson, Daniel, 1786–88, servant; £6 in 1786; £10 in 1788.

Patterson, William, Esq., two, 1767–69; three in 1770; £8 for two, 1769.

Patterson, John, merchant, 1804, $30.

Patton, William, 1798, servant.

Pollock, Charles, 1769–80, servant; £1, 1769.

Pollock, Charles, 1773.

Poltney, Joseph, 1773, 1783–87; £35 in 1783; £25, 1785; £22 10*s.*, 1787.

Poltney, Thomas, 1782, £50.

Quigley, Hugh, 1770, servant.

Rodman, James, 1786, servant, £5.

Smith, John, 1769, two, 1797–98, servants; £15 for two, 1797; £6 for two, 1798.

Stewart, George, Esq., 1775, servant.

Stewart, George, 1775–78, three 1779–82, two 1783–87; widow, two 1788–90; £600 for three, 1779; £240 for three, 1781; £100 for two, 1783; £50, 1787; £40, 1789; £30, 1790.

Stewart, John, 1791–1803, two, 1804; a girl 1809; £20, 1791; £90, 1796; $100, 1799; $100 for two, 1804; $20, 1809.

Styles, Abraham, 1797, servant, £15.

Taylor, Robert, 1783–98, mulatto; £20, 1783; £17. 10, 1785; "Black George," £10, 1787; £11, 1792; £6, 1798. Styled a servant sometimes.

Thomas, Widow, 1798; servant, £12.

Turbet, Thomas, Ed., 1786, servant, £6.

Wilson, Thomas, 1774–75, servant.

Wilson, Thomas, 1779–96; £150 in 1779; £60, 1781; £25, 1785; £12, 1790; £90, 1796.

Wilson, George, Esq., two in 1804, $80.

FERMANAGH TOWNSHIP.

Allen, David, two in 1803; three in 1812; two in 1813; value $16 in 1802; $600 for three, 1812; $110 for two, 1813.

Alricks, James, 1808, $25.

Barr, James, 1793–94, servant, £15.

Bell, William, Esq., 1811–13, $30, 1811; $40, 1813.

Bryson, Samuel, Esq., 1788–99; £35 in 1788; £20, 1793; $60, 1799.

Bryson, Widow Ann, 1800–17; two 1808; $70, 1800; $10, 1804; $100 for two, 1808; $18, 1812; $75, 1817.

Bull, Thomas, Capt., 1778.

Cookson, Joseph, 1790, servant, £15, a boy for five years.

Davis, Joseph, 1795, Widow Sarah, 1802–3; £5, 1795; $50, 1803.

Fargison, Thomas, 1767, in Mifflin County.

Fry, Gabriel, 1776, servant.

Gamble, John, 1767, in Mifflin County.

Gallaher, James, 1779, £100.

Hamilton, John, 1775, servant.

Hamilton, John, 1778, and two 1780–87; £23 for two in 1781; £55 for two, 1785; a wench, 1810–23, and two in 1812; $50, 1810; $40, 1813; $100, 1817; $75, 1820; $50, 1822.

Hanson, John, 1780–82; £12 in 1782.

Harris, John, Esq., 1776; two 1786–88, servants; £18 in 1786; £5, 1788.

Harris, John, Esq., 1780–92; widow 1793–1800—a wench; £15, 1781; £30, 1785; £40, 1790; £15, 1795; $60, 1799.

Harris, William, 1799–1802; $50 in 1799, $60, 1802.

Jordan, Stephen, 1767, servant.

Kepler, Benjamin, 1779–83; two in 1782; £260, 1779; £20, 1781; £25, 1783.

Kepler, John, Jr., 1780, servant.

Kinslow, Widow Thomas, 1802, $60.

Knox, James, Esq., 1808–13; $30 in 1808; $50, 1813.

Lackins, John, 1767.

Larrimore, Ebenezer, 1793, servant boy; £15.

Logan, William, Rev., 1790–1800; £30 in 1790, £19 10*s.*, 1795; $60, 1800.

Logan, William, Rev., 1790, servant, £6—a girl for four years.

Lowery, Jacob, 1785–86; widow, 1804, "an invalid" and 1812; £30 in 1785.

Maclay, William, Hon., 1769, servant, £1 10*s.*

Moore, John, 1788–1809; £20, 1788; £15, 1794; $70, 1800; $50, 1809.

McCamant, William, 1808–10, a wench; $30, 1808; $50, 1810.

McElwaine, Samuel, 1785–87, servant, £10.

McKeever, John, 1769, servant, £1 10*s.*

McMeen, Robert, 1800–12; two in 1811; $70, 1800; $40, 1808; $100, for two, 1811; $150, 1812.

Nelson, Robert, 1768–70 and 1785–88; £4 in 1769; £30, 1785; £25, 1788.

Nelson, Robert, 1768, servant.

Patterson, James, Capt., four in 1767–69; three 1770; one 1771; value of four in 1769, £16.

Patterson, James, Capt., 1769; servant, £1 10*s.*

Patterson, Widow Jean, 1772–83, 1795–1804; two in 1779 and 1783; three in 1782; in 1804 "an invalid," value in 1779, £100 each; £20, 1781; two in 1783, £45; in 1795, £15; in 1799, $60 each; in 1804, $50.

Patterson, William, Esq., 1771–72.

Patterson, William, Esq., 1772, servant.

Patterson, James, Jr., 1782–89, a wench, £15 in 1783; £60 for two, 1787; £45, 1789.

Patterson, George, Esq., 1788–91; two 1792–1806; three in 1808; £20 in 1788; £25 each, 1792; $60 each, 1799; $25 each, 1806; $100 for the three in 1808.

Rankin, John, 1785–86, servant, £8.

Sterrett, William, 1789 and in 1802 struck off at appeal; same negro taxed to Beale & Sterrett at the forge in Milford; £45 in 1789.

Stewart, John, Esq., W., 1824, $25.

Tardevance, Peter, 1789.

Taylor, James, Esq., 1772–74 and 1793, servant; £15 in 1793.

Walker, David, Esq., 1788, servant.

Watson, John, Esq., two, 1808 at $75.

Wiley, Samuel, 1793, servant, £10.

Wright, John, 1793–94, servant, £15.

Wright, Jacob, 1806, '11, '12, '20, '24, a mulatto boy $30; $30, 1806; $60, 1811; $150, 1812; $200, 1820.

GREENWOOD.

McAlister, William, Esq., 1791–1820, a wench aged 45 in 1815 and named Phillis; also a mulatto girl in 1813.

McAlister, John, a wench, 1823–27. No doubt this is the same Phillis owned by his father William. Value £20 in 1791; £30, 1795; $30, 1799; $25, 1812; $50, 1814; $1, 1820; $6, 1823; $5, 1825, and six cents in 1827.

Montgomery, John, inn-keeper, 1831, 1 mulatto slave, $10.

The number of slaves in Pennsylvania in 1790 was 3737; in 1800 there were 1706; in 1810 there were 795; in 1820 there were 211; in 1830 there were 175.

In 1790 Mifflin County had 59 slaves and 42 other colored persons. Nearly all of these were in the upper part of the county. In 1793 there were 23 slaves held in the county.

CHAPTER III.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.[1]

Sketches of the Judges and Attorneys of the Juniata Courts.

THE first court held in the county of Juniata convened at Mifflintown on the 5th day of December, A.D., 1831. This fact we glean from Appearance Docket "B," page 9, for the county of Juniata:—

"At a County Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Mifflintown, in the County of Juniata (in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the second day of March, A. D., 1831, entitled 'An act erecting all that part of Mifflin County South and East of the Black Log and Shade mountains into a separate County to be called Juniata') on the first Monday (the fifth day) of December, A D., 1831; the Hon. Calvin Blythe was President and the Honorable Benjamin Kepner and Hon. Daniel Christy were the Associate Justices."

[1] By Alfred J. Patterson, Esq., of Mifflintown.

At the time of the formation of the county, Mifflin County, from which Juniata County was formed, was part of the Fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and was presided over by Hon. Thomas Burnside.

Judge Burnside declined to hold the courts for Juniata County, and Judge Blythe, of whom we shall speak again, kindly consented to preside

Juniata County does not seem to have been regularly connected with any judicial district, until the passage of the act of Assembly of April 14, A.D. 1834, which organized the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, Dauphin and Juniata into the Twelfth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Juniata County remained in the Twelfth Judicial District until, by the passage of the act of Assembly of April 11, 1835, it was transferred to the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.

By the act of Assembly of April 9, 1874, Juniata and Perry were organized into the Forty-first Judicial District.

The persons who have discharged the duties of president judges in the county of Juniata are the following: Hon. Calvin Blythe; Hon. John Reed; Hon. Samuel Hepburn; Hon Frederick Watts; Hon. James H. Graham Hon. Benjamin F. Junkin; Hon. Charles A. Barnett. Of these seven distinguished and learned jurists who administered the duties of their high position with wisdom, integrity and fairness, Hon. Calvin Blythe, Hon. John Reed and Hon. James H. Graham are deceased. Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Hon. Frederick Watts, Hon. Benjamin F. Junkin and Hon. Charles A. Barnett still survive.

We shall speak of the dead first in order—as we have remarked, HON. CALVIN BLYTHE first presided in the courts of Juniata. Judge Blythe was not a native of Juniata, but was born in Adams County, Pa., and settled in Juniata County about A.D. 1818. He continued the practice of law until he was chosen to serve as Secretary of State by Governor Shultze. He had represented the legislative district with which Juniata County was then connected in the Legislature, and there had

made the acquaintance of Governor Shultze. After the expiration of his term as Secretary of State, he was appointed president judge of a judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin, by Governor Wolf.

Juniata County having been formed from Mifflin County, and being part of the judicial district of Judge Burnside, and he being averse to preside over the courts of Juniata, Judge Blythe, cherishing pleasant and kind recollections of Juniata, agreed to hold its courts, and did so from December 5, 1831, until September, A.D., 1835.

We are informed that Judge Blythe practiced law for some time in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., and when he left that place he came to Mifflintown on foot, and his trunk followed him on an ox-team.

The late James Mathers and Thomas Knox, Esqs., were students-at-law with Judge Blythe, when he practiced his profession in Juniata.

General William Bell and Mrs. Jane Irvine, of Mifflintown, inform me that Judge Blythe was a soldier in the War of 1812, and at a battle at which Colonel Bull, of Perry County, was killed, being shot from his horse, he mounted the horse which had been ridden by Colonel Bull, took charge of the command, and evinced such bravery and skill, that success and victory crowned his efforts.

Judge Blythe died in the city of Philadelphia, where he spent the evening of his long and useful life. He was a learned and able lawyer, an honest, upright and wise judge, a brave soldier, an ardent patriot, a man of great amiability of character, a highly respected and useful citizen and a blessing to his age and generation.

We are sorry that we can say so little about JUDGE JOHN REED, as not a member of the Juniata bar lives to-day who practiced under him.

When Judge Reed was appointed president judge of the Ninth Judicial District he was a resident of the county of Westmoreland. He was commissioned July 10, 1820, by Governor Findlay (Juniata County becoming part of the Ninth Judicial District by the act of April 11, 1835). He continued to discharge the duties of the position until February 7, 1839, when he was succeeded by Hon. Samuel Hepburn. Judge Reed resided in Carlisle and died there. He discharged the duties of president judge with great acceptance, being a man of learning, integrity and wisdom. After he left the bench he resumed the practice of law, and practiced with great success in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. We have been informed that he was a lawyer of most remarkable success in obtaining verdicts. He was a man of tireless industry, possessed of a strong and well-trained intellect, a fine reasoner, a forcible declaimer, speaking to the point and with great plainness.

HON. JAMES H. GRAHAM was the first judge under the elective system. His predecessor was his competitor for the seat upon the bench. The administration of his judicial duties had received the commendation of the public, but the political complexion of the district was Democratic, and Judge Watts was defeated and Judge Graham successful.

Judge Graham was elected October 6, 1851, for the term of ten years, and then became a candidate for re-election, and the Hon. Frederick Watts was again his competitor. He was again successful in a party vote, and took his seat for another term of ten years. He was a man of judicial mind, with a strong intellect, high integrity, and entirely fair in his administration of justice. In Judge Graham's court, if a suitor had a just cause, he would win, and a man with a bad case was sure to fail. His charges were models of brevity and perspicuity, clear and logical. The opinions of many more modern judges bristle with citations, but Judge Graham simply stated the law and seldom cited the authority. He was a judge of dignified demeanor, and fully conceived the import of Blackstone's definition of a court—"a place where justice is judicially administered."

Judge Graham was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and when he reached his conclusions he placed himself broadly and fearlessly upon the record, and thus courted a review of his rulings and opinions. He was a man of grave and imposing appearance, and his charges were always delivered with solemnity and dignity, befitting the minister of justice in his tem-

ple. After the expiration of his second term he located in the city of Pittsburgh for the practice of law.

He was an honest man, an able jurist, and a conscientious and upright judge, and, at the close of a long and useful life, he died full of years and honors, in Carlisle, which for more than half a century had been his home.

Hon. Samuel Hepburn was appointed president judge of the Ninth Judicial District February 2, 1839, for a period of ten years, by Governor David R. Porter.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed March 9, A.D. 1847, the Common Pleas business of Dauphin County was given to Judge Hepburn, and, by an arrangement with Judge Eldred, of the Dauphin District, Judge Hepburn took the civil list cases, and Judge Eldred the criminal cases.

Judge Hepburn was held in high estimation by the members of the bar of the counties where he held courts. When he held his last court in Dauphin County, at the expiration of his ten years, the bar met, passed and forwarded to Judge Hepburn most complimentary resolutions, which they had unanimously adopted.

Some one in Juniata who knew him well when on the bench said he was young, handsome and brilliant. He was quite a young man when he went upon the bench, and in the very vigor of manhood he resumed the practice of his profession.

He also was successful after he again entered upon the practice. We saw him a very few years ago arguing a very important case before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and upon that occasion his intellect shone forth in all its brightness, and as a speaker he exhibited great force and power.

It is said that one of the elements of success in Judge Hepburn was a remarkable memory. An acquaintance of the writer informed him that he had occasion to examine a rare law-book in Judge Hepburn's office a few years ago, and the judge asked what principle of law he was seeking. The gentleman informed him. Said the judge: "I invoked that principle in the case of Law vs. Patterson" (I. W. & S.), a case tried forty-four years ago, and at once went to a pigeon-hole and laid his hands upon the brief which he had used upon the trial.

In the beautiful town of Carlisle, where he has lived so long, he still resides, after a long and busy life, in a green old age, peacefully watching the lengthening shadows.

Hon. Frederick Watts was a resident of Carlisle, and at the expiration of the term of Judge Hepburn was appointed president judge of the Ninth District by Governor W. F. Johnston, 17th of March, 1849. He discharged the duties of the position with great acceptance. He was a man of fine appearance, of grave and dignified demeanor, of strong mind, a clear and forcible reasoner, ripe erudition and great industry.

In his contests with Judge Graham the district was Democratic, and for that reason, both being acceptable, Judge Watts was defeated.

He held the important and responsible position of State reporter, and ten volumes of State reports bear his name.

As an instance of his capacity for industry when State reporter, he had a large and lucrative practice, and his time during the day was entirely occupied with his clients, and the evenings were occupied with the duties of reporter. Mrs. Watts informed a friend of the writer that for a week at a time the judge would not leave the office at night, but when the small hours of the morning stole on he would snatch a few hours of sleep in his sofa in the office.

Judge Watts was for a considerable period United States commissioner of agriculture, and resided in the city of Washington. In the discharge of this duty he was exceedingly acceptable.

In the county of Cumberland he has stimulated agriculture, and taught the farmer to magnify his vocation.

Judge Watts is a man of broad legal learning, and possesses a large fund of general knowledge, is a citizen of great public spirit, and is spending the evening of a long and honored life in Carlisle, possessing to a high degree the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and having a strong hold upon the people of old Cumberland. We have now reached ground with which we are more familiar. The shadows

which obscure the far-away and the old disappear with the new.

Judge Benjamin F. Junkin was a native of Cumberland County, and was graduated from Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and after his graduation he entered upon the study of the law. Upon his admission to the bar he located for the practice of his profession in New Bloomfield. At the outset of his professional career he encountered great difficulties, from the fact that the lawyers from Cumberland County had been conducting all the important litigation.

He, however, soon won success and prominence at the bar, was elected district attorney of Perry County, and served as a representative in Congress for the York, Cumberland and Perry district.

In 1871 he was elected as president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of Cumberland and Perry Counties, and after the establishment of the new Forty-first Judicial District, April 9, 1874, he was nominated and elected as president judge of the courts in that district. It was Democratic by a large majority, and his friends believed he could not win; but, animated by the same courage and hope which characterized him in former contests, he succeeded. After the expiration of his judicial term he resumed practice at the bar, and is now one of the leading lawyers in Central Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles A. Barnett.—Among the many able men who have graced the bench and administered the law in Juniata County, there are none who have served with greater acceptance, evinced more ability and exhibited greater fairness and impartiality than the Hon. Charles A. Barnett, of New Bloomfield, the present presiding justice of the Forty-first Judicial District.

Judge Barnett has shown himself to be a man of learning, thoroughly trained in the law, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualities which fit him for a judicial position.

He has a mind thoroughly disciplined by a broad general scholarship, substantial and extensive acquirements in the lore of the law, with a judicial temperament remarkably equable. With a great store of patience, an excellent listener, anxious to be thoroughly enlightened in the case, animated with a desire to do that which is right, he seems the well-rounded judge, and no suitor in his court feels that the president judge has done ought than fair in the trial of his case.

Among his brother-judges in the State he is held in high esteem and he is much in demand to hold their courts.

Judge Barnett is very domestic in his tastes, and exceedingly devoted to his family.

During the summer months he devotes part of his time to working on his farm, believing that a well-worked body produces a well-working mind. He has completed the one-half of his term, and bids fair to stand among the foremost of Pennsylvania's distinguished jurists.

The following persons have held the position of associate justices in Juniata County:

Hon. Daniel Christy and Hon. Benjamin Kepner, 1831–42.

Hon. John Beale and Hon. William McAlister, 1842–47.

Hon. James R. Morrison and Hon. James Frow, 1847–51.

Hon. John Dimm and Hon. John Crozier, 1851–56.

Hon. David Banks and Hon. Evard Oles, 1856–61.

Hon. Joseph Pomeroy and Lewis Burchfield, 1861–66.

Hon. Thomas J. Milliken and Hon. Samuel Watts, 1866–71.

Hon. John Koons and Hon. Jonathan Weiser, 1871–76.

Hon. Noah A. Elder and Hon. Francis Bartley, 1876–81.

Hon. Jacob Smith and Hon. Cyrus M. Hench, 1881–86.

At the first court held, December 5, 1831, at the meeting-house in Mifflintown the following persons were admitted to practice in the several courts of Juniata County:

Elias W. Hale.	Hamilton Alricks.
Ezekiel L. Dunbar.	James Burnside.
James Mathers.	Samuel Creigh.
Andrew Parker.	Ephraim Banks.
Charles W. Kelso.	Benjamin Patton.
Samuel McDowell.	James McDowell.
Abraham S. Wilson.	E. L. Benedict.

At the same court the thirty-seven rules adopted by the president judges of the several districts of Pennsylvania were directed to be in force until otherwise ordered.

Of the above-named persons, but five lived and practiced in Juniata County: namely, Ezekiel Dunbar, James Mathers, Andrew Parker, Charles W. Kelso and Samuel McDowell.

Ezekiel Dunbar was a native of Perry County, studied law in Mifflin County, and upon the formation of the county of Juniata located in Mifflintown and remained there for a short time. He then removed to the State of Indiana and practiced his profession until his death. He was elected a member of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, re-elected and was chosen Speaker of the House.

James Mathers, Esq., was early identified as a prominent member of the bar with the new county of Juniata. He was born near Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., on January 21, 1803. His parents were Joseph and Eleanor Mathers. While the subject of this sketch was a mere youth, his parents removed to Lost Creek Valley, in what is now Juniata County. Here his youth was spent on a farm. His education was obtained at the neighborhood school, and at the classical school of Rev. John Hutchison, in Mifflintown. He improved diligently his opportunities, and was well furnished for the duties and responsibilities of life, in consequence of his close application and sound judgment. He studied law in the office of Hon. Calvin Blythe, who in an early day practiced his profession in Mifflin County, with his office and residence at Mifflintown. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Lewistown in August, 1827, and immediately thereafter opened an office in Mifflintown, where he busily employed his time in better fitting himself for the practice of his profession. He acquired the confidence of the people, and soon rose to a leading position at the bar. He was employed on nearly all important cases, and was more than ordinarily successful in the advocacy of his clients' interests.

A superficial analysis of his character, as a man and advocate, would develop sterling qualities of mind and heart. He was a man of unblemished reputation. Any interest entrusted to his care was scrupulously guarded. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of those who sought his professional services, and they became his life-long friends.

He was a man of fine judgment. This fact gave him power with a jury, although his gifts as an orator were not of the highest order. His statement of a case and presentation of an argument had great weight with those who were called upon to decide the questions at issue. Being of industrious habits, his knowledge of the law was extensive, whilst he carefully kept himself abreast of the times in the knowledge of the sciences and of literature.

He had great influence with his clients, and in the exercise of that influence often prevented useless litigation. An eminent journalist (who in his early career was the special friend and *Protégé* of Mr. Mathers) remarked some years ago to the writer, that he had more influence in this direction over his clients than any lawyer whom he ever knew.

He was a leader in his party, and in company with others established, in 1846, the *Juniata Sentinel*, calling to the editorial chair A. K. McClure, at present the eminent editor of *The Times* (Philadelphia), a leading paper in the country. He was a man of positive convictions. What he believed to be right in politics and religion he advocated with all his might. Reared in the Presbyterian Church, he adhered to its doctrines and polity with unswerving fidelity.

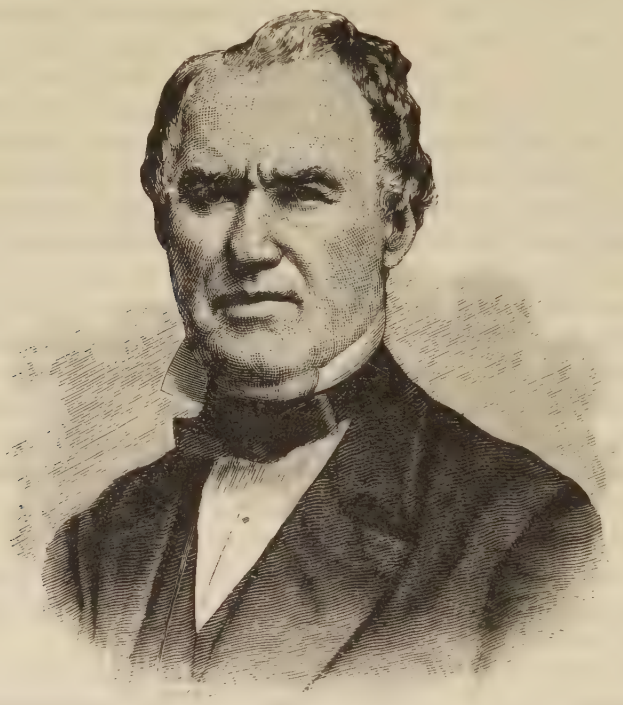
He was an evenly-balanced man, with many admirable qualities, which compelled the respect of those who knew him. His life was comparatively short. He died on October 5, 1850, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He had served in both branches of the Legislature, and maintained every trust committed to his keeping.

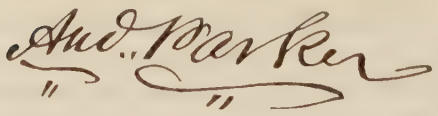
He was united in marriage, in May, 1829, with Jane Hutchison, eldest daughter of Rev. John Hutchison. Three children were born to them—John H., who became an eminently successful lawyer in Western Ohio, and died on the 29th of April, 1875; Joseph H., a minister in the Presbyterian Church; and James, a youth of fine promise, who died at the early age of twenty-two.

He was married, a second time, to Amelia Evans, youngest daughter of General Louis Evans.

Four children blessed this union, viz.: Margaret E., wife of Hon. Louis E. Atkinson; Louis Evans, who died greatly lamented by the community on April 10, 1873; Orlando O., a resident of Kansas; and C. Isabella, married to W. D. Davies, Esq., of Sidney, Ohio.

ANDREW PARKER was born in Cumberland County, Pa., May 21, 1805. He received his academic education in Carlisle, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1824. He studied law in Carlisle and was there admitted to the bar in 1826. He soon after removed to Lewistown, Pa.; commenced the practice of law and was appointed by the Governor deputy attorney-general for Mifflin County. In 1831 Juniata County was formed out of part of Mifflin County and he then moved to Mifflintown, the county-seat of Juniata. He continued in full practice in Juniata and Mifflin Counties until his death, and had been for years previously the leading lawyer at these bars. He was possessed of strong common-sense and practical wisdom. His mind was acute, robust and logical. He was a learned lawyer, especially in the principles of the law,—a man of natural eloquence and a superior and powerful advocate before court and jury. He was, in the discharge of duty, faithful, truthful and successful, and possessed of those qualities that should characterize an able and conscientious lawyer. His reputation as a lawyer and advocate was widespread and his services were often called for beyond the limits of his regular practice.





Mr. Parker was domestic in his tastes and had little ambition for public office. He was decided in his political convictions, and often, at home and abroad, gave them public expression. He was a member of the Thirty-second Congress, representing Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Blair and Huntingdon Counties. He was a gentleman of fine appearance, dignity and independence. He was true to every honorable ob

ligation and thus shed grace and impressiveness upon his daily life. He was married, April 26, 1831, to Ann Eliza Doty, of Mifflintown. He died January 15, 1864, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, leaving to survive him three sons and three daughters.

CHARLES W. KELSO practiced law for some time in Mifflin County, and upon the formation of Juniata County, removed to Mifflintown and there located. He also engaged in editing and printing a Democratic newspaper in connection with Samuel McDowel. He remained in the county but a few years. He had but little jury practice. He afterwards removed to Erie, Pa., about 1839 and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for several terms from Erie County. He died in Erie.

SAMUEL MCDOWEL came from Mifflin County after the formation of Juniata County, and located in Mifflintown. He had studied law with David W. Hulings, Esq. He also, in connection with Charles W. Kelso, edited and published a Democratic newspaper. He remained in Juniata County for a number of years and afterwards died in Mifflin County.

The records of the county show that the following persons were admitted to practice in Juniata County after December 5, 1831 :

Jacob A. Christy, admitted December 4, 1838.
Edmund S. Doty, admitted May 7, 1839.
Hon. James P. Sterrett, admitted September 19, 1848.
Samuel Hench, admitted in 1849.
John H. Mathers, admitted May 4, 1853.
Alexander Harris, admitted May 2, 1854.
Ezra D. Parker, admitted September, 1855.
Alexander K. McClure, admitted September 2, 1856.
William C. Adams, admitted September 3, 1856.
D. C. Chambers, admitted in 1858.
William M. Allison, admitted September 4, 1860.
Alfred J. Patterson, admitted December, 1861.
John A. Milliken, admitted September, 1862.
George W. McPherran, admitted April 29, 1863.
E. C. Stewart, admitted April 28, 1863.
Jeremiah Lyons, admitted December, 1863.
Robert McMeen, admitted September 3, 1867.
James C. Doty, admitted September 18, 1868.
Hon. L. C. Adams, admitted April 29, 1868.
L. W. Doty, admitted in 1870.
Hon. Louis E. Atkinson, admitted September 6, 1870.
George A. Botdorf, admitted September 4, 1871.
B. F. Burchfield, admitted September 6, 1871.
Hon. Joseph M. McClure, admitted December 5, 1871.
John T. Nourse, admitted September 7, 1874.
D. D. Stone, admitted September 7, 1874.
John L. McGeehan, admitted September 8, 1874.
W. S. Wilson, admitted September 8, 1874.
George Jacobs, Jr., admitted May 30, 1876.
H. H. North, admitted May 30, 1876.
E. S. Doty, Jr., admitted December 4, 1876.
Albert L. Robison, admitted December 4, 1876.
Mason Irwin, admitted May 2, 1879.
Slater W. Allen, admitted May 2, 1879.
Brodie J. Crawford, admitted June 17, 1879.
Jacob Beidler, admitted February, 1880.
Ezra C. Doty, admitted December 5, 1881.
J. Sargeant Ross, admitted April 26, 1882.
George C. Yeager, admitted April 28, 1884.
J. Warren Plette, admitted April 28, 1884.
F. M. M. Pennell, admitted September 7, 1885.

We shall very briefly advert to each of the persons whose names have been mentioned.

JACOB A. CHRISTY was born in Juniata County, and was a son of the Hon. Daniel Christy, who was one of the associate justices of Juniata County from 1831 to 1842. He studied law with James Mathers. He was an industrious, conscientious, pains-taking lawyer, possessing the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. For a long period of years he prosecuted the pleas of the commonwealth for the county of Juniata. He was assiduous and attentive in the discharge of his trust. He was a man retiring, diffident and modest in his nature, a true gentleman, of great kindness of heart and had but little taste for the contentions of the court-room. His temperament and training fitted him to carefully and intelligently discharge the duties of an auditor, a position to which he was frequently appointed. He died in Mifflintown full of years and highly esteemed.

EDMUND SOUTHARD DOTY, ESQ., eldest son of Dr. Ezra Doty and Rebecca Worth, was born at Mifflintown August 22, 1815, and died at his home December 24, 1884. In 1843 he was married to Catharine N. Wilson, daughter of Hugh Wilson, of this county, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter, all of whom, save one son, who died in infancy, survived him. Four of his sons studied law under his direction, and were admitted to the bar at Mifflintown,—James Cloyd, September 18, 1868,

now practicing his profession at Pittsburgh; Lucien Wilson, at the September term of court, 1872, located at Greensburgh, Pa.; Edmund S., Jr., December 4, 1876, at this time practicing law at Mifflintown; and Ezra C., December 5, 1881, engaged with his brother, David B., in the grain and lumber business at Mifflintown. Two of the sons, L. Banks and Oscar D., are engaged in the banking business, the former cashier and the latter a teller in the First National Bank of Bedford, Pa. The daughter, Rebecca, married John M. Peoples, a prominent attorney of the Westmoreland County bar, and the youngest son, Edgar N., is living at home. He entered the sophomore class at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1834, and graduated in 1836. Shortly thereafter he entered upon the study of law under the direction of his brother-in-law, Hon. Andrew Parker, and after completing the ordinary course, was admitted to practice May 7, 1839. At once he became actively engaged in his profession, and was early brought into competition with some of the ablest jurists of the State, and from that time on, until his last illness, continued to enjoy a large and remunerative practice, which extended to the neighboring counties of Mifflin, Snyder, Perry and Cumberland, and was also counsel in several very important cases in the Harrisburg and Philadelphia courts. He was distinguished for ability, integrity, energy, courage, devotion to the interests of his clients and for professional fidelity. As a counselor he was cautious and reliable. As an advocate he was able, earnest and at times eloquent; with rare intuition his active mind grasped and grouped the salient points, and discarding all irrelevant matter, presented the facts of a case with singular ability. His forte seemed to be in the presentation of legal questions to the court. Few men excelled him in all the attributes of the lawyer. An earnest and impressive advocate, a wise and judicious counselor, skillful in the trial of a cause, he possessed wonderful tact in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and was most happy in the presentation of the facts to the jury.

Although possessed of the brightest abilities, trained to their fullest development by education and experience, he was one of the simplest and most unaffected in his intercourse with his fellowmen. To him all men were veritably equal, his only test of manhood being honesty, industry, sobriety and good behavior. In his charities, which were neither few nor trifling, he was unostentatious.

In politics he was an earnest and avowed Democrat. In municipal affairs he acted rather as a citizen than as a Democrat, and voted for the man who, in his judgment, was best qualified for the position; he placed duty to the community above party feeling. He was not ambitious for public position. But once in his life did he ask for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, when he ran for the State Senate in 1854, and was engulfed by the Know-Nothing whirlwind of that year. He never afterwards permitted the use of his name for any political position, but still took an active part in the discussion of all political questions and represented his party in State and national conventions.

In the discharge of his Christian duties, in his earnest religious life, his chief traits of character were most strikingly exemplified. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian Church in his native place. For fifty years he took a leading part in every good work. The cause of temperance found in him a most active and earnest advocate. The Sunday-school for years was sustained and rendered an efficient auxiliary of the church mainly by his personal efforts. Whilst yet a young man he was elected a ruling elder, and for nearly forty years served to the acceptance and edification of the church in this capacity. He often represented his church in the meetings of Presbytery, Synod, and several times was sent as a delegate to the General Assembly, and was no inefficient member of that body, being put upon the most important committees.

Hon. James P. Sterrett was born in Milford township, Juniata County, and was graduated from Jefferson College; studied law in Lancaster City, and for a short time practiced there. He then removed to Pittsburgh, where he located and practiced his profession with great success. After some years he was elected one of the president judges of the courts of the

county of Allegheny, and discharged the duties of the position with great acceptance, earning the reputation of being an honest, learned and wise jurist. He was re-elected to a second term and afterwards nominated by the Republican party of Pennsylvania as their candidate for Supreme judge, but in the changing tide of political opinion incident to that year he was defeated. When the time came for the nomination of another candidate for Supreme judge he was again nominated for the Supreme bench and elected by a large majority.

Judge Sterrett is held in high repute by the lawyers of this commonwealth, and has among them very many warm friends. He is a man of learning, of spotless purity of life and eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the high and honorable position to which his fellow-citizens of this great commonwealth have called him. He is a man of great kindness of heart and hospitality, and takes pleasure in entertaining his friends, especially Juniata County people, in his handsome home in the city of Philadelphia, where he resides.

SAMUEL HENCH was born in Turbett township, Juniata County, and after receiving a good education went to Lancaster City, and there studied law with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens; then removed to Juniata County and began the practice of law. He almost immediately acquired a large practice and took his position as of the leaders of the bar. He was a man of popular mental gifts, an eloquent, ready speaker of great force and power. A future of the brightest cast was looming up before him, and had his life been spared he would doubtless have become one of the prominent men of the commonwealth; but almost in the morning of his professional life he was stricken down, dying in Mifflintown in 1857.

JOHN H. MATHERS was born in Mifflintown; prepared for Jefferson College, from which he graduated, and studied law with the Hon. Andrew Parker. He practiced law for some time in Mifflintown, and was elected district attorney for the county. He then removed to Sidney, Ohio, where he became a very successful lawyer and amassed considerable wealth. He has since died.

ALEXANDER HARRIS was born in Juniata County; studied law with Edmund S. Doty, and then removed to Lancaster City, where he now resides, practicing law and giving some attention to literary pursuits.

EZRA D. PARKER was born in Mifflintown; was prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy; then entered Jefferson College, from which he graduated; and then entered as a student at Princeton College, and, in due time received his diploma.

He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of his father, the late Hon. Andrew Parker.

Mr. Parker served for one term as district attorney of Juniata County.

He has been a successful lawyer, the result of natural power of a superior order thoroughly disciplined and well-trained. An eloquent speaker, presenting his case with force and power, his influence with the jury is strong and persuasive.

When he rises to address an audience, the people expect something humorous, and they are rarely disappointed.

He is a man of pleasant and urbane manners, very popular with the people of the county, and has sustained the reputation which characterized his distinguished father, who had few peers in the commonwealth as a lawyer.

ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE was born in Perry County, Pa., came to Mifflintown, and for a time edited and printed the *Juniata Sentinel* about the same time he read law.

He afterwards removed to Chambersburg, Pa., became the editor of the *Franklin Repository*, and also successfully practiced his profession. He was elected a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and served the term. A few years ago he removed to the city of Philadelphia, and became the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, a paper which has many patrons and friends in this commonwealth. Colonel McClure is an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a vigorous thinker, and wields a facile and trenchant pen.

D. C. CHAMBERS located in Mifflin in 1858; was elected district attorney; served his term; returned to Philadelphia, where he now resides.

William M. Allison was born in Scotland, and came to this country with his father, who was an eminent minister in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Allison was prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy; entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated with honor. He entered the law-office of Ezra D. Parker, Esq., and was admitted to the bar September 4, 1860. He practiced his profession for a number of years, but of late has been giving his attention to editing and publishing a newspaper, the *Juniata Herald*. Mr. Allison is a man of scholarship and a facile journalist.

William C. Adams was born in Walker township, read law with Edmund S. Doty, and was admitted to the bar of Juniata County in 1856. He practiced his profession in Juniata for some years, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he now resides and practices.

Alfred J. Patterson was born in Spruce Hill township November 21, 1837, and spent the earlier years of his life upon his father's farm. He was prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy; entered Jefferson College in 1856, graduating therefrom in 1859. He read law with the Hon. Andrew Parker, and was admitted in Dec., 1861. Mr. Patterson practiced his profession in Clearfield, Pa., two years, and then returned to Juniata County. He was elected, and served for three years, as district attorney of Juniata County; was nominated as a Democratic candidate for president judge of the Forty-first Judicial District of Pennsylvania by Juniata County, but in the Judicial Conference withdrew in favor of the Hon. Charles A. Barnett, who was subsequently elected. He was also the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania, in the election in 1884, but, in the political cyclone which swept Pennsylvania with a Republican majority of eighty-one thousand, was defeated.

Mr. Patterson is a man of scholarship, industry and energy, and has a large share of the practice in his native county.

John A. Millikin was born in Beale township, Juniata County; was prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy; entered Jefferson College in 1856, and graduated in 1859. He read law with Edmund S. Doty, Esq.; was elected and served as district attorney for a term, after which he removed to Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas, where he now resides.

George W. McPherran was born in Huntingdon County, Pa.; received his preparatory education at Airy View Academy. He read law with Hon. Andrew Parker; was admitted to the bar in 1863, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he now resides.

E. C. Stewart was born in Spruce Hill township; received his preparatory education at Airy View Academy, and read law with Hon. Andrew Parker; was admitted and for some time practiced his profession in Mifflin. He held the position of revenue assessor under the government of the United States. He afterwards abandoned the practice of law and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was an eloquent speaker, of pleasant manners and strong intellect. He died at his father's home March 8, 1873.

Jeremiah Lyons was born in Perry County; received preparatory training at the academy in his native county; entered the law-office of Edmund S. Doty; was admitted and located for the practice of his profession in Mifflintown. He was one of the electors in the Electoral College of 1876. Mr. Lyons is an industrious, painstaking lawyer, and gives close attention to his profession. He is a well-read lawyer, a man of intellect, a forcible speaker, and has a large and lucrative practice.

Robert McMeen was born in Fayette township, and after preparatory training he entered Jefferson College. He afterwards entered the law-office of Edmund S. Doty and was admitted to the bar. He was elected and served two terms as district attorney of Juniata County. A few years ago he removed to Washington City, where he remained some two years, after which he returned to Juniata, where he now practices his profession. Mr. McMeen is a careful and industrious lawyer.

James C. Doty was born in Mifflintown; entered Yale College, where he remained until ill-health compelled him to abandon his intention of graduating at that famous school. He entered as a student-at-law the office of his father, Edmund S. Doty. He was admitted and

practiced for a number of years in Mifflintown. He then removed to Pittsburgh, where he has been remarkably successful, having acquired a large and lucrative practice.

Hon. L. C. Adams was born in Walker township and graduated from Jefferson College. He entered the law-office of Edmund S. Doty and was admitted in 1868. He then removed to Rock Island, Ill., and located for the practice of his profession. He has been twice elected judge of the courts of his county.

Hon. Louis E. Atkinson was born in Delaware township April 16, 1841; was educated in the common schools and at Airy View and Milnwood Academies. He studied medicine and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of New York March 4, 1861; entered the medical department United States army 1861; served as assistant surgeon in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry and surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered out December, 1865; was disabled while in the army, and being unable to practice medicine, studied law with Ezra D. Parker, Esq.; was admitted in 1870 and has practiced law very successfully since that time. He was elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. Mr. Atkinson is a good lawyer and has great faith in the hackneyed maxim, "*Nulla excellentia sine labore.*" To untiring labor and indefatigable industry he attributes whatever success has crowned the efforts of his life.

George A. Botdorf was admitted to the Juniata bar September 4, 1871. He remained but a short time in the county and now resides at Freeburg, Snyder County, where he practices his profession.

B. F. Burchfield was born in Milford township, and after preparatory training became a student-at-law in the office of Edmund S. Doty, and for a number of years has practiced his profession in Mifflin. Mr. Burchfield has served as county surveyor for Juniata. He combines the vocation of surveyor with that of attorney and is an industrious and reliable lawyer.

Hon. Joseph M. McClure was born in Perry County; was prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy; entered Yale College, from which he graduated. He then entered the office of Edmund S. Doty as a student-at-law; was admitted in Juniata County and then removed to Harrisburg. He became assistant attorney general of the commonwealth and now resides at Bradford, Pa.

John T. Nourse was born in Mifflin County; was educated at Milroy and Tuscarora Academies; admitted in the courts of Philadelphia and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1868; admitted in Juniata County January, 1874. Mr. Nourse is not now in active practice, but resides on his farm in Spruce Hill township.

D. D. Stone was born in Norfolk, Va.; educated at Tuscarora Academy and Dickinson College; admitted to the bar in Norfolk, Va.; removed to Missouri, where he practiced some time; came to Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Juniata County bar in September, 1874. Mr. Stone is a good scholar, forcible speaker and well equipped for the practice.

John L. McGeehan was born in Perry County, read law with Jeremiah Lyons, Esq., was admitted to the bar of Juniata County in 1874, then removed to California, abandoned the profession of law and is now a Presbyterian minister in Altoona, Pa.

W. S. Wilson was born at Academia, prepared for college at Airy View Academy, entered Princeton College, from which he graduated, then read law with Alfred J. Patterson, was admitted to the Juniata County bar and immediately removed to Pittsburgh where he has become a successful lawyer and has now a large and valuable practice.

George Jacobs, Jr., was born in Mifflintown, was prepared for college at Airy View Academy, graduated from Princeton, read law with Ezra D. Parker, Esq., graduated from the Albany Law School and located in Mifflintown. Mr. Jacobs served a term as district attorney, is a young man of good mental powers and an excellent speaker.

Herman H. North was born in Patterson, Juniata County, Pa., was prepared for college at Airy View Academy, graduated from Princeton College and Albany Law School, practiced law for some time at Huntingdon, and now re-

sides at Bradford, where he practices his profession.

E. S. Doty, Jr., was born in Mifflintown, prepared for college at Airy View Academy, graduated from Lafayette College, and read law with his father, the late Edmund S. Doty; was admitted and practices at Mifflintown. He is now serving a term as district attorney and is well prepared for the duties of the profession.

Albert Robison was born in Milford township, prepared for college at Airy View Academy, graduated from Princeton College, read law in the State of Illinois, and was admitted to the Juniata County bar in 1876. He removed to Denver, and practiced. He has since died.

Mason Irvine was born in Mifflintown, was educated at Airy View Academy, read law with Ezra D. Parker, was admitted and practiced for some time in Mifflintown. He served a term as district attorney. He has since removed to Washington Territory, where he now resides and practices.

Slater W. Allen was educated at the common schools, read law with Ezra D. Parker, and after his admission practiced for some time in Mifflintown. He has since abandoned the profession, and is now in business for the Cambria Iron Company.

Brodie I. Crawford was born in Mifflintown, was prepared for college at Airy View, was graduated from Princeton College, then read law with Alfred I. Patterson, and passed an examination which reflected great credit upon the student and disclosed his bright intellect. For him the future was very bright, but in the early morning of his young life he entered the portals of the great unknown.

Jacob Beidler was educated at the common schools of Juniata, served a term as prothonotary, read law with Alfred J. Patterson, was admitted and practiced until his death, May 20, 1885.

Ezra C. Doty was prepared for college in Mifflintown, graduated from Lafayette College, read law with his father, the late Edmund S. Doty, also graduated at the Albany Law School. Mr. Doty is not now in active practice.

J. Sargeant Ross received his education at the common schools and Airy View Academy, read law with Jeremiah Lyons, Esq., and after admission settled in York, Pa., where he is succeeding in his profession.

George E. Yeager was educated at Airy View Academy, and read law with Alfred J. Patterson; after his admission he went West, to the State of Indiana, where he now practices.

J. Warren Plette was educated at the common schools of Juniata, read law with Atkinson & Jacobs, and after his admission located in Mifflintown, where he now practices.

F. M. M. Pennell was educated at the com mon schools; also graduated at Millersville Normal School; read law with Atkinson & Jacobs, and after his admission became a student at Albany Law School, where he is at present.

L. W. Doty was prepared for college at Airy View, and graduated at Lafayette College; he then read law with his father, Edmund S. Doty, and for some time practiced in Juniata. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he remained some time, and from thence removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland County, where he now resides, having acquired a large practice.

The writer has visited quite a number of the courts of the State, has seen their lawyers engaged in their duties, and complimented their skill and learning, and trusts that he will not be considered lacking in modesty should he say that in the half-century of time which has come and gone, Juniata has produced and trained her full complement of lawyers, who have displayed equal learning and evinced equal skill with those of any other county in the commonwealth.

CHAPTER IV.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

Sketches of Practitioners—Early and Late Homœopathy.

The list of physicians which appears below was compiled from the tax-list of Mifflin County from 1767 to 1831, by A. L. Guss. Of those mentioned, Dr. William Smith, whose name is mentioned in 1767 as a non-resident of Fermanagh township, had located land at Hart's Log, Huntingdon County, then within the limits of Fermanagh township. Dr. Joseph B.

Ard was a son of Joseph Ard, of Tuscarora Valley; began practice in Lewistown, Mifflin County. A full account of him will be found in the medical chapter of that county. Dr. John Parshall, who is mentioned as owning land in Greenwood township, in 1823–25, was also in Perry County, and finally moved West. It does not appear that he was ever a practitioner of medicine in these counties.

Dr. James Galbreath, who was in Waterford 1829–31, moved to Perry County. A full account of his life will be found in the medical chapter of that county.

Dr. William Watson was a son of John Watson, of Mifflintown, and practiced medicine at Lewistown. A sketch of him will be found in the medical chapter of Mifflin County.

Of others not especially mentioned, no information has been obtained.

[The letters M., F., T., L., and W. are initials of the township in which they resided.]

J. B. Ard (M.), 1809, 1817–31.
J. Bryson (F.), 1807–12.
M. Cunningham (F.), 1808–9.
J. Crawford (F.), 1813–31.
David Crawford (F.), 1811–31.
J. Christy (F.), 1830.
E. Doty (F.), 1793–1830.
T. Davis (G.), 1825–29.
W. Elder (F.), 1830–31.
J. Frow (M.), 1817–20, F., 1822–31.
J. Galbraith (T.), 1829–31.
C. Hoff (L.), 1824.
D. Hekker (F.), 1811–12.
J. Harris (F.), 1820–22.
P. Hamlin (F.), 1826–31.
R. Irwin (M.), 1785–86.
J. Auliman (G.), 1817. (Jacob Alleman?)
J. Kelly (T.), 1824; M., 1830–31.
T. Laughlin (L.), 1798–1804.
C. McCurdy (W.), 1829–31.
M. McDonal (G.), 1812.
W. Metland (M.), 1829.
D. J. Magill (F.), 1828–29.
C. Montoor (F.), 1808–21.
W. Plunket (F.), 1769–82 (non-resident).
J. Parshall (G.), 1823–25.
W. Rogers (M.), 1821–22.
T. Rowland (F.), 1828.
W. Smith (F.), 1767 (non-resident).
I. W. Snowden (G.), 1821–30.
G. Snowden (G.), 1822–31.
M. Shaller (F.), 1819–20
M. Shellenberger (G.), 1826.
J. B. Smith (G.), 1814–16.
D. Snowden (G.), 1826–29.
A. Taylor (F.), 1807–8.
W. Watson (F.), 1802–4.
T. Whiteside (F.), 1828–31.

Dr. Ezra Doty, a native of Sharon, Conn., was born July 7, 1767, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Daniel Doty. About 1791 he journeyed westward on horseback, and while passing up the Juniata River, and stopping over night at Mifflintown, newly laid out, the people, learning he was a physician, called him to attend a sick person in the vicinity. He was invited to remain at the place and decided so to do. He boarded soon after at the tavern (then the Yellow House) for several years, and on November 14, 1811, married Rebecca, the widow of Daniel North, formerly a Miss Lewis. They soon after moved to a farm now owned by Mr. Sieber, and resided there for several years and there their eldest children were born. Upon his return to Mifflintown he lived in a log house on Water Street, in the rear of the Graybill building. In 1823 he built a brick house on the site of the present Doty residence, where he resided until his death. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1812–13, and died in 1828. He had a large and extended practice and was highly esteemed. Two brothers, Roswell and Southard, also physicians, settled about 1802 in Lewistown.

Dr. John Bryson, a son of Judge Samuel Bryson, was born near Mifflintown, studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Doty, began practice in 1807 and continued in his native town until 1812, when he removed to Pittsburgh and engaged in a practice which he continued until his death, a few years since.

The Crawford family has been remarkably prolific of physicians, no less than five adopting the profession. The ancestor of this family of physicians of whom an account is here given was James Crawford, who emigrated to this country from Ireland and settled first in Lancaster County. About 1800 he removed, with his family, to Lost Creek settlement and located on Big Run, in Fermanagh township, where he died about 1824. Of his children, a son David studied medicine with Dr. John Bryson, of Mifflintown in 1808, and in 1810 began practice in that place and remained one year and moved to Aaronsburg, Centre County. After a year's practice in that place he returned to Mifflintown and resumed the practice, which he continued until his death, February 13, 1848 (aged sixty-three years), with the exception of the year 1819, when he was in practice in Lewistown. He married, first, Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Davidson, of Fermanagh township, by

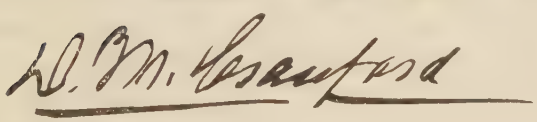
whom he had two daughters, of whom Mrs. Louisa Selheimer, of Lewistown, is one. He married, as a second wife, Margaret, a daughter of Samuel Brown, of West Hanover, Dauphin County, and whose wife was Rebecca Murray, of the old Murray family. They had six children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were sons, who arrived at manhood, studied medicine with their father and all became noted as physicians. The oldest of these was SAMUEL B., who was born June 7, 1817, and died July 23, 1878. He located for the practice of medicine at McCoysville, Juniata County, in May, 1843, and continued to practice his profession at that place with unusual skill and success until a year previous to his death, when his health failed. He was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Maria Louisa Crawford, he had two children, of whom James M. Crawford is now living in Tuscarora township. By his second wife, Miss Amanda Junk, he had four children of whom the mother and three children are living on the homestead.

The second son of Dr. David Crawford, E. DARWIN CRAWFORD, was born in June, 1819, and located for the practice of medicine in Thompsontown, Juniata County, also in May, 1843, and continued to practice in that place until 1857, when he moved to Mifflintown and took the practice of his brother, Dr. James M. Crawford, whose health had failed. He continued at that place until his death, which occurred May 2, 1864. He was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1859, and served in the sessions of 1860, '61, '62. As a physician he was deservedly held in high esteem, and wherever known, as one of the ablest, most skillful and successful practitioners of medicine and surgery. He married Miss Pamelia J. Jackson, of Liverpool, by whom he had seven children, six of whom, with their mother, are living.

DR. JAMES W. CRAWFORD, the third son of Dr. David Crawford, located in Mifflintown for practice immediately after his father's death, in February, 1848, and continued actively and successfully until his health failed, in the fall of 1857. He gave up his practice to his brother, Dr. E. Darwin Crawford, and went to Florida for his health, and died there in 1861.

DR. DAVID M. CRAWFORD, the youngest and only survivor of the four brothers, was born in Mifflintown, Pa., on the 30th of March, 1826. He received a thorough English training at the select schools of his native place and acquired a knowledge of the classics during a three years' course under Rev. John Hutchinson, an instructor of repute. He began the study of medicine in his father's office and continued until the latter's death, in 1848, entering the Medical University of the City of New York the following fall, when he attended lectures during the session of 1848–49. He at once began practice in connection with his brother, E. Darwin Crawford, in Thompsontown, Juniata County, and attended a second course of lectures during the session of 1850–51, graduating in March of the latter year. Choosing Millerstown, Perry County, as a desirable field of location, he continued in active practice until 1864, when Mifflintown again became his home, as successor to his brother, E. Darwin Crawford, who died the same year. Here he has since enjoyed a career of uninterrupted success as a practitioner. His thorough training, skill in surgery and quick perception as a diagnostician speedily enabled him to take a leading place in the county, and brought a correspondingly extended field of labor. As a consulting physician his practice extends far beyond the limits of the county of his residence. He has been, since the date of his location in Millerstown, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his territory extending from Lewistown to Millerstown. The doctor has, as a Democrat, been active and influential in politics, both in his county and in adjacent portions of the State. He was, in 1870, elected to the State Senate by a very flattering majority, and served with the sessions of 1871, '72, '73. He was re-elected, during the centennial year of 1876, to the sessions of 1877, '78, '79, serving during these periods on various important committees, among which were retrenchment and reform, railroads, new counties and county-seats, banks and banking, Federal relations, pensions and gratuities. The doctor's religious belief is in accord with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he and all his family are members. Dr. Crawford was, on the 10th

of May, 1853, married to Miss Ellen E., daughter of James and Eliza Jackman, of Liverpool, Perry County. Their children are Rebecca Murray, Anna Jane (deceased), Brodie Jackman (deceased), James Woodburn, (deceased), Darwin McLean, Martyn Payne, Edgar Druitt. The death of Anna Jane occurred May 12, 1867; that of James Woodburn August 28, 1867. Brodie Jackman died on the 27th of July, 1863, aged twenty-seven years. He was educated at the select schools of Mifflintown and the Airy View Academy, Port Royal, under Professor David Wilson; entered the sophomore class of Princeton College at the age of sixteen and graduated with honor three years later. Deciding upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of Alfred J. Patterson, Esq., of Mifflintown, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. While still in feeble health, he began practice in his native place. His career, though brief, was replete with the promise of future usefulness. Bright in intellect, well grounded in the knowledge of law, with great urbanity of manner and many genial qualities of heart, he was destined to high position and honor in his profession, when he succumbed in the heroic struggle for life. The bar of the county paid fitting tributes to his memory and the loss they had sustained in his death. Darwin McLean began the study of medicine with his father, and entered the University College of the City of New York, from which he will graduate in 1886. Martyn Payne has adopted the profession of a druggist, and Edgar Druitt is a student in the Mifflintown High School.



Dr. James Frow, a native of Fermanagh township, studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Doty, and began practice in Mifflintown in 1817 and continued until 1820, when he located for two years in Thompsontown and returned to Mifflintown and continued until his death, which occurred in April, 1865, aged sixty-eight years

His son, Thomas Frow, is a resident of Lewistown.

John Harris, M.D., son of James Harris, of Bellefonte, and grandson of John Harris, the founder of Mifflintown, studied medicine in Bellefonte. He practiced his profession in Mifflintown in the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and returned to Bellefonte, where he practiced many years and removed to Philadelphia. Soon after 1865 he was appointed consul to Nice and died while at that station, aged eighty-seven years.

Dr. Isaac W. Snowden was a practicing physician in Thompsontown from 1821 to 1830. A fuller account will be found in medical chapter of Perry County.

Dr. John Green was also a practitioner at Thompsontown prior to 1835, and became a Methodist minister. He was succeeded in his practice by Dr. B. F. Fahnestock, who died in 1844.

Dr. Joseph Kelly was born in Milford township, November 18, 1795. During his youth he pursued a course of study in the classical school taught by Rev. John Hutchison in Mifflintown, distant three miles from his home. He studied medicine with Dr. John Harris, of Mifflintown, afterwards United States consul to Venice. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania February 20, 1822. The following autumn he commenced the practice of medicine, and continued in that work for thirty-seven years. His wife was Annie B. Stewart, of Tuscarora Valley. He bought a farm in Spruce Hill, where he made his home for nearly forty years. His practice covered the greater part of Tuscarora Valley, and often extended into parts of Perry County and Black Log Valley. As a physician he was greatly respected by the people, and stood high in his profession. He was on the most friendly terms with the other physicians of the county, of whom were Drs. Frow and Crawford, of Mifflintown. He was very temperate in his habits, and when visiting patients always traveled on horseback. Six young men read medicine with him,—Samuel Floyd, of Pittsburgh, N. E. Hackedorn, of Galion, Ohio; J. P. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh; James Kelly, of Patterson; E. E. Gilson and J. P. Devor, of Texas—of whom only two are now living. He enjoyed the practice of his profession, and responded to the calls of the rich and poor alike, often traveling at night many miles distant in the most inclement weather. In early life he united with the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. John Coulter was then the pastor. In this church he was a ruling elder, and in its Sabbath-school and benevolent work he was ever an interested and diligent worker, and commanded his household after him. He took an active interest in Tuscarora Academy, and was from its organization a trustee until near the time of his death. He was an advocate of the temperance cause and in full sympathy with his pastor in his efforts to suppress the excessive use of intoxicating beverages. He only ceased his practice in medicine when the infirmities of age prevented him from giving his patients the care they needed. After the death of his wife, which occurred May 16, 1870, he removed to Port Royal, where he died May 26, 1877, in his eighty-second year, and was interred at Academia. Juniata County has not had another physician with a career so long and so illustrious.

Dr. Thomas Whiteside began practice in Harrisburg, and in 1825 purchased Oakland Mills, and removed to that place and practiced medicine in the vicinity until 1842, when he moved to Millerstown, and died June 27, 1845. Dr. Abiram Stees, his son-in-law, also practiced in the vicinity and removed at the same time with Dr. Whiteside.

Jerman Walker Beale, M.D., was born in York Springs, Adams County, July 9, 1802; married Ann S. Laird; studied medicine with Dr. McConnell, in Lewistown; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; practiced medicine in Port Royal for some years; then located in Lewistown, Pa., where he continued to practice his profession until 1847 or 1848, when he returned to Port Royal. He is still living, at the age of four-score, but has not been engaged in work for some years, on account of age and debility.

Dr. Michael Shellenberger, a native of the county, read medicine with Dr. Samuel

Mealy, of Millerstown, and began practice in Richfield in 1826, and continued about fifteen years.

Dr. Philo Hamlin, a nephew of Dr. Ezra Doty, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1800. He came to this region with his uncle, who was east on a visit in the year 1815, and entered his office as student of medicine. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1826, and upon his uncle's death, in 1828, succeeded to his practice, and continued actively engaged until 1866, when he retired from active work. He was beloved by the community, and had the esteem and confidence of the physicians of the township, with whom he was often in consultation. He died in Mifflintown June 28, 1879.

Dr. John McCullough was a native of Juniata County, and of the family of McCullough, who were of the early settlers on the west side of the river. He was born November 15, 1806. He graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa.; read medicine with Dr. Joseph B. Ard, of Lewistown; attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Pennsylvania, and graduated in March, 1829. He located first at McVeytown, later at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, and a few years later at Petersburg, where he remained in practice until 1852, when he was elected to Congress. At the expiration of his term he removed to Huntingdon, where his death occurred May 15, 1879.

Dr. William Elder began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Whiteside, of Oakland Mills, about 1830, and practiced in Mifflintown in 1831–32, and removed to Philadelphia. He was the author of the "Life of Dr. E. K. Kane," of Arctic fame, and several other works. He died in 1885.

Dr. John Irwin was born in Union County, Pa., in April, 1809. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; began practice in Millerstown about 1833; continued in that about seven years, and in 1840 retired to a farm near Thompsontown, where he died March 14, 1853.

Dr. George I. Cuddy was born in Ireland. He studied medicine in Dublin. After graduating he came to Philadelphia, where for several years he pursued the business of a physician and druggist. In 1843 he located in Port Royal and soon after married Miss Priscilla Gracy. He continued in active and successful practice until the time of his death, which occurred on October 30, 1855, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. Samuel Floyd studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Kelly in 1843–44; graduated in Philadelphia; commenced the practice of his profession at Doyle's Mills, Juniata County, where he remained some years, and then moved to Pittsburgh, where he continued to work and reside until his death, which occurred about 1878.

Dr. J. W. Pearce studied medicine with Dr. C. L. Weymer, then of Northumberland County, began practice in Richfield, in 1844, and continued in practice in that place until his death, in 1879.

Dr. Lemuel Kinsloe was a practicing physician in Mexico from 1844 to about 1850, when he moved West.

Dr. Hudson practiced also in Mexico from 1851 to 1860, and in the latter year removed to Tennessee. He was succeeded by Dr. John Applebough, who remained a few years, removed to Port Royal, where he practiced a year, and located in Harrisburg. Dr. John McKeehan succeeded Dr. Applebough and remained in practice until 1876, when he was succeeded by Dr. George Arnold, a student of Dr. Hook, of Loysville. Dr. Arnold is still in practice in Mexico.

Dr. Henry Harshbarger was born in Potter township, Centre County, February 18, 1818. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Abraham Harshbarger, and from 1844 practiced four years at McAlisterville. He then attended lectures and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, after which he practiced several years at Gratztown, Dauphin County. In the spring of 1856, on the removal of his brother, Dr. Abraham Harshbarger, from McAlisterville to Port Royal, he removed to the former place, began practice and continued until his death, January 28, 1883.

Dr. Work Murphy was born in Lack township; educated at Tuscarora Academy; at-

tended a medical college in Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine near Peru Mills, but died from the effects of small-pox about 1850.

Dr. Noah E. Hackendorn studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Kelly about the years of 1845–46. He graduated in Philadelphia; practiced his profession for several years, in Port Royal, after which he removed to Galion, Ohio, where he still resides.

Dr. John P. Sterrett, son of Robert and Margaret (Patterson) Sterrett, was born in Milford township April 26, 1826. His wife was Annie Kennedy, of Chester County. He was educated at Tuscarora Academy, and studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Kelly, of Spruce Hill. In the fall of 1849 he opened an office in Johnstown; in the spring of 1850 removed to Academia, where he practiced in his profession until 1875, when he removed to Port Royal, where he practiced until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continues in the profession up to the present time, enjoying an enlarged practice. A man of fine appearance, genial in manners, skilled in his profession, he left the county regretted by many friends. His brother, Judge James Sterrett, raised at the same homestead and well-known for his attainments in legal lore, also lives in Pittsburgh, occupying a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They still own the old homestead in Milford.

Dr. William Crouse was in practice in Richfield from 1849 to 1851.

Dr. J. W. Wallis came to the same place in 1850, and is still in practice.

Dr. A. A. Murray, of Centre Co., was also in practice there, and remained about ten years.

Dr. J. B. Hoover, of Lancaster County, about 1850 located in Richfield and remained three years.

In 1872 J. W. Dechart studied medicine with Dr. Stites, of Millerstown, and in 1873 graduated at a medical college in Cincinnati; settled in Richfield, and is still in practice.

Dr. C. L. Weymer, for many years a practitioner in Northumberland County, settled at Richfield about 1855, and lived there until his death, a few years since.

Dr. Joseph P. Kirk, son of William and brother of James Kirk, the merchant, of Mifflintown, was a tailor by trade, but soon devoted his attention to medicine. He traveled much in his day, having, it is said, been seventeen times to Cuba. He practiced medicine in Waterford for a number of years, and died there in 1867.

Dr. George M. Graham was born in Turbett township (now Spruce Hill), in Juniata County, on the 21st of March, 1829. He was reared on his father's farm until the spring of 1840, when, with his father and family, he moved to Carlisle, Cumberland County. At the age of eighteen he entered Tuscarora Academy, then under the care and direction of Professor David Wilson; was for a time a student of Dickinson College; taught school for several terms; studied medicine with Dr. John Armstrong, in Carlisle; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853; located at Port Royal, and then associated himself, for the practice of medicine and surgery, with Dr. George I. Cuddy; remained in partnership with him until October 30, 1855; was married to Rebecca J. Kelly on June 1, 1854; has continued to practice his profession to the present time, having his residence in Port Royal.

Dr. James Kelly was born in Milford township, Juniata County, Pa., in 1826. He pursued his studies at Tuscarora Academy; studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Kelly; practiced for a time at Johnstown, in Juniata County; then spent some years in California, and on his return, in 1853, located in Patterson, where he continued to practice his profession until the time of his death, which occurred about 1859 or 1860.

Dr. Peter L. Greenleaf was born in Lancaster County March 25, 1830; studied medicine with Dr. E. Darwin Crawford, of Thompsontown; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which institution he graduated in March, 1854, and at once entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Crawford, and upon the removal of the latter to Mifflintown, in 1857, came to his practice, and continued until his death, October 2, 1876. He was a close student, and a man of

fine medical acquirements, and enjoyed a practice beyond the ordinary field of a physician.

Dr. A. J. Fisher studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, in Lewisburgh; graduated in Medical College, and began practice in McAlisterville in 1857, and still continues.

Dr. Seth F. Myers, a native of Fermanagh township, studied medicine with Dr. Benney, of Boalsburg, Centre County, and Dr. Baldwin, of Shirleysburg; attended lectures two years at the Medical University of New York, and one year at Pennsylvania Medical College. He graduated in March, 1857, and settled in South Bend, Ind. In 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon in United States navy, and surgeon, March 23, 1862, of the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and surgeon of the Post Hospital, Nashville, Tenn. After the war he returned to South Bend, and in 1867 moved to Philadelphia, and resided there until 1884, when, broken down in health, he moved to McAlisterville, where he now resides.

Dr. Louis E. Atkinson, a native of Walker township, Juniata County, studied medicine with Dr. P. L. Greenleaf, of Thompsontown, attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated from that institution in March, 1861. He enlisted in the army as assistant surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and later became surgeon. On his retirement from the service he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Mifflin County, and is now in practice at Mifflin. He is at the present time (1885) the Representative to Congress from this district.

Dr. Lucien Banks is a native of Fermanagh township, son of David and grandson of Andrew Banks. He was born May 13, 1841, and after attending the public schools of the township he became a student at Tuscarora Academy, at Academia. He studied medicine with Dr. David M. Crawford, Mifflin; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in March, 1867. He began his professional career in Mifflintown, where he now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He was chosen one of the surgeons of that section of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending from Newport to Lewistown, entailing a large amount of responsible work in surgery, there being a hospital at Mifflintown. He represented his district in the Legislature in the session of 1879-80.

Dr. Thomas A. Elder was born at Mifflintown March 9, 1843. He was educated in the common schools and private schools of the vicinity, the Tuscarora Academy, at Academia, and the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, Centre County, Pa. He enlisted, while a student, for the emergency of 1863, and served during the continuance of the Rebellion, after which he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and studied medicine with Dr. Alfred G. Ames, attended lectures at the Rush Medical College in the winter sessions of 1866–67 and 1867–68, and graduated in February of the latter year. He returned to his native place and began the practice of medicine, which continued three years, when he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, from which he received a degree March 1, 1872. He resumed practice at Mifflintown, and continued until January, 1884, when he attended lectures three months at the New York Polyclinic, and in September, 1884, removed to Aurora, Ill., where he now resides and is in practice.

Dr. Isaac N. Grubb was born August 25, 1840, in Wild Cat Valley, Perry County. He studied medicine with Dr. P. L. Greenleaf from 1866 to 1869; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York and graduated in March, 1869. He began practice in Thompsontown and succeeded to the practice of his preceptor, which he still continues.

Dr. Oliver H. McAlister, son of Hugh McAlister, of McAlisterville, was born in October, 1832; studied medicine in Philadelphia, and graduated in that city March 14, 1871. He settled in his native town and followed his profession until his death, February 15, 1883.

Dr. William Kopp Tritle Sahm, son of Rev. Peter and Susan (Tritle) Sahm, was born in Johnstown, Cambria County, June 19, 1850. His father was descended from a German family that settled in Lancaster County at an early date; he became a minister in the Luth-

eran Church, was recognized as a preacher of great ability, and had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. J. T. L. Sahm, district attorney of Juniata County, 1866–69, and later, for a time, partner of Ezra D. Parker, in the legal profession, was his oldest son. The subject of this sketch took a preparatory course at Selinsgrove, then entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1872. He read medicine with Dr. S. W. Bird, of New Berlin, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in March, 1877. After practicing a few months with Dr. B. P. Hooke, at Loysville, he removed, in April, 1878, to McCoysville, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Samuel B. Crawford. This partnership was terminated by the death of Dr. Crawford, in July of that year. Since then Dr. Sahm has continued alone in this large field, occupying the place made vacant by his able and lamented predecessor.

Dr. David L. Allen, son of Isaac Allen, of Mifflintown, was born in Walker township; raised in Milford; read medicine with Dr. L. Banks; graduated at the New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and practiced his profession at Academia for six years, commencing in 1874. Hoping to recover his failing health, he removed to Shenandoah, Iowa, where he at once took a high rank in his profession, but soon died a victim of consumption.

Dr. A. W. Shelly, son of Henry and Catharine (Gingrich) Shelly, was born near East Salem, July 26, 1850. His wife was Annie M. Herr, of Mexico. He was educated at Bloomsburg State Normal School, in Columbia County, and read medicine with Dr. H. R. Kelly, of Galion, Ohio. He graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and commenced the practice of medicine in Port Royal, Pa., in April, 1874, in partnership with Dr. G. M. Graham for two years. In March, 1876, he commenced the practice of his profession in Harrisburg, but after remaining there seven months, he returned to Port Royal, where he has been in practice up to this date.

Dr. R. M. Quig, son of Dr. F. W. and E. A. Quig, was born at Catasauqua, Lehigh County. He was educated at the Grammar and High Schools of Catasauqua; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1875. He practiced medicine with his father in Catasauqua; removed to East Waterford, where, in 1883, he married Belle, daughter of A. J. Ferguson, and has been in active practice there to this date.

Dr. Jacob L. Sandoe, a native of Mifflintown, was born May 8, 1855; studied medicine with Dr. Lucian Banks, attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in March, 1878. He began practice in Mifflintown and, after a few years with Dr. Banks, opened a drug-store, taking the principal charge, and still continues.

Dr. James C. Heading, son of William M. and Mary J. Heading, was born in Allenville, Mifflin County, February 10, 1859. He received his education in the Allenville schools; read medicine with Dr. J. G. Lightner, of Allenville, 1879–81; graduated in 1882 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md. He commenced the practice of medicine on April 3, 1882, at Johnstown (Walnut), Juniata County, and has remained there ever since.

Dr. Samuel A. Suloff, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Aughey) Suloff, was born in Fermanagh township, September 12, 1857. His youth was spent at the mountain home farm of his parents, who gave him the best training and education they could afford, receiving his education partly at Chicago, Ill. He commenced to read medicine with Dr. Thomas A. Elder, of Mifflintown, in January, 1878, and graduated in the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary in February 1881; on February 22, 1882, he graduated at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and opened an office in Newport, Perry County, where he practiced medicine one year. He then removed to Patterson borough, where he has continued the practice of his profession to this date.

Dr. J. C. Weidman was born at Oakland Mills in 1860, and studied medicine with Dr. A. J. Fisher, of McAlisterville, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1882. He began practice at McAlisterville and still continues there.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The first physician of this school who practiced in the county was DR. REINHOLD, who settled at Mifflin and practiced there a few years.

DR. FREDERICK LONG, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, graduated as an allopathic physician in Germany, and upon his arrival in this country entered the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, where he graduated, and in 1855 settled in Thompsontown, where he practiced until 1877, when he removed to Reading, and later to Harrisburg, where he died.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH and DR. B. F. BOOK, the latter a native of Mifflin, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, in March, 1883, and settled in Mifflin, where they remained until March, 1884, when they removed to Lewistown, where they are now in practice.

DR. LEWIS P. WILLIG, a native of Chester County, studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Pratt, of Coatesville, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1883, and began the practice of medicine in Coatesville. In March, 1884, he came to Mifflin and succeeded to the practice of Dr. B. F. Book, who removed to Lewistown.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL GRANGES—VETERANS' ASSOCIATIONS.

JUNIATA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This organization may be regarded as having its headquarters at Port Royal. It was organized February 26, 1852—President, Hon. John Beale; treasurer, John P. Shitz; secretary, Lewis Burchfield. It held fairs alternately at Perryville and Mifflintown, on grounds temporarily rented for the purpose. Finally it was incorporated, December 10, 1859, by the Court. It now entered on a new and enlarged career. June 5, 1860, three acres and sixty-two perches were bought in Perryville for six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents, and to this were added, January 6, 1871, six acres and one hundred and thirty-nine perches, costing two thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents. The buildings erected on these grounds have cost over one thousand dollars. At the time of incorporation the officers were: president, Hugh Hamilton; vice-presidents, George McCulloch, Abram Harshbarger, Jerome N. Thompson; secretary, John R. Linn; executive committee, James Gilliford, George W. Jacobs, James North; treasurer, Lewis Burchfield; librarian, Wiliam Hench; corresponding secretary, Noah Hertzler; committee on by-laws, Joseph Rothrock, E. S. Doty, G. W. Strouse. Annual fairs have been held here in October ever since.

RIVERSIDE PARK AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This society, which belongs more particularly to Mifflintown and its vicinity than to the county of Juniata, had its origin in a meeting held at the Patterson House, Patterson borough, May 13, 1874, at which, however, only a temporary organization was effected. A committee was appointed to solicit stock subscriptions, and shares were fixed at ten dollars each. At a meeting held the next day, the committee reported that one hundred and forty shares had been taken. On May 20th the society was regularly organized by the election of officers,—James McKnight, president; Lucien Banks and Banks Wilson, vice-presidents; T. Van Irwin, treasurer; R. McMeen, secretary; and seven directors. At a meeting on the 21st of May the directors were ordered to lease ground and let a contract for the erection of proper buildings for fairs, and to grade a track. About fourteen acres of ground were leased of Mr. Ezra S. Parker, about half a mile below Mifflintown, a half-mile track graded and fenced, and commodious buildings erected. The first exhibition was held September 23, 24 and 25, 1874. The receipts from all sources were three thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-six cents. Expenditures in that year were three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-four cents. Fairs were held in succeeding years, until 1883, in September, and in that year, which was the last, it was held in October. The presidents of the society have been James McKnight, James North,

Ezra S. Parker, A. G. Bonsall, Lucien Banks and Samuel Myers; secretaries, Robert McMeen, Samuel B. Loudon, Edmund S. Doty, Jr., and A. G. Bonsall; treasurers, T. Van Irwin and A. G. Bonsall. The association gave up the grounds and held no fairs after 1883.

GRANGES.—Following is a list of the granges in Juniata County, with lists of the first officers and number of members in each:

Spruce Hill Grange, No. 772, organized October 2, 1883. John D. Milliken, Master; Christian Yoder, Secretary; W. P. Graham, Treasurer. Number of members at time of organization, twenty-eight; number at present date, sixty. Place of meeting, Pleasant View.

Milford Grange, No. 773, organized October 16, 1883. William B. McCahan, Master; W. N. Sterrett, Secretary; J. T. Sterrett, Treasurer. Number of members at time of organization, twenty-seven; number at present date, sixty-eight. Place of meeting, Locust Grove.

Tuscarora Grange, No. 774, organized October 21, 1883. James H. Junk, Master; J. Crawford, Secretary; Samuel Louden, Treasurer. Number of members at organization, twenty-two; number at present date, forty-one. Place of meeting, Honey Grove.

Walnut Grange, No. 776, organized February 6, 1884. D. B. McWilliams, Master; John McWilliams, Secretary; J. Minium, Treasurer. Number of members at time of organization, seventeen; number at present date, forty-four. Place of meeting, St. Paul.

Lost Creek Grange, No. 780, organized April 2, 1884. W. H. Knouse, Master; Lewis Dagen, Secretary and Treasurer. Number of members at date of organization, twenty-five; number at present date, forty-eight. Place of meeting, Cocolamus.

Turbett Grange, No. 781, organized April 3, 1884. David Robison, Master; Byron Shuman, Secretary. Number of members at date of organization, twenty-three; number at present date, fifty. Place of meeting, Port Royal.

Walker Grange, No. 786, organized May 26, 1884. Luke Davis, Master; Michael Seiber, Secretary. Number of members at date of organization, eighteen; number at present date, fifty-six. Place of meeting, Mexico.

Fermanagh Grange, No. 787, organized May 27, 1884. H. A. Stambaugh, Master; Wellington Smith, Secretary. Number of members at date of organization, twenty-three; number at present date, fifty-eight. Place of meeting, Mifflintown.

A County Grange was organized, August 6, 1885, at Port Royal, with twenty-one charter members, and the following officers were elected: W. B. McMahan, Master; W. H. Knouse, Secretary; John D. Milliken, Treasurer.

VETERANS' REUNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of honorably discharged soldiers was held at Mifflintown, October 19, 1878, for the purpose of forming a permanent association in Juniata County. Colonel John K. Robinson was chosen president, E. W. H. Kreider and T. D. Garman, secretaries. A committee of two was appointed from each township to receive the names of soldiers and the organizations to which they belonged. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, who were to report at an adjourned meeting, Oct. 30th. At this adjourned meeting the report of the committee was read and adopted. The officers elected were as follows: President, Major L. E. Atkinson; Vice-Presidents, Colonel John K. Patterson, Sergeant S. S. Wilson; Secretary, Lewis Degan; Corresponding Secretary, T. D. Garman.

The first reunion of the association was held December 18, 1878, in the court house at Mifflintown, and reunions have been held in September in each year since.

The following persons have been presidents and secretaries:

1878.—Major L. E. Atkinson, president; Captain Lewis Degan, secretary.

1879.—Captain H. H. Wilson, president; Dr. Thomas A. Elder, secretary.

1880.—Dr. Isaac N. Grubb, president; Dr. Thomas A. Elder, secretary.

1881.—Captain James J. Patterson, president; T. D. Garman, secretary.

1882.—Major L. E. Atkinson, president; E. W. H. Kreider, secretary.

1883.—H. H. Snyder, president; William A. Allison, secretary.

1844.—James A. Milliken, president; John T. Nourse, secretary.

1885.—G. H. Burchfield, president; John T. Nourse, secretary.

CHAPTER VI.

BOROUGH OF MIFFLINTOWN.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LOCALITY.—The borough of Mifflintown lies on the east bank of the Juniata River, forty-nine miles from Harrisburg and on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The land on which it was laid out was taken out on a warrant, bearing date September 8, 1755, by Alexander Lafferty. It was surveyed by John Armstrong, deputy surveyor, and contained 275½ acres, with six per cent. allowance. It was re-surveyed and returned to the Land-Office by William Maclay, deputy surveyor, April 2, 1766, and was named in the return "Content." At this time the lands adjoining were owned by Francis West on the south, William Curran and William McCoy on the east, and John Reed on the north, and the tract was bounded by the Juniata River on the west.

The island in the river was warranted by Lafferty, and contained ninety-nine acres when patented by William Maclay, November 15, 1772. It passed to John Harris in 1774 with the purchase of the main land, and was left by him to his son William, and was sold by James Harris, executor, to William Bell, May 15, 1813. It is not embraced in the original limits of Fermanagh township and it is evident that it originally belonged to Milford. No information is obtained as to when it became a part of Fermanagh, but within the memory of the oldest persons now living the residents of the island have always voted in Fermanagh.

That Alexander Lafferty was a resident upon his land is shown by the fact that on the 25th of March, 1763, he was elected a viewer of ferries of Fermanagh township. It is evident that at this time there were ferries on the river, and probably John McClelland, who owned a large tract of land on the west bank of the Juniata River, and who, it is known, was in possession of a ferry a few years later, was running one at this time.

On the 31st of January, 1767, Lafferty sold the tract to John Cox, who, on the 7th of March following, sold it to William Maclay. It was confirmed to him on the 10th of the month and released of all quit-rents by the payment of forty-two pounds. William Maclay was the deputy surveyor acting in this section, and in 1767 was assessed on three hundred acres, with twenty acres cleared and one hundred acres unseated land. In 1768 he is mentioned as having two hundred and seventy-five acres and one horse, and in 1769, the land, a horse, a cow and a servant. It has been repeatedly stated that William Maclay never lived on this land, but resided in the Buffalo Valley, where his later years were passed; but this entry proves that he was a resident on the Harris plantation. His name disappears from the roll in 1771. He was appointed a justice of the peace of Fermanagh township on May 21, 1770, and after his settlement in what is now Union County was United States Senator.

This tract of land he retained until the 2d of September, 1774, when he sold it to John Harris for twelve hundred pounds. John Harris was a native of Donegal, Ireland, where he was born in 1723, and, with his wife Jean and brother James (older), came to this country. Upon this tract a log house had been built on the lot on the south side of the ravine, at the intersection of Cedar Spring road and Water Street. In time, additions were made by the erection of two others adjoining, making a large log house.

In 1775 the Rev. Philip Fithian, traveling through this region of country, came down the Licking Creek Valley and crossed the ford opposite John Harris' place, at whose house he stopped. He describes it as being elegant and the windows in the parlor as containing each twenty-four large lights of glass.

Soon after the settlement of John Harris in this county he began to take a prominent part in its affairs, and was at a meeting of the freeholders at Carlisle, July 12, 1774, when they were gathered to express their sympathy for Boston, which city Great Britain was then oppressing with the infamous stamp-tax. Resolutions were passed, and John Harris was one of thirteen delegates elected to carry out the objects of the resolution. On the 18th of June, 1775, he, with Hugh McCormick and six others, as

deputies, represented Cumberland County at the Provincial Conference, which resolved that a convention be called for the express purpose of forming a new government. The election for delegates was held July 8, 1776, and eight men were elected from Cumberland County, and the name of John Harris headed the list. He was chosen sub-lieutenant of the county March 12, 1777, and on November 9th following, was elected as representative in the Assembly. On February 6, 1779, he was commissioned a justice of the peace, which position he held until his death, in 1794. He was also a member of the Assembly March 1, 1780, when the act was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State.

When the erection of Mifflin County was agitated, in 1788, meetings of inhabitants were held and delegates were appointed who agreed to abide by the decisions of three disinterested persons upon whom they agreed. These persons selected the plantation of John Harris as the proposed county-seat. It did not meet with the approval of the inhabitants above the Narrows, and measures were taken by them to defeat its accomplishment, in which they succeeded by the act of September, 1789. Before the final location of a county-seat John Harris, in 1790, laid out a town upon his plantation and named it Mifflintown, in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. The public square now occupied by the court-house in Mifflintown was set apart by him for public use. The idea of the location of the county-seat of Mifflin County at the place was not given up until after 1800.

John Harris died February 24, 1794, about seventy-one years of age, leaving his wife Jean, who survived him until 1807, when she died, aged eighty-three years. They are buried in the old grave-yard which he had donated to the town.

John Harris was twice married—first, to Jane Poer, who died childless, and, second, to Jane Harris, a cousin, by whom he had children named Jane, James, William, Grizelle, Margaret and Ann. Jane, the eldest, married James Patterson, son of Capt. James Patterson, who settled at Mexico in 1755.

James, the eldest son, was one of the earliest settlers in Bellefonte. His daughter married the Rev. James Linn, and the family are prominent in that section of the county. James Harris was the administrator of his father's estate and managed the sale of the lands about 1809. William Harris was a surveyor, and assisted his Uncle James, also a surveyor. Their names are both found on early surveys. He died in 1807, aged forty-eight years.

Grizelle, one of the elder daughters of Mr. Harris, became the wife of James Knox, who settled in the new town and lived at the homestead. He built a log store on the site of the brick house now owned by Thomas Parker, which he built a short time before his death, which occurred in 1819, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife survived him until 1831. They had two sons—Thomas, who moved to Tennessee and became a lawyer, and John, who was a physician, and settled and died in Hogetown, Cumberland County. They had three daughters—Jane, Maria and Hannah. Jane became the wife of Joseph Cummings, and settled in Mifflintown until about 1834, when they moved to Sydney, Ohio, where Mrs. Cummings still resides. Maria and Hannah also moved to that place.

Margaretta, also a daughter of John Harris, married John Stewart, of Tuscarora Valley, where they settled.

Ann, a daughter of John Harris, became the wife of Samuel Bryson. He came from Franklin County, where he was a merchant. He was elected a lieutenant March 20, 1777, and served in the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Line, under Colonel Hampton, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Ann Harris, moved to this place and opened a store in a small log house about three-quarters of a mile above the residence of John Harris—about where the canal lock-house now stands. Later he built the stone house in the village now owned by George Smith, and opened a store in a log building on the present site of Sandoe's block. He also owned a farm and distillery on Lost Creek, about four miles from Mifflintown, now owned by John Sieber and Abram Books.

Bryson was appointed a county lieutenant,

and as such refused to commission two colonels elected by the regiments. It was this action that caused the disturbance when he was appointed associate judge of Mifflin, in 1791. The people were much incensed, and marched to Lewistown, determined to force him to resign, which effort, however, did not succeed. He died December 19, 1799, aged forty-eight years. His children were John, James, Samuel, Sarah, Jane and Mary. John became a physician, practiced in Mifflin for a time, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he died. James lived in Mifflintown, and was a farmer. Samuel studied divinity, and died young. Sarah became the wife of William Bell, who was a native of Tuscarora Valley, and in 1804 opened a store at Henderson's (Old Port Royal). In 1807 he came to Mifflintown and built a log store on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, where Belford Block now is. He was sheriff of Mifflin County from 1806 to 1809, after which he purchased the island and settled upon it, and died there September 1, 1821, aged forty-six years. His wife died in 1839. Their children were Jane (Mrs. Dr. John Irwin), William Bell, both of Mifflintown, and Margarette (Mrs. J. D. Sharon), of Springfield, Ohio.

The old Harris homestead was occupied many years, and in 1829 by David Suloff. It later went to ruin, and in 1866 was torn down by Jacob Suloff.

After the death of Mr. Harris, in 1794, the estate was divided. The homestead and west part of the farm passed to James Knox, the east part to James Harris, who was executor of his father's estate. He sold two hundred and fifteen acres of the east part of the tract, on the 16th of August, 1806, to James Burd, and soon after moved to Bellefonte. One hundred and ninety-four acres of this tract passed from James Burd to his sons, Edward and Allen, April 17, 1826. In 1841 it passed to Jonas Kauffman, Andrew Parker and Dr. Philo Hamlin. In 1809 several lots of the village plat were sold and built upon.

About 1790 Ezra Doty, a young physician, a native of Sharon, Conn., made a tour through Pennsylvania. Stopping over-night at this place —where then lived Jno. Harris, Saml. Bryson, James Knox and others—he, being a physician, was called upon to attend some one in the neighborhood who was taken suddenly ill. His labors were successfully rewarded by the recovery of his patient. He was invited to remain in the settlement, and did so, and finally made it his home.

In 1810 Mrs. Cottle kept the Yellow House, and in 1813 it was occupied by Joseph Fetterman, under whose occupancy it was destroyed by fire, and his daughter and step-daughter were burned to death,

The Rev. John Hutcheson, who was called as pastor of Mifflintown and Lost Creek Presbyterian Church in the summer of 1805, moved to Mifflintown, and lived in the house on Mair Street, still standing. He began teaching the first year of his residence. He continued his classical teaching till about 1837.

In the year 1795 Thomas Gallagher erected a stone bridge across the ravine on Front Street, the abutments of which are partly standing. He recited in 1802, before the grand jury of Mifflin County, that in that year he undertook to build the bridge at Mifflintown; that a subscription was taken up, and on completion of the bridge, he found, by reason of the insolvency of some and the moving away of other subscribers, that the amount collected would not reach the cost by one hundred dollars, and asked the court to relieve him. The grand jury, after considering the case, recommended the court to grant the amount, which was done.

In 1812 Fielding Alford and John Murphy advertised that they had established a boot and shoe-factory at the upper end of this bridge. Close & Ziegler were conducting business in the village at this time; James Knox had a store on the Thomas Parker lot; Benjamin Law came to the village about 1799, and he also began a store on the site of Mr. Harley's present store, which he continued for forty years. In 1815 J. & D. W. Aitkens were keeping a store below "Patton's tavern," and kept for several years after. Two stone residences were erected on what is now Main Street (Second) very early in the history of the town. One was occupied by James Kinkaid, watch-maker, and is still standing; the other by John Johnston, at the

south end of the village. The latter was destroyed by fire years ago.

In the winter of 1794 Jacob Wright, a tanner of Chambersburg, came to Mifflintown, and bought a town lot at the south end of Main Street, on the run. He contracted with a man living here to put up for him on the lot a log house, and returned to his home; and in the spring of the year came to the place with his wife and son John, then two or three years old, and moved into the new house, and at once opened a tan-yard, which he enlarged from time to time, and did an extensive business. About 1820 he transferred the business to his son John, who continued it until about 1860, when it was abandoned. Jacob Wright died in 1841, aged seventy-six years. He left a daughter Christina, who became the wife of Robert C. Gallagher, who, about 1824, opened a store on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, and a warehouse later on the canal. Not far from 1840, Samuel Homan assumed the store business; the property remained in the hands of Gallagher until sold to Joseph Belford, who built the present Belford Block. Catharine, another daughter of Jacob Wright, became the wife of Jacob Sigler, who for many years kept a tavern in the place.

Jacob Wright, son of George Wright, was born at Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., and died at Mifflintown March 8,1840, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Christine, was the daughter of Henry Humberger, a native of Germany, who came to Chambersburg with his mother and other children when young. She died in 1813, aged forty years. In 1792 Jacob Wright came to Mifflintown and built a log house, and the next year removed his family, consisting of his wife and only child, John. He very soon thereafter erected a tannery on a little run or creek at the east end of the place, which he enlarged as business increased, and was therefore not only a pioneer, but one of the first to establish a manufacturing interest at Mifflintown. He assisted in erecting the first Lutheran Church, and both himself and wife were zealously identified with that church until their death. Their children are as follows: John, subject of this sketch; Susan, died at the age of forty-nine years in 1844; Catherine, wife of Jacob Zeigler, an early hotel-keeper of Mifflintown; and Sevilla Christine, born October 6, 1799, widow of the late Robert C. Gallaher, a merchant of Mifflintown, who died April 1, 1872, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Gallaher was living in 1885, and furnished many of the facts narrated in this sketch.

John Wright was born March 3, 1792, in Strasburg, Pa., and died June 6, 1878, at Mifflintown, at which latter place he spent his entire life except one year. He had no opportunity for an education from books, and only obtained six months' schooling during his boyhood. He, however, acquired a practical education, and early in life learned, through necessity, self-reliance, which, with his industrious habits and judicious management, in after-years, gave him a place among the thorough-going business men of the county. His purpose in life seemed to be to succeed in every undertaking, to fulfill the full duties of the citizen, and through the church, of which he was a life-long member, to firmly establish and propagate the principles of Christianity. His interest in every enterprise calculated to advance the welfare of Mifflintown and the surrounding country was noticeable, and he probably did as much as any other man in contributing to build up the place and give it its present thrifty prospects. He avoided, rather than sought, political preferment, was honorable in his business relations, sociable, genial and esteemed by all who knew him. At the age of eighteen he took charge of his father's tannery and other business, in Mifflintown, which he carried on for many years, was engaged in business operations of various kinds, and became the owner of several large and valuable farms in the vicinity. By his first wife, Polly Leonard, he had one daughter living in 1885—Elizabeth, wife of Jackson McGruder, of Mifflintown. By his second wife, Elizabeth Maxwell, he had children, viz.: Rev. Jacob H. Wright, a Lutheran minister of Elderton, Pa., who was educated at Jefferson College and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; Margaret, died at the age of nineteen; Ellen S., wife of Edward L. Caum, of Harrisburg, died April 20, 1885; and Mary Emma, wife of Thomas Hildebrand, of Harper,

Iowa. By his third wife, Elizabeth T. Shellenberger, born in Marietta, Pa., and died in Mifflintown, September, 1863, aged forty-two years, he had children, viz.: Clara I., wife of Joseph Martin, of Mifflintown; John C., a civil engineer, educated at Lafayette College and Cornell University, now a resident of Greenview, Ill.; James C., educated at Lafayette College, a lumber merchant at Curwinsville, Pa.; Blanche, of Mifflintown, and Augustus S. Wright, of Patterson, Pa.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN—INCORPORATION.—The town grew slowly until the erection of Juniata County. A slight impulse was given to it by the opening of the canal, in 1829. The erection of the county and the incorporation of the village gave new life to the place, and from that time it grew to its present importance.

Soon after the erection of the county, preliminary meetings were held to carry forward movements that made Mifflintown the leading place in the county. December 19, 1832, the citizens met

JOHN WRIGHT.

A tannery was started by Amos Doty, brother of Dr. Doty, about 1809 or 1810, near the bed of the canal, which in 1817 was operated by William Doty, who continued it until about 1830, when it was abandoned. In 1817, David Elder, of Path Valley, came to Mifflintown and started a tannery below the Doty tannery, which he continued until 1836, when his son, Noah Elder, now living in Lewistown, took its management, and continued until about 1865, when he sold it to Cheney Chamberlain, who after a few years abandoned it.

at the stone school-house, on the lot now owned by Mrs. Benjamin Witmer, to consider the propriety of incorporating the town. The court-house was building in 1832. The jail was erected in 1833, and in that year the Mansion House (now the National) was built. William Henderson built a warehouse on the canal in 1832. The bridge had been completed a year or two previous.

In 1833 S. & M. W. Abraham opened a dry-goods store in a log house on the site of Dr. Banks' store. Joseph Cummings kept a store

on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, formerly kept by James Knox. Amos Gustine had a store in a log house, where Hinkel's store now is, on Main Street. Robert C. Gallagher, who formerly kept on Front Street, was then on the corner of Main and Bridge. The hotels were kept by John F. Saeger, —— Roberts and Abraham Selheimer, and in this year Joseph Cummings opened the Mansion House. The physicians were Dr. Philo Hamlin, Dr. James Frow, Dr. David Crawford and Dr. William Elder.

The *Juniata Free Press* and *Juniata Telegraph* were established a year previous and were in good circulation.

The tanneries of John Wright and James Elder were in full operation. In April, 1835, Fertig & McLaughlin began the manufacture of hats the second door south of the stage-office.

A line of stages had been running through Mifflintown from 1808, first by the Juniata Stage Company and later by Calder & Wilson. Upon the completion of the canal, in 1829–30, a line of daily packets was put on from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, under the charge of Calder & Wilson. These packets ran until superseded by the railway service, in 1849.

The borough of Mifflintown was incorporated by act of Assembly, approved by Governor George Wolf, March 6, 1833. The first public action on the part of the citizens to that end was at a public meeting held at the stone schoolhouse, on the evening of December 19, 1832. The action taken at this meeting resulted in a petition, which was signed and sent to the Legislature. As provided in the charter, an election was held for officers, and the officers-elect met at the house of Joseph Cummings, Esq., in the borough of Mifflintown, on the 18th of March, 1833, and were duly sworn into office as follows: James Frow, chief burgess: David Elder, assistant burgess; Joseph Cummings, Amos Gustine, Robert C. Gallagher, Andrew Parker, James Mathers, Town Council; Samuel Wright, constable.

The following are the names of the burgesses who have served the borough from that time to the present:

1834. James Butler.
1835. J. W. Aitken.
1836. Andrew Parker.
1837. Tobias Kreider.
1838. Dr. Jacob Myers.
1839. James B. Kinkead.
1840. Joseph Boggs.
1841. Andrew Parker.
1842. Caleb Parker.
1843. J. W. Aitken.
1844. Caleb Parker.
1845. George Jacobs.
1846. Edmund S. Doty.
1847. George Jacobs.
1848. A. K. McClure.
1849. J. P. Thompson.
1850. Caleb Parker.
1851. George Jacobs.
1852. Caleb Parker.
1853. R. C. Gallagher.
1854. J. W. Aitken.
1855. Alexander Harris.
1856. Tobias Kreider.
1857. W. E. Bowers.
1858. Selim Thomas.
1859. B. F. Kepner.
1860. Jonathan McCoy.
1861. James Kirk.
1862. James Kirk.
1863. ———
1864. A. B. Bonsall.
1865. ———
1866. ———
1867. A. G. Bonsall.
1868. ———
1869. S. H. Showers.
1870. R. P. McWilliams.
1871. Jacob Suloff.
1872. Jacob Will.
1873. Tobias Anker.
1874. Dr. Lucian Banks.
1875. George Jacobs.
1876. George Reynolds.
1877. Jeremiah Lyons.
1878. Jacob Suloff.
1879. Wilbur McCahan.
1880. James Robison.
1881. E. S. Doty, Jr.
1882. Geo. W. Smith.
1883. Geo. W. Smith.
1884. D. B. Doty.
1885. Ezra D. Parker.

The present officers of the borough of Mifflintown are: Burgess, Ezra D. Parker; Town Council, C. F. Henkel, J. S. Robison, S. S. Wilson, E. S. Parker, A. J. Patterson and W. T. Snyder.

ROADS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES.—The first mention made of a road from what is now Mifflintown was in the year 1782, when a road was ordered laid out from John Harris' plantation on the Juniata to Gabriel Fry's smith-shop and to Hamilton's mill. This mill was on Delaware Run, now in Delaware township, and was owned by John Hamilton and later by Joseph Sellers; the site is now owned by Robert M. Humphrey, of Delaware township.

At the January term of court, 1793, a road was ordered laid out from the fording-place at Mifflintown, seven miles and ninety perches in length, to intersect the road leading to Northumberland by Hugh McAlister's, at the side of the Widow Mitchell's plantation. This road was laid out in the fall of 1795 and is described in the record as starting at Mifflintown, opposite John McClelland's ferry. The village of Mifflinburg had been laid out some time previous. In 1790 lots in Mifflinburg were assessed to John Fright, Alexander and Samuel Jackson and John McClure, and McClelland's ferry

was there and a fording only is mentioned at Mifflintown in 1793. This town, however, possessed superior advantages or more energy, and John McClelland, as a matter of business, thought it advisable to move his ferry to connect with the new road then being laid out to Mifflintown. The ferry was first operated by John McClelland and by his son, John, and in 1796 by Joseph McClelland and William Harris, who obtained, March 17th in that year, an act of incorporation for a ferry over the Juniata "on the main road leading from Sunbury to Path Valley." The ferry and a farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres passed to Noah Abraham about 1800, who ran it until his death, about 1806, when Samuel Metlin rented it and operated it for nine years, James Love succeeded and continued until 1821, when John Robinson, now living in Patterson, leased it and held the lease until the bridge was finished, in 1811. John Lytle ran it under Robinson's lease from the fall of 1828. The old ferry-house is still standing on the west bank. The route crossed the river to the Big Spring on the Harris property. The ferry and its privileges were absorbed in the charter of the bridge over the river and the farm was later sold to William Patterson, after whom the borough of Patterson is named.

In the year 1822, John Love operated a ferry below the old ferry landing at Joseph Cummings' landing, below the mouth of the run. It was abandoned in 1823.

The act of incorporation for the turnpike from Harrisburg to Lewistown was passed March 4, 1807. The corporators resident in Mifflin County were David Davidson, William Thompson, Dr. Ezra Doty and James Knox (below the Narrows), John Brown, George McClelland, John Norris and John Bratton (above the Narrows). The turnpike was not completed through Mifflintown until 1821.

The Mifflin bridge,[1] the first structure of the kind erected over the Juniata, has a history of such peculiar interest to the people of this county that it is fitting to preserve it as a lasting monument of the energy and enterprise of our oldest settlers. At the time of the inception of the scheme Patterson had not yet been evolved into existence, the present site consisting of what was then known as the "farm," owned by Miss Polly and Sallie Abrams. The only buildings thereon erected were the farm-house, a log house and a barn situated near the old North mansion. The canal had not yet been built and the railroad and telegraph had not even been dreamed of. The mode of passage over the river was by ferries, of which John Robison operated one near the present site of the bridge and John Love the other, which terminated on this side, where the spring runs into the river below the waste-weir.

After considerable discussion throughout the county a bill incorporating the company was prepared, and passed the Legislature March 5, 1828. The following commissioners were then appointed to receive subscriptions of stock: Jacob Wright, Benjamin Low, Joseph Cummins, Benjamin Kepner, John Beale, Stewart Turbett and Daniel Christy. The stock was taken with what was then considered great alacrity, and on July 7th of the same year the company was granted a charter.

There was great diversity of opinion as to the proper location of the bridge, some favoring the foot of Market (now Bridge) Street, while others contended for Orange Street. Measurements were taken at both places, and it was found that the river was four hundred and ninety-five feet at the foot of Market Street, while the distance at the foot of Orange Street to the island was two hundred and sixty-four feet and from the island to the west shore three hundred and eight feet, a total of five hundred and seventy-two feet. The excess was quite an item in those days, and the present site secured the preference on the ground of economy. In the great overflow of 1810, familiarly called the "pumpkin flood," the water rose twenty-eight feet and eleven inches above the low-water mark; hence the height of the bridge was fixed at twenty-eight feet above the same mark. The original intention was to build the bridge with two abutments, two piers and three arches (or spans), and the contract was thus let to Jacob Bishop, of Carlisle, for nine thousand seven

[1] By William M. Allison, Jr.

hundred and fifty dollars. Later the board of managers changed their intention, put the abutments farther back from the water line and there extended the length of the bridge to five hundred and ninety-one feet, which necessitated the construction of another pier and span, increasing the original cost to thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. On August 7, 1830, the bridge was viewed by a committee of the managers and rejected on the ground of imperfect construction. After being strengthened by the contractor it was finally accepted on November 2d and thrown open to the public six days later.

The par value of the shares of stock was twenty-five dollars, and within a year after the completion of the bridge only four hundred and fifty-six shares had been disposed of. As fast as portions of the work were viewed and approved by the managers, payments were made to Mr. Bishop; but the money came in so slowly that at the completion of his contract the company was considerably indebted to him. Mr. Bishop took in payment six hundred dollars worth of stock, one thousand dollars in cash, two notes for five hundred dollars each (running six and twelve months respectively) and a promise to pay the balance due in eighteen months. So hampered were the managers that it was found necessary to borrow five hundred dollars in order to make the cash payment, and a year and a half later to borrow six hundred dollars more, for which sum Mr. Bishop relinquished his claim.

A large number of the stockholders neglected to pay up when their subscriptions were due, and the managers were frequently harassed by lack of funds and sometimes greatly discouraged.

The company could come to no agreement with the commissioners and engineers of the projected canal, relative to a bridge across that stream, and hence were obliged to further increase their stock and construct a span across to the main land themselves.

The first misfortune to come to the bridge was in the winter of 1831–32, when ice damaged the bridge to the extent of four hundred dollars. Early in February, 1840, the third and fourth spans were carried away, and were reconstructed at a cost of forty-three hundred dollars, and were in use early in November. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1847, a heavy flood in the Juniata swept away the bridge at McVeytown, and on Friday night, the 8th, the Port Royal bridge was swept off, and on the morning of Saturday, the 9th, the first span of the Mifflintown bridge was swept away and the second span seriously injured. The company at once rebuilt the arch, but a second misfortune was precipitated upon them by the destruction of the new span while the trestle-work was still under it. After much difficulty twelve hundred dollars was borrowed by the managers, and Messrs. Thornburg & Kennedy, contractors, finished the job in a couple of months. The debt was gradually paid off, and for over thirty years the company has declared regular dividends. The last of the original piers and the last of the original spans were carried away by the flood of October 8 and 9, 1847. Both had been frequently repaired, and it was thought that not more than fifty dollars worth of the timbers put in in 1828 remained in the bridge at the time of this disaster.

No material damage was done to the bridge from that time until Friday, February 11, 1881, when, by reason of continuous rain for thirty-six hours and melting weather, the snow that for nearly three months had lain on the hills in considerable depth, was speedily melted, and from the streams rapidly flowed to the Juniata, whose surface was covered with thick ice, which finally yielded to the pressure and a blockade was formed above the dam, which reached the bridge about eleven o'clock in the forenoon and continued until six in the evening.

All of this came down on the west side of Bell's Island, that on the east side being held back by the first pier, forming an immense gorge above, which threw to the right the current and its burden. Between twelve and one o'clock the ice breakers on the second pier showed signs of injury, and at 2.47 P.M. there was a crash and the second and third spans were wrenched loose at either end and fell upon the ice. They floated down the river and reached Mexico about five o'clock, and after sev-

eral lodgements reached the dam above Millerstown, much shattered.

As soon as the waters had subsided sufficiently for safety, Jacob Suloff announced his readiness to transport passengers across the river by means of a skiff, which was safely begun on Saturday morning. This means of conveyance was continued until the completion of the bridge.

The board of directors at once proceeded to rebuild the bridge, and made a contract with C. W. Keiffer, of Sunbury, who began the work at once, and completed it at a cost of $10,000, ready for travel, Saturday, August 20, 1881.

The first toll-house was built in 1830, and James Butler was the first toll-gatherer. He was succeeded in 1833 by William Reeder, and in 1835 by Eleanor Frow, who continued until 1844, when Mrs. Mary Wallace succeeded, and remained until 1850, and was followed by Mrs. McCrum. The receipts for the first twenty-five years were very moderate, and seldom amounted to more than six per cent. The first year the amount collected was $900 and contingent expenses $200, and it was a long time before the receipts reached $100 a month.

The first officers of the company were elected August 9, 1828, as follows: President, Jacob Wright; Treasurer, Rev. John Hutchison; Secretary, James Mathers; Board of Managers, William McCrum, Joseph Cummins, Dr. Thomas Whiteside, Amos Gustine, Benjamin Kepner and James Mathers.

The following have served as presidents, secretaries and treasurers to the present time: Presidents: Benjamin Kepner, 1830; Daniel Christy, 1837; Amos Gustine, 1838; Jacob Wright, 1839; Rev. John Hutchison, 1840; Robert C. Gallagher, 1841; Edmund S. Doty, 1844; Andrew Parker, 1848; Robert C. Gallagher, 1849; George Jacobs, 1855; Joseph M. Belford, 1857; George Jacobs, 1858; Abraham Guss, 1862; James M. Sellers, 1863; George Jacobs, 1865; Edmund S. Doty, 1867; George Jacobs, 1870; Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, 1885. Treasurers: James Mathers, 1834; Robert C. Gallagher, 1835; William Kenney, 1841; George Jacobs, 1844; William Kenney, 1849; Joseph M. Belford, 1850; George Jacobs, 1857; Joseph M. Belford, 1858; William B. Jordan, 1864; Robert E. Parker, 1866; T. J. Frow, 1868; Thomas B. Hildebrand, 1869; Robert E. Parker, 1870.

The board of directors as at present constituted is as follows: President, Rev. Joseph H. Mathers; Treasurer, Robert E. Parker; Directors, W. S. North, E. S. Doty, Jr., E. S. Parker, George Jacobs, Jr., Amos G. Bonsall, Hon. Louis E. Atkinson.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—The first postmaster of whom anything is learned is David Davidson, who, in 1808, was in charge of the office at this place. The Juniata Stage Company began running their lines of stages through the place in May of that year. He was succeeded in the next year by his son John. William Bell held the office from 1810 to 1815, when he moved to the island and was followed by Jacob Ziegler, who then kept the Juniata Hotel. Dr. David Crawford was appointed under Andrew Jackson in 1828, and served until 1840. The following have served from that time to the present: Mary Abrams, Jacob A. Christy, B. F. Kepner, W. W. Davis, David Watts, Solomon Book, William H. Rogers, and the present incumbent, Charles B. Crawford.

Hotels.—Without doubt the first tavern in Mifflintown was built by Captain David Davidson. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and with his wife came to this place in 1792 and built a log tavern on Water Street, now the site of Snyder's chair-factory. It was known as "General Greene." He kept it for several years, and in 1813 rented it to Joseph Fetterman. It was later kept by John Davidson, a son, and Captain Davidson retired to a farm on Lost Creek, where he died. The tavern was last kept by Abraham Selheimer.

Captain Davidson was a member of the Seceder congregation, whose church was about five miles from Mifflintown, and in 1792 was chosen one of the trustees of that society, then under the ministration of the Rev. William Logan. He died about 1836, and was buried in the old grave-yard in Walker township. He had seven children, of whom Sarah become the wife of Dr. John Bryson, Susannah married ——Steele, and Margaret married John Robinson, whose

daughter is the wife of B. F. Schweier, editor of the *Juniata Sentinel.*

"The Yellow House," as it was called, stood on Water Street, at the corner of Bridge Street, and was kept as early as 1800. John Watson, Esq., kept it about that time. It was kept in 1811 by Joseph Fetterman, during whose occupancy it was burned, in October of that year. One of his daughters and a daughter of Joseph Woods were so much injured by the fire that death ensued. Fetterman then moved to the "Red House," on the site of the Jacobs House, where he remained until early in 1813, at which time he was in dispute with the proprietor, and the following spicy correspondence was held in the *Juniata Gazette*, commencing January 14, 1813. Fetterman says "that he has concluded not to submit to the most enormous rise in the rent of his present stand" and has rented "that well-known and most convenient stand at the sign of General Greene, near the upper end of Mifflintown, now in possession of the owner, David Davidson, and which has been occupied as a house of public entertainment more than twenty years." He adds, "It will be the Seven Stars when I enter on the premises."

This card from Mr. Fetterman brought the following rejoinder from the owner:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The owner of the Tavern stand occupied by Joseph Fetterman, in Mifflintown, says that from Fetterman's high degree of insensibility to both public and private favours, he was induced to dismiss him and to rent to a person much more deserving of public patronage, which he was solicited to do by a great number of respectable citizens who had occasion to call at said tavern; that rent was not the object, but that dismission was determined, and, to speak in Fetterman's own language, 'dot he could not let him have de house without offending de greater number of de friends,' and that he has no intention of taking any notice of anything that comes with the signature of J. Fetterman."

There were many taverns kept at Mifflintown in the early days, and among those to whom license was granted were James Ramsey, November, 1793; Joseph Davis, April, 1794; David Steel, James Gilfillan, Thomas Gallagher and Samuel Jackson, in August, 1794; John Watson, in January, 1795, and John McClure, in April of the same year; Christian Stauffer, Joseph Fetterman, Mary Cottle, Daniel Rodabaugh, in 1813; John Stauffer, Michael Foncannon, John Holman, in 1814; David Davidson, in 1815; Ephraim Banks, in 1816; Frances Kinsloe, in 1819; Jacob Ziegler and Jacob Wise, in 1820.

Mrs. Ramsey kept the tavern after her husband's death, and Dr. Ezra Doty and Benjamin Law boarded with her before their marriages. She then kept in the log house afterwards occupied by Dr. Ezra Doty.

James Crawford, the grandfather of Dr. David M. Crawford, kept tavern a short time from 1808 to 1812.

Fetterman afterward was the landlord of the "Red House" again and remained there many years. He was succeeded by Alexander Ramsey, William Turner, Lewis Roberts, Samuel McWilliams, Reese Meyer, Snyder and Simon Albright, who occupied it when it was destroyed in the fire of 1870.

The present Jacobs House was erected on its site and was opened in 1875 by James Murray, who was succeeded by Samuel Notestine, Samuel Loudon and John. Fooreman, the present landlord.

The Juniata Hotel was erected about 1815 by Jacob Sigler, and kept by him until 1827, when he sold to Adam Wust, who also was landlord several years. It afterwards was sold to George Butterfield, who, with his widow, kept it many years. From that time to the fire in 1883 it was kept by many, and at the time of its destruction was in possession of John Fooreman, now of the Jacobs House.

The Mansion House (now the National) was built by Joseph Cummings in 1832, and kept by him until about 1835, when he removed to Ohio. Captain Jonathan W. Aitken succeeded him and kept about ten years and until his death. He was succeeded by David Stauffer, Jacob Wills, (who was "mine host" for twenty-one years) and was succeeded by James Murray, the present landlord.

SCHOOLS.—The first mention of a school-house in Mifflintown is found in a road record dated August, 1795, in which mention is made of a petition "for a road from the school-house

on Main Street." [1] The Rev. David Elliot wrote that he attended a school in Mifflintown in 1804, taught by the Rev. Matthew Brown, later of Jefferson College and well-known as an educator and pastor of the Mifflin and Lost Creek congregations at that time. He was succeeded in 1805 by the Rev. John Hutcheson, who for many years taught a classical school in the basement of the stone church. At what time he began is not known. Mr. John Wright, who came to this place with his father in 1795, related that a school was kept in the basement of the stone church in 1806, by a Mr. Monaghan, who was also a surveyor. Soon after this time James Butler taught school in a little log house on the Davidson lot, on Front Street. He was teaching then in 1813–14. James S. Law, now living in Mifflintown, attended. Miss Mary Abraham also taught in the building. School was also kept in a log building on the Wright lot by a man named Russell. In the year 1815 the people of Mifflintown began to agitate the question of building a public school-house. Meetings were held, and the Rev. John Hutcheson, William Bell and Benjamin Law were selected as trustees to purchase a lot and erect a union school-house. A subscription was started and funds subscribed. On the 27th of May, 1816, these trustees purchased of James Knox lot No. 81, of the town plat, sixty by one hundred and forty feet, on Third Street. It is recited in the deed to the trustees that "*Whereas* the inhabitants of Mifflintown and its vicinity have entered into an association and have agreed to purchase a lot of ground whereon to raise a school-house for an English school, to be called the Mifflintown Union School. . . . " The school-house referred to was built during that season, and was of stone, one and a half stories high, and about twenty-four feet square. Mr. Law attended school in the new house when it was first opened in the winter of 1816–17. An Englishman by the name of —— Gwinnett was the first teacher. In the next season Judge Noah Elder was a pupil; William Banks was then the teacher and continued for several years. One John Ferguson taught for a time about 1819 or 1820. He was a very good teacher in the forenoon, but in the afternoon his potations were quite often too much for him and he would fall asleep, and one by one his pupils would steal away and leave the master alone in slumber. Alexander McGarrah, an Irishman, taught in the house in 1820–21. He was a fine penman and a very severe disciplinarian. Other teachers were Mr. Mullin, Thomas Telfer (who taught several years from 1823), Dr. James Frow (who taught while studying medicine with Dr. Edward Doty) and Orrin Hamlin, Joseph Lytle, John Frow, John Ferguson, Jacob A. Christy, —— Elliot, —— Bullock.

The stone school-house was used until 1839, when Benjamin Law, as trustee, sold the lot to the directors of Fermanagh township for fifty dollars. The brick school-house was built on the lot in 1840, but no school was kept that year.

Before the brick house was built, school was kept in the Methodist house, which stood on the present church-lot. Leonard Woodward was the teacher. A select school was kept at the same time by Mr. McEwen in a room in the Knox House (now Parker).

Among the first teachers in the brick house were Tobias Kreider, —— Morrow and Samuel B. Crawford. The brick house was then the only one used until the present two-story brick, containing four large school-rooms, was built, in 1863, when the brick school-house and lot were sold to Benjamin Witmer, whose widow now owns and occupies it.

The free school law was enacted in April, 1834, and the first meeting of delegates under the act was held in the court-house at Mifflintown, November 4th, at which were present John Funk and David Glenn, commissioners, and the following-named delegates from the several townships: Thomas McCurdy, Fermanagh; Samuel Himes, Walker; John Shellenberger, Greenwood; Thomas Todd, Milford; George Gilliford, Turbett; Matthew Loughlin, Tuscarora; and Joseph Berry, from Lack.

[1] James S. Law, born in 1804, says he remembers in his early days a log school-house standing above the Davidson tavern and that James Butler taught school in it.

This convention decided to raise by taxation thirty-five hundred dollars, arranged times of meeting for directors to divide these townships into districts and such other duties as were in their province. At the next annual meeting all the townships were represented, and also in 1836.

Juniata County, unlike many other counties in the State, accepted the school law from the first, even with its many burdens, and while there was much opposition, it was not so much against education as methods, which in a few years was remedied.

Mifflintown was in Fermanagh School District and there remained until 1851, when it became independent. At that time Robert C. Gallagher, Jonathan W. Aitken, Robert Barnard, James W. Crawford, E. S. Doty and Joseph M. Belford were elected as school directors. The board organized May 19th, and elected as the teachers for the school year John Huzzard and Mary Abraham, who continued irregularly until 1861. Of others who taught in the early days of the district, were Hiram Albert, and Clarissa Philips.

There are at present in Mifflintown four schools, containing two hundred and thirty pupils, under the care of Capt. James J. Patterson.

Mifflintown Academy.—A preliminary meeting was held in Mifflintown September 5, 1883, which resulted in the formation and incorporation of the Mifflintown Academy. The building erected by Ezra S. Parker was leased, and Professor Duncan was placed in charge and continued until the close of the Spring term in 1885.

The Rev. L. Y. Hays was chosen as principal, and the academy opened September 9, 1885, with three teachers and two full courses of instruction—the English course and the preparatory classical.

James Butler, who is mentioned in Mifflintown as a teacher in 1808 and again in 1813, and in various parts of the county until 1831, wrote a history of the navy of the United States. The following concerning it is here given by Professor A. L. Guss:

"In 1816 James Butler published a book entitled 'American Bravery Displayed in the capture of Fourteen Hundred Vessels of War and Commerce since the Declaration of War by the President. Compiled from the best Authorities.' It was printed at Carlisle, by George Phillips, for the author. He dates the preface 'Mifflin County, Pa., November, 1815.' There are three hundred and twenty-two pages and a list of the subscribers. Butler, as a schoolmaster, is found upon the tax-lists of Milford, Lack, Turbett and Fermanagh most of the years from 1804 to 1831. He seems to have floated around from place to place in pursuit of his calling. In 1816 he was in Milford. His subscribers were doubtless made up largely of those he came in contact with as a school-teacher. From this it is evident that he once lived about McVeytown, Aaronsburg and also in Indiana County. Most of them are in Lack, Milford, 'Mifflin and vicinity.' A large list of subscribers, headed 'Lewistown and vicinity,' contains names from all parts of the county as it then was constituted, and they were likely gathered during court week on this one list."[1]

Presbyterian Church.—The first settlers in this locality were Scotch-Irish, who located along Lost Creek and the Juniata. Of these families were the Pattersons, Nelsons, Purdys, Cunninghams and others. Locations were taken up in 1755, but no permanent settlement made until about 1762. In the next year the erection of a log church was begun on what later was known as the glebe lands. This was not completed before the settlers were again compelled to flee to Carlisle and other places of refuge. It was not until 1766 that they were again settled upon their several locations. One of the first things to be attended to was the erection of the house of worship. That this, however, was not done in the summer of that year is shown by the following.

In the summer of 1766 the Rev. Charles Beatty and the Rev. George Duffield, ministers appointed by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to visit the frontier, set out on their journey. On Monday, August 18th, they left Carlisle, crossed the North Mountain and passed into Sherman's Valley. On the 20th they

[1] The writer has the copy subscribed for by "Simon Guest, Juniata township, Cumberland County." On a fly-leaf is written, "Simon Guess, his Book, July 3, 1816. Price $1.25." On another leaf is, "Abraham Guss is my Name, and Milford is my Dwelling and Single is my Station. Licking Creek is near my Habitation. May the 19th, 1819." This was amended soon after by another hand, who wrote "double" over the word "single."

crossed the Tuscarora Mountain, preached to the people, and lodged at the house of William Graham, in Tuscarora Valley. Mr. Beatty states in his journal: "Friday, 22d. Preached in the woods, as we have hitherto done, north side of the Juniata. Here, also, the people had begun to build a house of worship, but left it unfinished. Lodged at Captain Patterson's, where we remained on the 23d. Here we agreed to separate for a season, Mr. Duffield to go into Path Valley, and I along the Juniata." These missionaries evidently stopped with the people of the Cedar Spring congregation, as Captain James Patterson is one to whom the glebe lands were warranted in trust in March of the next year (1767).

The people of the region were undoubtedly quickened in their desire to have a house of worship by the visit of the missionaries, and it is stated that the congregation, upon examining the foundation of the church building, that had commenced years before, finding it was not sufficiently large to accommodate the numbers that were settling in the neighborhood, decided to build a larger one. A new site was chosen a few rods from the old foundation and the house erected. At this time the land on which it was located was not yet secured, and in the winter of 1766–67, Captain James Patterson and James Purdy were authorized to go to the Land-Office and secure a grant of land for the purpose. An order of survey, No. 3268, for two hundred acres of land, was obtained, adjoining lands of Robert Nelson, Rev. Thomas Barton and John Wilkes, and given to James Patterson and James Purdy "in trust for a Presbyterian meeting-house and graveyard." The location was surveyed by James Wilson, an assistant of William Maclay, deputy surveyor. It was returned as three hundred and thirty-two acres. Mr. Maclay decided that this was more land than could be returned under the order, divided the plot and returned to the congregation two hundred and thirty-two acres, eighteen perches. This decision became in after-years a source of great trouble and vexatious law-suits to the church. The meeting-house was built upon the tract and was used by the congregation until about 1799, when the congregations of Mifflintown and Lost Creek each built a house of worship, and the old meeting-house was abandoned. The first official notice of Cedar Spring congregation is found in the records of Donegal Presbytery, October 1, 1768, at which time Cedar Spring congregation made application for supplies. The Rev. Mr. Cooper was appointed and doubtless served.

At the next meeting of Presbytery, in April, 1769, a joint application was received from the Tuscarora and Cedar Spring congregations for a supply, and the Rev. Mr. Cooper was again appointed and served the two congregations. The congregations were supplied in 1769–70, but by whom is not known. At the April meeting of Presbytery, 1771, the congregations of Tuscarora and Cedar Spring presented a call to the Rev. Mr. Rhea. No account is found as to whether he served. In the year 1771 the Rev. J. Kennedy, a Presbyterian minister from the north of Ireland, came to this country and to this people and settled among them. In a suit-at-law, which grew out of the troubles mentioned above, and occurred in the year 1813, mention is made "that about the year 1774 or 1775 (the congregation) built a parsonage-house upon the tract, which was first occupied by their minister, Mr. Kennedy," who remained there until about the year 1779, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Magill. He was a native of Ireland, licensed and ordained before coming to this country. He was received by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, in 1776, and dismissed to the Presbytery of Donegal October 15, 1777. He was called to the pastoral charge of the Lower Tuscarora and Cedar Spring congregations in 1779, and was installed pastor in November of that year, making his residence in the parsonage on the glebe lands of the Cedar Spring congregation.

He remained as their pastor many years. He was one of the constituent members of the Huntingdon Presbytery upon its organization, in April, 1795. At the next stated meeting of the Presbytery after its organization the Rev. Hugh Magill asked that the pastoral relation between himself and the Lower Tuscarora congregation be dissolved, giving as his reasons his age and infirmities. The request was granted

and he remained pastor of Cedar Spring congregation.

Differences grew up between the members of the congregation and Mr. Magill, arising out of the division of the original survey, and the congregation appointed, as representatives to visit the Presbytery and lay the case before that body, Robert Nelson, James Cunningham and David Martin. Their statement was made October 3, 1798, with the request that Presbytery appoint a committee to meet at the Cedar Spring Church and assist them in a reconciliation.

In accordance with this request, the Rev. David Wiley, John Bryson and Hugh Morrison, with Elders Thomas Ferguson, William Bell, Esq., and John Cooper, were appointed a committee to meet at the church on the last Saturday of October, 1798. This committee met, and, on the 20th of November, reported that they had met at the time and place appointed, but could not reconcile the parties. The Presbytery appointed a meeting in January, at which time the Rev. Mr. Magill informed Presbytery that, in consequence of his advanced age and many infirmities, he conceived himself no longer capable of discharging the duties of a pastor, and asked that the pastoral relation be dissolved. The members of the session united with Mr. Magill in this request, and stated that, in consideration of his past labors with the congregation, they would pay to him annually thirty dollars and continue to him the use of the glebe during his natural life. Upon this the Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation, and declared the congregation vacant. Mr. Magill was appointed supply in May and June, and the Rev. David Wiley to administer the Lord's Supper on the 3d of August, with Mr. Samuel Bryson to assist on the occasion.[1]

The following extract from the minutes of the session held October 2, 1790, will explain the story:

"A paper was handed to the Presbytery, signed by Mr. Magill, in which he declines all connection with the Presbytery and that he will not submit to our authority. Also, a letter from Mr. M. to Samuel Bryson, in which he desires Mr. B. not to assist in administering the Lord's Supper at Cedar Spring on the 3d Sabbath of August last, although Mr. B. had been appointed to that service by Presbytery. It was, moreover, represented to Presbytery that Mr. M. had procured the doors of the meeting-house at Cedar Spring to be nailed up, so that Mr. Morrison was prevented from preaching there on the Second Sabbath of August; that the people have thus been prevented from the use of the house ever since, and that his conduct has been, in other respects, irregular and disorderly, contrary to the peace and welfare of the society and injurious to the interests of religion in general."

In consequence of these representations, Mr. Magill was cited before the Presbytery, but did not appear, at two meetings; but finally, in April, 1800, appeared, acknowledged most of his error, and submitted to the Presbytery, who dealt leniently with him. The congregation resumed the payment of the annuity and continued the care of the aged pastor with much charity and Christian patience until his death, September 14, 1805.

At a meeting of Presbytery October 2, 1799, it was ordered that Cedar Spring and Lost Creek congregations be allowed to apply to Carlisle Presbytery for supplies.

The log church stood for many years, and was used regularly until about 1800, and, occasionally, a few years after. It was of hewed logs, about twenty-four by thirty feet, with high pulpit on the south side and door on the east. The glebe lands were sold in parcels, except about one acre, and the proceeds divided between the congregations of Mifflin and Lost Creek. One hundred and thirty acres were sold, April 30, 1814, to Joseph Knox, merchant, of Carlisle; the balance was sold later to Christian Musser and Christian Alsdorff. The grave-yard was fenced. It contains many stones of early and later dates. The Rev. Hugh Magill, pastor of the church from 1779 to 1796, died in 1805, and lies buried in the yard, but without a stone to mark the spot.

The following are of the early members of the church whose tombstones are still standing and the epitaphs legible:

"Here lies Interred the remains of Martha Nelson, the wife of Robert Nelson, who departed this life the

[1] Samuel Bryson here mentioned was a son of Judge Samuel Bryson, who was studying for the ministry, but who was stricken with disease and never was ordained.

26th day of February, Anno Domini 1794, aged about 63 years."

Mary Allen, daughter of Robert and Martha Nelson, and wife of David Allen, and her husband lie buried by the side of her mother. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and died August 18, 1839, aged seventy-eight years, and she died February 28, 1840, at an advanced age. The oldest stone in the yard bears date 1766, and is to the memory of a daughter of the Sharon family, who lived near Oakland Mills. Jane Sharon, aged thirty-five, died June 19, 1780, and Mary Sharon died January 13, 1794, aged seventeen years. A representative of a very old family in this section of the country is buried here, the inscription on whose tombstone is as follows:

"Here lies Interd the Remains of Isabella Curren, who departed this life the 7th of December, Anno Domini, 1790.

An aged woman
Her age unknown."

There are three flat slabs uniform in size, two of which are erected by Isabella Buchanan. She was the widow of Arthur Buchanan, on whose land the village of Lewistown was laid out, in 1789. In 1795 she married David Jordan, who lived in the Narrows. She died August 9, 1826, and is buried by the side of John Buchanan, her son, who died in September, 1790, aged two years, and Adam Courley, who died in 1792, aged sixty-one years, and his wife, Mary, who died in September, 1802, aged seventy-three years. The last two are evidently the father and mother of Mrs. Jordan.

Here also are sons of John Elliot. Edward died February 9, 1796, aged twenty-six years, and Huston, August 29, 1797, aged thirteen years.

Of others are Robert McMeen, who departed this life February 22, 1827, aged seventy-three years.

"Interd here lieth the earthly parts of Margaret McMeen, who was removed from this transitory life April 10, 1818, aged 52 years.

Annah Wright, consort of David Wright, September 14, 1820, aged eighty-four years.

The last one given is in memory of Lucinda Benthall, wife of Eber Benthall, born March 10, 1775, died January 27, 1812, aged thirty-seven years.

This lady was not of an old family in this section, but had a sad, but eventful history. She came to the place a few years before, with her husband, from Philadelphia, and settled upon the old Nelson place. Her husband sold the property within a few months after her death and disappeared.

The village of Mifflintown was becoming a centre of influence after it was laid out, in 1791, and John Harris, the founder, denoted a lot on the Main Street for church and grave-yard purposes, and was the first to be buried within its limits. He died February 28, 1794.

A desire was felt on the part of many to erect a church building in the village, and in the fall of 1795 a subscription paper was started. The Rev. Joseph Mathers obtained from his father the following subscription paper, which is of interest in various ways:

"*Whereas*, It is considered consistent that a house of worship for the professors of the Presbyterian religion be erected in Mifflintown, in the county of Mifflin, therefore we, the subscribers, fully persuaded of the propriety of such a measure, and desirous of encouraging so laudable an undertaking, do promise and engage, to pay into the hands of Hugh McCormick and James Rodman the respective sums of money annexed to our names and we do hereby authorize the aforesaid Hugh McCormick and James Rodman, or either of them, at any time after the building of the house aforesaid is begun, to demand, sue for and recover the several sums of money annexed to our respective names for the purpose of carrying on and completing the building of the house aforementioned. Witness our hands done the first day of November, A.D. 1793.[1]

	£	s.	d.
"John Watson	25	0	0
Trixtram Davis	0	15	0
John McClure	5	0	0
Ezra Doty, if the house is built of stone, I will pay unto the trustees	5	0	0
Samuel Jackson, if a stone house	5	0	0
Jos. O. Ramsay	5	0	0
Wm. Crook	2	0	0
George Turner	6	0	0
William Long	1	0	0

[1] At this time (1793) John Harris was living, yet his widow, Jane Harris, is a subscriber to this paper. This fact leads the editor to think the original date was 1795 and not 1793.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Stewart, if a stone house is built	5	0	0
James Purdy, fifteen shillings. If a stone house I will pay 25 pounds if a log house	7	10	0
James Harris	25	0	0
Joseph Davis	3	0	0
John Johnson, if a stone house is built	5	0	0
John McClelland, if a stone house and four days' hauling stone with wagon and team.	0	7	10
James Boyd	0	7	6
William Harris	20	0	0
Henry Klugh	0	10	0
Robert Jordon, if a stone house	5	0	0
Azr Wright	5	0	0
Hugh McCormick	7	10	0
Robert and George Toury	7	10	0
James Rodman	5	0	0
John Hamilton, one pound and ten shillings. On condition that the house is built with stone, and on ground the most central to the present congregation, and of genteel plan, I will pay	7	0	0
Wm. Cunningham	2	0	0
Joseph Sheavor	1	2	6
William Henderson	2	0	0
John Hardy	5	0	0
Alex. Robison	5	0	0
Hugh Hardy	2	0	0
William McCormick	5	0	0
David Hardey	1	2	6
Alexander Hardey	0	12	6
William Hardey.	0	12	6
Thomas Hardey	0	12	6
George Campbell	0	12	6
Jean Anderson	1	2	6
James Henderson	0	12	6
Joseph Vanhorne	2	0	0
Aquilla Burchfield	0	15	0
John Knox	6	0	0
Jacob Wright	0	10	0
James Taylor	0	10	0
John Cunningham	1	0	0
James Harris, Sr	5	0	0
James Knox	25	0	0
Sam'l Jamison	3	0	0
John Jamison	2	5	0
John Elliott	3	0	0
John Simpson	3	0	0
Wm. Robison	3	0	0
Wm. Brisbin	7	10	0
Hugh Magill	3	0	0
Matthew McClure	3	0	0
James McCalley	7	10	0
Wm. McCoy	7	10	0
Samuel Davidson	6	10	0
Thos. Gallaher	5	0	0
William Campbell	1	0	0
Charles Clark	0	15	0
Jane Harris, widow	10	0	0
Jean Patterson	3	0	0
John Kelly	2	0	0
James Johnson	0	11	3
Nath. Johnson	0	11	3
Michael McMullen	0	11	0
Robt. Sturgeon	1	2	6
John Wright	3	0	0
Wm. Cunningham, blacksmith	0	15	0
Adam Johnston	1	0	0
Andrew Johnston	1	0	0
John Stewart, if built of stone	15	0	0
Wm. Martin	6	0	0
John Beaty	2	0	0
Samuel C. Greer	1	10	0
Daniel Murray	2	0	0
John Alexander	2	5	0
John Trit	1	2	6
Andrew Dixson	3	0	0
Michael McCrum	1	2	6
William Adams	3	0	0
John Carmont	3	0	0
John Lytle	3	0	0
Dorothea Turbett	3	10	0
Mary Wilson, widow	3	15	0
Geo. Wilson, to be paid in six months	3	15	0
David Greer	3	7	6
James Sanderson	5	0	0
Hugh McAlister	1	10	0
James Aitken	3	0	0
Thos. Turbett	9	0	0
Andrew Nelson	4	10	0
Thos. M. Stewart	3	0	0
Robert McAlister	1	10	0
James P. Nelson	2	5	0
Andrew Patterson	2	0	0
Wm. Bell	0	15	0
James Criswell	0	15	0
John Culbertson	1	2	6
Jos. Culbertson	1	15	0
Mos. Thompson	1	2	6
John Patterson	1	10	0
Jno Bratton	0	8	2
John Cummin is to pay	0	15	0
Conrad Tintner	3	0	0
	£423	4	4
	70	18	4
	£494	2	7

Jas. McClelland, four days' hauling,	3	0	0
	£497	2	7
	87	4	10½
	£409	17	8½"

The house was begun soon after this time, but was not completed in the winter of 1798–99, as on February 13th in that year, 1799, an act of Legislature passed, authorizing Samuel Bryson, James Knox, John Watson, William Harris and James Rodman, commissioners named, to raise by lottery a sum of money not to exceed two thousand dollars, "to be applied to defraying the expenses of completing the building of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Mifflintown."

This lottery was never held. The tickets were issued and placed in the hands of James Knox, one of the elders of this church. He retained them, and, in after-years, his daughter Maria placed them in a scrap-book, which is now in possession of Mrs. Joseph Cummings, of Sydney, Ohio. The house was built of stone and left unfinished for several years, and until the Rev. John Hutcheson became the pastor, in 1805. With the desire to have the house of worship completed, he preached a sermon from the text, Haggai i. 4: "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in ceiled houses and this house lie waste?" This sermon had the desired effect, and the house was soon after plastered on the sides and ceiled overhead with pine and left unpainted.

A basement was made underneath, opening upon the street, which was fitted up for a school-room and used many years by the Rev. Mr. Hutcheson. The audience-room was entered by large folding-doors from the east end. The pews were high-backed and in four rows. The pulpit was high, surmounted by a sounding-board painted green, on the top of which was placed a carved pine-apple, about fifteen inches in length. The church was probably inclosed in the winter of 1799–1800, as, on the 2d of April, 1800, the Huntingdon Presbytery met at Mifflintown. At about the same time the Lost Creek congregation built a log church near McAlisterville. The united congregations of Mifflin and Lost Creek are first mentioned November 10, 1801, when a call is made for the Rev. Matthew Brown, a licentiate, who began his labors with the congregations in the fall of 1801, but was not ordained and installed until the meeting of Presbytery in April, 1802. He remained with the people until March 20, 1805, when, at his own request, the pastoral relation was dissolved.

At the same time a call was put into his hands from Washington, Pa., which he accepted, and he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Ohio and soon after became president of Washington College, and later the distinguished and honored educator and president of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa.

Mr. John Hutcheson, a native of Dauphin County, Pa., graduated at Dickinson College, under the Rev. Charles Nisbet, D.D.; was licensed to preach in the fall of 1804 and received a call from the congregations of Mifflintown and Lost Creek October 1, 1805, which he accepted and began his labors. He was ordained pastor of the congregations at a meeting of Presbytery at Lost Creek Church April 15, 1806. A charter was obtained March 1, 1807. Mr. Hutcheson served faithfully the congregations until his death, November 11, 1844, and for many years taught the classics to young men who attended his school from a great distance. The Sabbath following the decease of Mr. Hutcheson, the Rev. Matthew Allison was invited to fill the pulpit and was asked to remain as a supply until spring. He had been pastor of a church in Kilbarchan, Scotland, twenty-three years, and in Paterson, N. J., eighteen months. He received a call to become pastor of this church March 26, 1845, and was installed the following April, and remained as pastor until his death, July 8, 1872. His failing health, in 1871, led him to ask for a release from the congregations, but they desired him to remain, and secured T. J. Sherrard, at that time a licentiate of the Presbytery of Steubenville, to act as co-pastor. He preached for the first time November 5, 1861, and began his regular labors January, 1862, and was ordained and installed June 11, 1872. Mr. Allison did not long survive, and the Rev. Mr. Sherrard became the pastor and remained until April 15, 1875, when he resigned. A strong desire on the part of

the Mifflintown congregation to be an independent congregation led to a meeting December 9, 1874, at which it was resolved to petition Presbytery at the April meeting. This action coming to the notice of the Lost Creek congregation, that body protested, by resolution, January 8, 1875, against the dissolution of the charter. These proceedings were read before Presbytery April 13, 1875. A committee was appointed, and, on the 15th of June, 1875, the Rev. Mr. Laird, on behalf of the committee, preached to the Lost Creek congregation in the morning and the Mifflin congregation in the evening, and read to each the decision of the committee and the Presbytery, to the effect that the congregations were divided and each independent. This occasioned ill-feeling, and suits followed, which resulted in the church property at Mifflintown coming to the jurisdiction of the Lost Creek congregation, who now hold it.

The old stone church was used until 1838, when it was torn down, and the brick church, now standing on Main Street, opposite the site of the old one, was built in the summer of 1839 and used until it came to the jurisdiction of the Lost Creek congregation.

The Mifflintown congregation leased a lot on Washington Street, and erected the present chapel, which was first opened for service October 11, 1879. The Rev. T. J. Sherrard continued as pastor of the Mifflintown Presbyterian Church until April, 1880, when he resigned. The Rev. George Benaugh was called to the pastorate July 2, 1880, and accepted August 2d. He served the church until November 1, 1884. The Rev. L. Y. Hays was called as a supply June 1, 1885, to serve the church for one year, and it is now in his charge. The society has at present about two hundred and fifty members.

Messiah Evangelical Church. — The first minister of the Lutheran denomination of whom anything is known as having preached west of the Susquehanna River was the Rev. Mathias Guntzel, who preached to the settlers in Pfoutz Valley from 1789 to 1796. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Herbst, who preached in the old church in Half Falls Mountain Gap, in Perry County. He traveled through the more sparsely-settled parts of the country, preaching to the people. He was succeeded, in 1804, by the Rev. Conrad Walter, who labored, in this region, until 1809. In that year the Rev. George Heim began to preach statedly in Tuscarora Valley, at Mifflintown, Lewistown, Decatur and a number of other places between the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. About 1800 the Lutherans resident in Mifflintown became desirous of having a house of worship, and accepted the donation of a lot of land from the heirs of John Harris as a site. Services were occasionally held here by missionaries, and in 1809, through the preaching of the Rev. George Heim, the society were incited to erect a house of worship. The effort was made, and by 1811 a log house, about twenty-eight by thirty feet, with galleries on three sides, was erected on the southwest corner of the present church-lot. The Rev. George Heim preached to the congregations in the valley until 1814, when the Rev. John William Heim, his brother, having been licensed to preach, received a call from the Lutheran congregations in Mifflin County, Tuscarora Valley and Mifflintown (now Juniata County), Lewistown and Decatur, Cumberland County, Pfoutz Valley and Greenwood, New Buffalo (now Perry County). The trustees of these congregations, Jacob Byner, of Decatur, Mifflin County, John Kepner and John Rice, of Milford (now Juniata County), and Henry Fry, of Greenwood (now Perry County), purchased one and a half acres of land on the road from Mifflintown to Mexico, of John Riddle, on the 1st of April, 1814, and erected thereon a parsonage. To this land the Rev. J. W. Heim moved and began his labors. He preached, for the first time, at St. Mary's Church, Mifflintown (now Messiah), on the 26th of June, 1814, and thereafter to each congregation once in four weeks. He resided in the parsonage near Mifflintown until the spring of 1828, when he moved to Loysville, Perry County, and discontinued preaching at Lewistown and Decatur.

Services were held in the log house in Mifflintown for the first time in 1811, at which time the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. George Heim. In the next year the

society numbered forty-six members. The Rev. J. William Heim remained in charge of this church until 1835, and in 1831 he served the following congregations: Mifflintown, Tuscarora (near Port Royal), Zion (at Blain), Loysville, St. Peter's (Bloomfield), Mount Zion (or Fishing Creek), Liverpool and St. Michael's, in Pfoutz Valley.

The St. Mary's Church (now Messiah), at Mifflintown, and the Tuscarora Church, desirous of having more constant service, in October, 1833, petitioned the Synod for another pastor, and the Rev. Charles Weyl was assigned to the church, in 1834, to take charge of the English portion. The Rev. Mr. Heim still continued until 1835, when he resigned the charge of all the churches in Juniata County, and devoted his time to the congregations southwest of the Juniata River. On the 1st of April, 1835, the parsonage lot, about two miles from Mifflintown, was sold to Solomon Haas. The deed was given by William Rannels, Sr., Jacob Kepner, John Weishaupt and John Murphy, trustees of the Lutheran congregation, and Peter Diven and William Waldsmith, trustees of the Reformed Church. The property, in 1838, was sold to Mrs. Peter Diven, and is now owned by Miss Susanna Weaver. No account of a Reformed congregation is obtained other than the above.

On the 15th of March, 1835, the Rev. S. R. Boyer took charge of the society and preached in both English and German. He continued as pastor until March 15, 1846, when he preached his farewell sermon.

On the 28th of August, 1837, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Boyer, called the society together to consider the propriety of erecting a new church edifice. After due consideration, it was deemed advisable to endeavor to erect a new house. Jacob Ziegler, John F. Saiger, Abraham Guss and Samuel Davis were appointed a committee to raise a subscription, and, if advisable, to proceed to the erection of a church. A subscription was begun and in three months' time two thousand dollars was raised and contract was made with Peter Bernheisel to erect a brick edifice. The log church was in the southwest corner of the church-lot, and the corner-stone of the new church was laid in the southeast corner of the same lot, on the 11th of August, 1838, and the building was completed in the next year and dedicated February 23, 1839. Services were held by the Revs. William Heim, William German, D. P. Rosenmiller, Emanuel Frey and the pastor, S. R. Boyer.

The church building was fifty-one by sixty-one feet. It was used until its partial destruction, in 1879, when it was enlarged by the addition of twelve feet on the front, and otherwise improved, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The society also are in possession of a parsonage at the head of Bridge Street.

Since the retirement of the Rev. S. R. Boyer, in March, 1846, the following pastors have served the society:

Rev. Jacob Martin, 1846–48; Rev. Levi F. Williams, 1848–58; Rev. Philip Willard, 1858–61; Rev. Robert H. Fletcher, 1861–67; Rev. J. B. Anthony, 1867–70; Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, 1870–76; Rev. E. E. Berry, April 1, 1876–April 1, 1885; Rev. Philip Graif, June, 1885.

A branch society, the St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was established in Milford township about 1860, and which, in 1861, erected a frame church building. This branch has eighty members, and the present society has about two hundred and sixty.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1830 the first sermon was preached by a Methodist minister, by the Rev. —— Kincaid, a brother of James Kincaid, in his office, he being a justice of the peace. From that time until 1841 sermons were occasionally delivered by Mr. Kincaid.

About 1835 a frame school-house was built by the Methodists, in which they held both schools and meetings. This was used until a brick church, about thirty-five by sixty feet, was built on the present site. It was remodeled in 1862 and practically rebuilt and enlarged in 1873, and dedicated January 4, 1874. It was damaged by the great storm of 1879 and repaired. The society at present numbers two hundred and twenty-five members.

The following is a list of the pastors since the church became an independent station:

1841–42, Jacob Gruber; 1843–44, J. N. Spangler; 1845–46, Henry Ewing; 1847–48, Franklin Dyson;

1849–50, George Stevenson; 1851–52, Ephraim McCollum; 1853–54, N. S. Buckingham; 1855–56, Franklin Gearhart; 1857–58, W. A. McKee; 1859–60, John W. Langley; 1861, Philip B. Reese; 1862–63, John Stine; 1864–65, S. H. C. Smith; 1867–68, E.W. Kirby; 1869–70, A. M. Barnitz; 1871–73, H. C. Pardoe; 1874–75, G. D. Pennepacker; 1876–77, Thomas Sherlock; 1878–79, R. E. Wilson; 1880–81, W. V. Ganoe; 1882–84, M. L. Smith; 1885, J. B. Mann.

CEMETERIES.—The first burial-place of the early settlers of Mifflintown was unknown until 1874, when, upon excavating for the present court-house, two skeletons were found buried horizontally, about two feet beneath the surface, lying east and west, about eight feet apart. They were south of the foundation wall of the court-house, and it is thought the place was used as a burial-ground before the Presbyterian burial-ground was first used, in 1794. The latter was laid out by John Harris for church and burial-place in 1793, and he was the first to be buried in it, having been laid there to rest on the 23d of February, 1794. It is still used and was added to in 1871, by purchase from John Wright.

The Lutheran Grave-Yard was also donated for church and burial purposes, and has been used to the present time. In 1868 a number of citizens of Mifflintown formed an association under the name of the "Union Cemetery Association," and presented a petition to the Juniata County Court, asking for an act of incorporation, which was granted on the 12th day of December, 1868, with the following corporators: W. H. Maxwell, Samuel M. Elliot, R. P. McWilliams, William Wise, Rev. J. B. Anthony, J. E. Hollobaugh, F. M. Mickey and Isaac Coffman. The association purchased of William H. Noble fifteen acres of land in Walker township, south of the borough, and about three-quarters of a mile distant. It was properly graded, fenced and laid out, and it was dedicated August 14, 1869. The following remarks by the Rev. J. B. Anthony, as prefatory to the charter and by-laws, are of interest:

"A suitable place for the sepulture of the dead has been an acknowledged want by the citizens of Mifflintown, Patterson and adjacent neighborhoods for years. Earnest and well-meant efforts have been made by rtain of the citizens, from time to time, to secure such a place, but each undertaking met with objections, and owing to various causes, was in its turn abandoned. The only two grave-yards in the vicinity—the one adjoining the Presbyterian Church, and the other that of the Lutheran Church—are said to be full, or nearly so; hence the necessity of securing some other convenient and eligible resting-place for the dead has become an absolute necessity. Besides this, there is a general wish pervading the heart of the community to have a place for interment, where they can be assured that the graves of their friends and themselves will not be molested by the extensio . of the town or the onward march of improvement, and where they can have good and sufficient safeguards guaranteed to them, that the sacred inclosure shall ever be kept in good repairs. Another very general desire of the community, including all classes, is to have a burial-place where whole families may be grouped together side by side on the same plot of ground.

"Actuated by a desire to meet these felt and acknowledged wants of the community, the stockholders of Union Cemetery have appointed a board of managers who have purchased the pleasant and beautiful grounds, which are now laid off and prepared for the burial of the dead: and thus have given a practical exhibition of their desire to do good to others, rather than from any expectation that the investment in this sparsely-peopled section will, at least for a long time to come, if ever, be a profitable one. Neither have the stockholders reserved or set apart any portion of the grounds for themselves, but, in common with all other citizens, they will make their selections for lots and will pay for them at the established rates.

"Descended, as most of us have, from European ancestors, representing many of the different States and nationalities of the Old World; and composed as we are of different Christian denominations, and destined as we all are, ere long, to mingle together in the dust, the name of Union Cemetery has been unanimously agreed upon as the most appropriate appellation for this sacred repository for the dead.

"The first interment in this sacred 'God's Acre' was that of Joseph M. Belford, Esq., a most worthy and estimable citizen of Mifflintown, in the 47th year of his age. The second, that of a nameless infant child of Wm. J. Jackman, Esq., but two days old."

FIRE COMPANIES AND FIRES.—The first fire of which anything is known in the limits of the borough was that at the "Yellow House," in 1811, a tavern which stood on the site of the brick house at the west end of the bridge. It was then kept by Joseph Fetterman.

At what time a fire company was first organized is not known, but is said to be soon after 1800. The next organization was effected June

21, 1834. At that time a constitution was drawn up and signed by the following persons: James Mathers, William W. Kirk, Thomas McCurdy, A. Gustine, Caleb Parker, R. C. Gallagher, Andrew Parker, John Schweier, C. Cottle, James Frow, Tobias Kreider, John Ferguson, E. Wise, John T. Saiger, S. G. Nesbitt, George Jacobs, John M. Thompson, Thomas Kerr, Samuel Davis, Charles T. Swearingen, William Kenny, Benjamin Akley, Samuel Pennebaker, William Henderson, Jonathan McCoy, Philo Hamlin, Alexander M. Nesbit, John J. Eberley, William C. Hershey, John B. Bratton, Henry H. Murphy.

The preamble of the constitution is as follows:

"*Whereas*, it is at all times the duty of members of society to assist each other when assailed by misfortunes; but in no case is the dependence of man upon his fellow-men more forcibly exemplified than when his property is exposed to the destructive ravages of fire; thus, next to Divine assistance, relying upon the mutual aid and exertions of each other, it becomes no less an object of policy than a principle of duty, to associate for their mutual security.

"Therefore, we, the subscribers, residing in the Borough of Mifflin, do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company, and agree to adopt and be governed by the following rules and articles of association."

This is followed by the rules which are common to such organizations. No further information concerning the company is obtainable.

The first official record of a company is in Council records of April 18, 1842, at which time Council authorized the fire company to have the engine repaired at the expense of the borough. An engine-house stood on the public grounds, near the northeast corner. At the same meeting Council ordered six ladders of different lengths to be made for fire purposes, and kept on the public grounds; also ordered each family to purchase and keep two fire-buckets, to be paid for by the owners of the property, and to be left on the premises.

Robert Parker says this company was composed of boys of the town, who had wool hats, made at Ferie's hat-factory, for part uniform. The engine became of no use from rust and disuse, and the company ran down.

In the winter of 1854, stables in the rear of Mrs. Jane Bryson's were burned and the matter of a fire company and fire engine was discussed, which resulted in Mr. Anthony Sandoe, then a member of the Council, visiting Harrisburg with a view of making some arrangements for the purchase of an engine.

He succeeded in trading the old engine for another second-hand brake engine by the payment of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. This was brought to the borough and repaired. The engine is still in possession of the borough, but useless. An effort was made after the fire of 1883 to form a fire company, which was successful in organizing with ninety-one members, but not successful in retaining organization, and the borough is to-day without a company, and is dependent for fire appliances upon its adjoining town, Patterson, for help in case of disaster by fire.

The three notable fires of Mifflintown occurred in 1870, 1873, 1883. The first occurred December 31, 1870, in the building next the bridge on the south side of the street, and swept east to the residence of E. D. Parker, and southward, embracing all the southwest quarter of the town, except the dwellings of E. D. Parker, Noah Elder and Alexander Ellis.

The next fire began in or near the *Sentinel* office, on the north side of Bridge Street, at Elbow Alley, embraced the Nevin building and all on the square east and north to the Juniata Hotel.

The last fire, August 25, 1883, began in the stable of the Juniata Hotel and destroyed four general stores, hardware-store, drug-store, printing-office, hotel and other buildings.

BANKS.—The banks of Mifflintown are private institutions. The first was established in August, 1864, by Doty, Parker & Co., in a building on the corner of Bridge and Water Streets. Business was opened August 31st in that year. The present banking-office was fitted up and occupied in January, 1872. Edmund S. Doty retired from the firm August 31, 1879, since which time the firm-name has been Parker & Co.

The Juniata Valley Bank (Pomeroy, Patterson, Jacobs & Co.) was organized in 1867, having twenty stockholders and a cash capital of

forty-one thousand dollars. Business was begun August 5, 1867, in the residence of John J. Patterson, and there continued until the completion of the banking-office in the Jacobs Block, February, 1874. Joseph Pomeroy was chosen president and continued till his death, in 1875, when he was succeeded by his son, J. Nevin Pomeroy, who is still president. The first cashier was F. S. Jacobs, who served until April 1, 1869, when he was succeeded by T. V. Irwin, who still holds the position.

THE PRESS.—The greater part of the history of the press of Mifflintown is taken from an article read by Professor A. L. Guss before the Juniata Valley Printers' Association, September 6, 1879. Some additional facts have been gathered and are given. In an article written by Andrew Banks, about the year 1844, he says: "The first newspaper published in this county was edited by Michael Duffy in Mifflintown, about the year 1794. It was discontinued in a year or two." This is the first and only positive information found in regard to this pioneer enterprise, except two receipts, indorsed "for the newspapers" and signed by Michael Duffy in March, 1797, which, like Mr. Banks, are strangely silent in regard to the name of the paper. From the fact that Duffy, on July 4, 1797, started the *Huntingdon Courier*, it seems clear that he removed his office from Mifflintown to Huntingdon in the early summer of 1797. But the name of his first enterprise has been lost, and not a copy is known to be extant. It may yet be recovered.

Andrew Gallagher started the *Mifflin Eagle* in the spring of 1817, in the lower part of the Gallagher Mansion, on Water Street. In the summer of 1823 Gallagher died and was succeeded by his brother, Robert C. Gallagher, who issued his first paper July 5, 1823. It had four columns, two dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. At the end of one year it passed into the hands of Joseph Mathers, who started a new series September 18, 1824, and conducted it a year or two. Whether any one succeeded him or not I could not ascertain, but the office was removed to Lewistown about the 1st of May, 1826, where it was publisned for some years under the same title. The paper on which the *Eagle* was printed was made at Norton & Selheimer's mills (1817 to 1830), on Licking Creek, seven miles west of Mifflintown.

Mrs. Jane H. North, daughter of Hugh McAlister and mother of Hon. Hugh North, of Columbia, and Calvin B. North, of Selinsgrove, was at the time of the first publication of the *Mifflin Eagle* a young girl, and visited the office when the first edition was struck off. She then resided at McAlisterville and says that the first batch of the papers for Lost Creek and McAlisterville, then a village of but three houses, was carried by her on horseback. The paper being published late in the evening, the greater portion of her journey was made after dark. The road, especially along the ridge back of Judge Christy's farm, was rough and dangerous, the county wild and thinly populated; and there being no bridges in this section, Mrs. North was compelled to ford all the creeks between this place and her destination. She at last reached home safely with her papers, to the delight of the population, as well as herself.

The *Mifflin Advocate* was started September 8, 1820. A copy of No. 16 is in possession of H. Frysinger, of Lewistown. Published by David McClure, at Mifflintown; four columns, two dollars per annum.

After the removal of the *Eagle* to Lewistown there was no paper published in Mifflintown until after the organization of the new county of Juniata. There were two papers then started, the *Telegraph* and *Free Press*. We will follow these.

The *Juniata Telegraph and People's Advocate* was started May 25, 1831, by Samuel McDowell and Charles W. Kelso. How long it was run has not been ascertained, but it was probably succeeded by the *Juniata Journal* on July 29, 1835, five columns, by F. C. Merklein. He seems to have run the paper about a year and then went to Lewistown. In the latter part of September, 1836, Samuel Shrack commenced the *Spirit of the Times and Democratic Press*, who, after October 31, 1838, had associated with him Jacob F. Saiger. They were succeeded by James G. Sample, 1840, who about

June 6, 1844, changed the name to the *Juniata Times*. In the middle of April, 1845, the office passed to Jacob F. Saiger. Dec. 1, 1847, it was sold to S. R. Magonagle and J. P. Thompson, and the name was changed to *Pennsylvania Register*. Dec. 1, 1848, the office was purchased by William P. Cooper, and the name changed to *Juniata Register*. In 1851 the office passed into the hands of Samuel E. Hench and Amos G. Bonsall, who, in 1852, changed the name to the *Tuscarora Register*. In 1852 Bonsall became the sole proprietor, and on January 1, 1858, sold to A. J. Greer and Andrew G. Allison, who changed the name again to *Juniata Register*. July 26, 1858, Allison retired, and his brother William took his place. December 23, 1858, Greer & Allison sold the office to Amos G. Bonsall, who conducted it until the consolidation with the *True Democrat*.

The Juniata *True Democrat* was started June 7, 1860, by A. J. Greer and Calvin B. Harris, in connection with Dr. E. D. Crawford. Greer soon after withdrew. Harris had charge till Aug. 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the army, where he died Jan. 18, 1863. Jan. 8, 1863, Greer again became editor. June 11, 1863, Joseph Middaugh and Samuel A. McKenzie took charge of it. Feb. 25, 1864, McKenzie retired. June 9, 1864, Greer associated himself with Middaugh. Nov. 10, 1864, Wm. J. Jackman purchased the material from Dr. Crawford's estate, and the paper was published by Greer & Jackman until March 15, 1866, when Greer retired. Sept. 14, 1866, it passed from Jackman to George Stroop. Sept. 12, 1867, Jackman again became editor. Oct. 3, 1867, the *True Democrat* was consolidated with the *Juniata Register*, and the *Democrat and Register*, edited by Messrs. Bonsall & Jackman, appeared on October 9, 1867, and they have conducted it to this date. In the spring of 1868 it was enlarged to seven columns. On the night of Dec. 31, 1870, the office was entirely destroyed in the great conflagration. By the courtesy of the *Sentinel* and *Republican* offices the paper was regularly issued. In February, 1871, it was enlarged to an eight-column paper and printed on a Cottrell & Babcock power-press.

On September 11, 1839, Jacob Myers, a doctor, druggist and printer, established a five-column paper, under the name of the *Juniata Valley Berichter*, a German paper, and later he changed the name to the *Juniata Aurora and the Perry and Mifflin County Advertiser*. In the spring of 1841 he sold his interest in the paper to Peters & Richey, and in the fall of that year went to the West. His printing-office was in the rear of Captain Jonathan W. Aitkin's store, now Dr. L. Bank's drug-store.

The *Juniata Free Press* was started by Samuel G. Nesbit, June 23, 1831, five columns, from whom it passed May 31, 1836, to Stephen Cummings, who, after about a year, sold it. The material then went into the *Juniata Herald and Anti-Masonic Democrat*, started by George F. Humes, in the fall of 1837, and continued a year or two.

The *Juniata Sentinel* was a new paper, issued first, December 9, 1846, by Alexander K. McClure, then only nineteen years old. Professor David Wilson, Hon. James Mathers and others were stockholders. In March, 1852, he sold the office to John J. Patterson, who, after one year, sold it to A. J. Greer and E. B. McCrum, February, 1853. After the fall of 1855 Greer was sole proprietor, and in the fall of 1857 sold it to John M. Laird and W. J. Campbell, from whom the paper passed to Wm. W. Davis, who soon after associated John H. Bentley with him. On July 23, 1862, A. L. Guss became owner and editor. During January, 1864, John J. Patterson became owner of a half-interest, and was represented by W. W. Davis for fifteen months. On October 11, 1865, Guss sold the other half to Patterson, and it was then edited by H. H. Wilson until August, 1869, when M. L. Littlefield bought it, and in turn sold it to B. F. Schweier, June 8, 1870.

The Juniata Republican was started by William M. Allison & Co., April 4, 1866. The material came from D. Over, of the defunct *Bedford Patriot*. William W. Davis was the company. August 28, 1869, it was made a stock enterprise, with David Wilson as editor, and W. W. Davis as publisher and business manager. March 29, 1872, Davis died and Allison purchased his interest and assumed full control.

June 5, 1872, H. H. Wilson became associate editor. October 10, 1873, the stock and good-will of the association were purchased by B. F. Schweier, and the paper was consolidated with the *Sentinel*, and the first issue of the *Juniata Sentinel and Republican* appeared Oct. 22, 1873, and it is still under this name and ownership.

The Republican Banner was a campaign paper, started September 7, 1875, by H. H. Wilson and T. M. Moore.

The *Independent* was started by J. W. Speddy, January 17, 1870, out of materials removed from Milton, Pa.; he sold the office to E. B. McCrum, January 8, 1876, who started the *Juniata Tribune*, February 1, 1876. October 1, 1877, John M. Bowman became editor. August 10, 1878, McCrum sold the office to Smith, but Bowman continued as editor till August 10, 1878, when the office was purchased by E. D. Parker, and Theorus D. Garman became, and still is, the editor. McCrum started the *Tribune* as a Republican paper, but it was changed to Democratic under the present management.

The *Juniata Herald* was established, as a stalwart Republican paper, in February, 1880, by William M. Allison, attorney-at-law, who had established the *Juniata Republican* in 1866, and had been connected with that paper up to the time it was merged into *The Sentinel*, in 1873. It leads the van of newspaper enterprise, not only in Juniata County, but in the Juniata Valley; is recognized as the organ of the Republican party of Juniata, and, as such, commands the confidence of the Republican party of the State. It is edited with signal ability, and its pungent criticisms keep the dominant party in the county on its good behaviour. In Aug., 1883, in the last great fire in Mifflintown, the *Herald* office was destroyed, everything but the body-type of the paper being lost, but it appeared the next week as usual, fresher and brighter than ever. Although the loss was a heavy one, Mr. Allison's insurance having expired a few days before the fire, he has managed to weather that storm, and the *Herald* promises a long life of usefulness and prosperity, under the management of its founder.

Union Lodge, No. 324, F. and A. M.—The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons that was established in Mifflin County (now Juniata), of which we have any record, was Lodge No. 68. Its warrant was granted March 21, 1796, and it was held in Mifflin (now Mifflintown). Its officers were Ezra Doty, M.D., W. M.; Thos. Evans, S. W.; and Robert Cooper, J. W. Mr. Ezra Doty went from Mifflin to Philadelphia, in those days a long journey, to be installed as Master of his lodge, which ceremony was performed by the Grand Master *pro. tem.*, on evening of March 21, 1796, representatives of Lodges Nos. 2, 9, 19, 31 and 67 being present. Its sessions were regular until April 4, 1814, when its charter was vacated.

The second Masonic lodge was established in Mifflin June 6, 1825. It was called Jackson Lodge, and was removed to Lewistown, and is the present Lewistown Lodge, No. 203.

The third Masonic lodge established in Mifflintown was Union Lodge, No. 324. Its warrant bears date September 6, 1858. The first officers of this lodge were Jacob N. Dewees, W.M.; Wm. Dent, S. W.; F.M. Mickey, J.W.

The charter members were Jacob N. Dewees, William Dent, F. M. Mickey, G. M. Kulp, William Power, C. M. Lewis, John McCloskey, J. S. Miller, G. A. Conner, T. B. Evans, James M. Sellers, William Bell, S. R. Notestine, Frank Logue, Jac. Silvius, John J. Patterson, James Reese, Lucien Kingsley, Levi Hecht.

The lodge-room, with all its contents, including a Masonic library, together with the minutes of the lodge from its organization, was destroyed by the great fire that laid waste one-half of Mifflintown, on the night of Dec. 31, 1870.

The Past Masters, by service from its establishment up to the present time, are Jacob N. Dewees, William Dent, F. M. Mickey, John A. Rowe, T. M. Leight, E. S. Parker, J. Rodgers, P. L. Greenleaf, J. E. Hallobaugh, David Geib, D. A. Notestine, G. L. Derr, Wm. Bell, L. W. Doty, F. F. Rohm, H. S. Scholl, Jacob Biedler, J. S. Graybill, D. D. Stone, G. W. Heck.

The lodge is one of the best working lodges in the State, and is in a flourishing condition.

Mifflintown Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 20, 1845, with the following officers: Tobias Kreider, N. G.; Samuel A. Wise, V. G.; Jacob F. Saiger, Sec.; James

Reese, Asst. Sec.; William Kerns, Treas. The society has a present membership of one hundred and six, with the following officers: Jacob H. Will, N. G.; Samuel C. Monehan, V. G.; B. R. Mitchell, Sec.; J. S. Wirt, Asst. Sec.; W. J. Haines, Treas.

The first meetings of the society were held in a building on the site of Harley's store, until Odd-Fellows' Hall was completed, May 17, 1851, when they took possession and used until it was destroyed by fire, December 31, 1870. The hall was rebuilt on the site in 1872, and has since been occupied by the society.

The following is a list of the names of Past Grand Masters since 1877: Thomas B. Coder, Samuel M. Elliot, Joseph H. Long, Levi Musser, David W. Belford, John T. Mettlan, Jacob G. Snyder, George Goshen, George Doughman, Henry M. Groninger, John A. Rowe, Robert McDonald, Tobias Kreider, Jr., John Hackinberger, Daniel Panabaker, E. W. H. Kreider, Edgar Shellabarger, A. Brittan Fasick, Michael Stoner, John V. Saylor, Jeremiah Lyons, Jacob M. Moyer, John T. Bratton, William F. Snyder, Emil Schott, Benjamin R. Mitchell, James McClellan, Daniel F. Stevens, Wilson J. Zeiders, Eli Farleman, Henry W. Zeiders, John M. Garman, Albert G. Leach, J. Wesley McCahan, Slater W. Allen, William S. Zeiders, Evard O. Kreider, Theophilus Heller, Norman L. Rank, William H. Heller, George S. Conn, William W. Ellis, William J. Marks, William H. J. Hallman, William H. Rogers, Theorus D. Garman, John S. Heckenbarger.

Lost Creek Lodge, No. 566, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 18, 1860, and was composed of members from Mifflintown Lodge. Its meetings were held, until the fire of December 31, 1870, in the building on the site of the Crystal Palace building. The charter was lost in the fire and a duplicate was granted January 6, 1871. The society has met since June, 1871, in the Hollabaugh building. It at present contains forty-nine members. The present officers are E. D. Warner, N. G.; T. L. Kinser, V. G.; W. E. Auman, Sec.; R. L. Guss, Treas.

The following is a list of Past Grands: William M. Allison, W. E. Auman, Jacob Beidler, C. B. Bartley, S. H. Brown, G. W. Berger, E. J. Gross, R. L. Guss, A. J. Greer, D. W. Hawk, J. E. Hollabaugh, C. B. Horning, S. V. Kelly, Ed. L. Kepner, Ephraim Lauver, I. W. Long, J. C. Moser, S. L. McCachren, W. A. McCahan, E. J. Naugle, Robert A. Reynolds, H. W. Stahl, William Ulsh, Samuel Warner, John M. Weimer, E. D. Warner, William A. Wise, N. Wertheimer.

Cocolamus Lodge, No. 397, K. of P.—This lodge was chartered May 22, 1873, with ten charter members, and has at present fifty-two members. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The present officers are: Chancellor, S. E. Kinser; V. C., J. G. Hackenberger; Prelate, William M. Allison; Mat. A., A. H. Fasich; K. of R. and S., B. R. Mitchell; M. of E., W. J. Zeiders; M. of F., John G. Hackenberger. The following is a list of the names of the Past Chancellors: William F. Snyder, E. S. Parker, L. W. Doty, John W. Speddy, B. F. Schwier, Robert McMeen, C. McClellan, B. R. Mitchell, J. R. M. Fink, John Hackenberger, George Brindle, George Doughman, William C. Laird, W. W. Zeiders, J. T. Bratton, A. B. Fasick, J. B. M. Todd, William Dietrich, D. W. Hawk, W. S. Zeiders, Jacob Beidler, Jacob Wise, J. G. Snyder, S. B. Caveny, A. H. McKnight, Philip Bishop, A. G. Leach, S. B. Loudon.

Grand Army of the Republic—Lieut. David H. Wilson Post, No. 134.—The preliminary meeting for the organization was held June 19 and 26, 1879. A meeting was held for the election of officers, and arrangements made for the use of Odd-Fellows' Hall until rooms could be fitted for use. The first regular meeting was held July 10, 1879, and the post organized and officers mustered. A hall was fitted up in the second story of Graybill's Block, and occupied September 10th in that year, and has since been used. The Commanders of the post have been Louis E. Atkinson, J. W. Hughes, T. D. Garman, Cornelius McClellan, William H. Rogers and S. Brady Caveny. The present officers are: Commander, S. Brady Caveny; Senior Vice-Commander, H. W. Knisely; Junior Vice-Commander, John Etka; Quartermaster, Cornelius McClellan; Adjutant, William M. Allison. The post has a membership of one hundred and thirty-eight.

Improved Order of Red Men—Iriquois Tribe, No. 42.—This tribe was chartered on the "17th Sun of the Cold Moon, G. S. D. 380." It has at present fifty-nine members, and meetings are held in Graybill's Hall. The present officers are; Sachem, W. B. Thompson; S. Sagamore, R. L. Cramer; Chief of Records, Albert Hackenberger; Keeper of Wampum, John Hackenberger; Prophet, W. H. McDonald; Representative to Great Council, J. C. Creigh; District Deputy Grand Sachem, Albert Hackenberger.

Patterson Council, No. 200, O. U. of A. M., was chartered April 16, 1869. Their meetings have been held in Hollabaugh's building and in Patterson until 1883, since which time they have occupied Odd-Fellows' Hall. They have at present fifty members.

The Odd-Fellows' Hall Association was incorporated April 6, 1850, for the purpose of erecting a hall for the use of societies. The present lot was purchased and a two-story brick building was erected, at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars, and completed May 17, 1851. The second story was fitted for society uses. The building was destroyed in the fire of December 31, 1870, and rebuilt of brick at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The second and third floors were fitted for lodge-rooms, and is now occupied by Mifflintown Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., Union Lodge, No. 354, A. Y. M., and Cocolamus Lodge, No. 397, K. of P.

The association numbers sixty stockholders, lodges and individuals, and Mifflintown Lodge owns nearly one-half the stock. The officers are T. V. Irwin, Pres.; William M. Allison, Sec.; Frederick Espenshade, Treas.; T. V. Irwin, B. R. Mitchell, W. J. Haines, Trustees.

Manufactures—The cabinet-shop and warehouse of William F. Snyder is located on lot No. 17 of the original plat of the town, and was the site of David Davidson's tavern. The lot was purchased by John McClure of James and William Harris, April 8, 1796, and by him sold to David Davidson the 23d of the same month. He kept the log tavern several years and rented it to many. The post-office was kept there from 1808 to 1812. In 1843, Mr. Anthony Sandoe purchased the property and tore down the old tavern and erected from its timbers part of the present shop, and began cabinet-making and continued many years, after which his son-in-law, William F. Snyder, assumed the business and still continues.

In 1867, G. H. Showers and H. S. Scholl erected on Washington Street two buildings,—one forty-five by thirty-two feet, three stories in height; the other forty by thirty-two feet, two stories,—and began the manufacture of buggies, phaetons, sleighs, etc. This has been continued to the present time, and about one hundred carriages and fifty sleighs are manufactured annually.

Soldiers' Monument.—A soldiers' monument was erected, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, in 1871, in the park, in front of the court-house. The shaft is about eighteen feet in height and is surmounted by an eagle. The inscription is as follows:

"In memory of the Soldiers from Juniata Co., Pa. who died in the war of the Great Rebellion in defense of the Union of their fathers."

A Terrific Storm occurred in Mifflintown and vicinity on Friday, July 11, 1879. About four o'clock in the afternoon dense masses of dark clouds gathered in the northwest and southwest and approached each other, accompanied by rain, vivid lightning and the sharp rattle of thunder. About half-past four o'clock the clouds met within a mile of the town, and, with a mighty roar, swept towards it from west to east. It raged for fifteen or twenty minutes with indescribable fury, hurling down everything movable, wrenching trees up by the roots, and buildings from their foundations. Walls were thrown down and roofs, piazzas and fences were torn from their places and hurled in every direction by the resistless force. Mrs. Criswell, a lady of seventy-nine years of age, was the only person killed. A heavy timber was driven endwise through the Allen house (in which she was sitting), striking her on the temple, killing her instantly. The Presbyterian Church was almost destroyed and the Methodist and Lutheran Churches badly damaged.

The storm passed Fermanagh township to Lewistown, doing much damage. It was narrow in its range, as in Patterson but little dam-

age was done. At five o'clock the sky was clear and the sun shining as if nothing had occurred.

CHAPTER VII.

LACK TOWNSHIP.[1]

THE Juniata Valley region was purchased from the Indians July 6, 1754. Settlers had been intruding on this land before this date, and were driven away, but they returned. At length, in 1750, the justices of Cumberland County, with the under sheriff passed through Sherman's, Path and Tuscarora Valleys and the Cove in Fulton County and dispossessed the intruders. It was at last determined to purchase this region as the only sure method of averting serious trouble. This was effected on Albany, at the date above given. A great many men in the Cumberland Valley and farther eastward were ready, at the signal, to locate upon the more desirable places. The Land-Office for the sale of warrants did not open until February 3, 1755; but the number of settlers who had already "squatted" in the new purchase may be inferred by the fact that in three months after the purchase, at the request of said inhabitants, four townships were formed out of the new territory, of which the following is an exact copy of the official record:

"The Court's erection and nomination of new Townships tother side the N Mountain.

"At a meeting of the majestrates in conjunction with the Commissioners & Assessors of Cumberland County at Carlyle the 23d day of October, 1754, it was concluded that WHEREAS there has been an addition made to the County aforesaid by a late purchase from the Indians: to erect the habitable parts added to the said County into separate Townships and to appoint Constables in the same for the better regulation thereof.

"Therefore, at the request of the Inhabitants, we do erect the settlements called the Great Cove, the Little Cove & Cannaloes into one township, and nominate the same the Township of *Ear* and we appoint John McMeans to act as Constable therein for the remaining part of this current year.

"And farther, we erect the settlements called the Path Valley into a separate Township and nominate the same the Township of *Fanet*, and we appoint John Bard to act as Constable therein for the remaining part of the current year—and we do further erect the settlement called Tuskerora Valey into a sepparate Township and nominate the same the Township of *Lac*, and we appoint John Johnston to act therein as Constable for the remaining part of the current year—and we do further erect the settlements called Sherman's Valley and Bufolo's creek into a separate Township and nominate the same the Township of *Tyrone*, and we appoint John Scott X. Linton to act as Constable therein for the remaining part of the current year.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands the day & year first written

"SAM'L SMITH.
"WILL. MAXWELL.
"JOHN FINLY."

By the above, Tyrone township included all the present Perry County; Fannet embraced Path Valley, in Franklin County; "Ear" was named after Ayr, in Scotland, and comprehended the present Warren township, in Franklin County, all of Fulton County, and with general indefinite limits westward, embracing Bedford County; Lac comprehended all the Tuscarora Valley and included part of Huntingdon County. It will be observed there are no lines mentioned. It is only stated that certain settlements shall constitute the townships named.

On the 9th of July, 1755, Braddock was defeated, and the French and Indian War ensued, and no records are found relating to the new townships. In 1761 there are constables' returns, of "Aire" by William Lynn, and of Fannet by James Elder. Lack is named in the list of townships, but the space for the constable's name is left blank, which shows that few or no people had returned to that settlement.

On March 25, 1762, the court made the following appointments: Fannet, Francis McConnell constable; "Aair," William Haynes constable; Lack, Ralph Starret constable, William Anderson and John McMehan supervisors; Fermanagh, William White constable. Anderson and White were killed by the Indians the next year, on the 10th of July.

On March 25, 1763, the court made the following appointments: Lack, John McClelland constable, Robert Campbell and Robert Houston supervisors, William Graham and John Erwin overseers, James Williams collector.

[1] By A. L. Guss.

All the persons appointed for Lack resided in what afterwards became Milford township. In 1768 Lack was divided, and the lower half was called Milford. In 1825 Lack was again divided, and the lower half called Tuscarora. It is bounded northward by the Black Log Mountain, southward by the Tuscarora Mountain, and eastward by Tuscarora, westward by Tell township, in Huntingdon County. Shade Mountain separates Black Log Valley, drained by Black Log Creek into the Aughwick, from the rest of the township. The rest of the township is drained by the Tuscarora Creek and its inflowing streams, the principal ones being Willow Run (formerly Little Tuscarora), Wood's Run and George's Creek. The township is traversed by ridges running parallel to the mountains. The Shade Valley side and the creek side are more thickly peopled than the intervening ridges.

The first assessment was taken in 1763 by William Anderson, who was killed by the Indians in that year. In the following lists the reader must bear in mind that prior to 1769 Lack covers the half of the county west of the river. These lists must be taken as part of the history of all the townships formed out of Lack.

LACK TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT OF 1763—*Abbreviations.*—In the following list, taken from the records at Carlisle, "a" stands for acres, "w" for warranted, "p" for patented, "ac" for acres cleared, "h" for horses, "c" for cows, "s" for sheep, "uns" for unseated. The townships in which the lands of the person taxed are now situated are marked "L" for Lack, "M" for Milford, "T" for Tuscarora, "Tt" for Turbett, "B" for Beale, "S H" for Spruce Hill. The tax in the 1763 list is in pounds and shillings, the latter denoted by "sh."

Arbuckle, William, 100aw, 150a, 4sh. (At Thomas Arbuckle's in T.)

Armstrong, William, Captain, 200aw, 7sh. (At heirs of Jacob Koons in Tt.)

Armstrong, James, 50a, 1sh. (At Jacob Groninger's in M.)

Armstrong, John, 100aw, 2sh. (In the Half Moon opposite Spruce Hill.)

Anderson, William, 100a, uns, 5sh. (At John T. Nourse's in S. H.)

Bales, John, free, 200aw. (Beale—at Enoch Beales in S. H.)

Bretherton, William, 1sh.

Bell, David, 150aw, £1, 10sh. (At John Robinson's heirs in M.)

Bush, Samuel, 100a, uns. 1sh.

Bready, John, 100a, uns, 1sh.

Chambers, Thomas, 200a, 6sh. (Killed by Indians at Great Island in 1763.)

Calhoon, James, free, 150aw. (At Jacob Aughey's in M.)

Campbell, Robert, 400aw, 200a, 18sh. (At the mouth of Licking Creek in M.)

Campbell, Dougal, 100a, 1sh. (Adjoining the Bealetown tract in T.)

Cunningham, William, 50a, 2sh. (At the Partner place in M.)

Crunkelton, Robert, 200a, 3sh. (Coungleton, a squatter at Sterrett's in M.)

Cristy, Widow, 200a, 3sh. (At William Wharton's in S. H.)

Colins, John, 100a, 2sh. (At Joseph Williams' in T.)

Cain, Charles, 100a, 1sh.

Deywitt, Dowell, 50a, 1sh.

Dey, Joseph, 100a, 2sh. (Squatter at John P. Kelly's in B.)

Deen, James, 1sh.

Deleeth, Thomas, 100a, uns, 1sh.

Grahams, William, 150a, 3sh. (At David Esh's in S. H.)

Glen, John, free, 100aw. (In right of George Woods—tract covers the mouth of Woods Run in L.)

Grey, James, 100a, 3sh. (At John Bennet's in S. H.)

Grey, Widow, 100aw, uns, 1sh. (At James Okeson's in S. H.)

Green, Samuel, 50a, 1sh. (Squatter, at James P. Johnson's in Tt.)

Hambleton, Jean, 160a, uns, 1sh. (At John Beshoar's in M.)

Hardy, John, 100a, uns, 1sh. (This year near Hogg's in S. H.)

Hunter, Charles, 100a, 4sh. (At Judge John Koon's in Tt.)

Huston, Robert, 200aw, 3sh. (At J. R. Jenkins' in M.)

Hodge, Robert, 200a, 2sh. (Hogg, at John L. Patterson in S. H.)

Irwin, William, 50a, 2sh. (At Elder Gilliford's in M.)

Irwin, James, 150a, 3sh. (At David Allen's, in B.)

Irwin, John, 15a, £3, 10sh. (At Abraham G. Partner's in B.)

Inis, Francis, 100, uns, 1sh. (At Robert Innis' at B.)

Kenny, James, 400aw, uns, 4sh. (At Mrs. Stewart Turbett's in Tt.)

Kenny, Charles, free, 200aw. (At Dr. G. M. Graham's farm in Tt.)

Kennedy, James, free, 200aw. (At Jonathan Okeson's land in B.)

Litle, John, 200aw, uns, 2sh. (At Matthew Clark's in L.)

McGachy, William, 50a, £1, 10sh. (Probably in Liberty Valley, now Perry County.)

McMachan, John, 200a, 4sh. (At Samuel B. Pannebaker's in B.)

McClellan, John, 200a, £1, 10sh. (At Patterson borough.)

McConnell, George, 150a, 4sh. (At Rev. J. A. Ross' in L.)

McKnight, John, Esq., 400aw, uns, 4sh. (At John Randolph's *et. al.* in T.)

McKee, Thomas, 200aw, uns, 2sh.

Morrison, John, poor. (At N. McCoy Stewart's in T.)

Morris, William, free, 200aw. (At the first farm above J. Shower's in T.)

Moor, Robert, free. (At David Coyle's farm in Tt.)

Paton, John, 100a, uns, 1sh. (At the Patton farm in S. H.)

Patterson, William, 200aw, 2sh. (Opposite Mexico in Tt.)

Patterson, James, 200 aw, 2sh. (At George Boyer's *et. al.* Tt.)

Pate, Jacob, 150a, 8sh. (Pyatt—Probably on heads of Tuscarora in Huntingdon County.)

Quigley, Hugh, 100a, 3sh. (At John F. G. Long's in S. H.)

Ramsey, William, 150aw, 3sh.

Robinson, Alexander, 100a, uns, 1sh. (This year near Hogg's in S. H.)

Robinson, Robert, 100a, uns, 1sh. (Squatter right on the Doty farm in M.)

Robinson, Patrick, 100a, uns, 1sh.

Raniston, William, 150aw, 3sh. (At Thomas Stewart's in S. H.)

Starrit, Ralph, 100a, 2sh. (At William Milliken's in B.)

Swan, Widow, 200a, uns, 2sh. (At Hervey Neely's in T.)

Shaley, Joseph, 2sh.

Scott, James, 150a, 2sh. (At Samuel Imes', late McDonald, in B.)

Scot, John, 150a, 1sh. (At Ralph Dobb's and Abraham Noss' in T.)

Scott, William, 100a, uns, 1sh. (At William Hart's in T.)

Williams, James, 100a, 3sh. (At David Imes' in B.)

Williams, John, 150aw, 2sh. (Near Waterloo in L.)

Williams, John, hunter, 50a, 1sh. (At Nevin Pomeroy's land in S. H.)

Wallas, John, 100a, 3sh.

Wallas, David, 200aw, 4sh. (At "Wallacetown," Waterloo, in L.)

Wilson, John, 50a, 2sh. (At James McKnight's heirs in M.)

Wilson, James, 100a, uns, 1sh.

Wilson, Thomas, 200a, uns, 2sh. (At Port Royal borough.)

West, Francis, 150a, uns. £1, 10sh. (At J. & A. Reed's (Fort Bingham) in T.)

West, John (crossed out).

Young, James (crossed out) 200a.

In 1766 the court appointed for Lack: Constable, George McConnell; Supervisors, Hugh Quigley, James Armstrong. In 1767: Constable, James Christy; Collector, Robert Campbell; for Fermanagh, James Purdy. In 1768: Constable Jacob Pyate; Supervisors, William Kirk, Robert Little; Overseers, William Bell, James Stone; Collector, William Arbuckle. The following lists for 1767 and additions for 1768 comprehend the whole west end of the county; the additions after that, running up to the Revolution, include the present Lack and Tuscarora townships.

LACK TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT OF 1767.—(Those already located in list of 1763 are marked *),—

William Arbuckle,* William Armstrong,* John Armstrong,* James Armstrong,* Thomas Armstrong, John Bayle,* Thomas Boal, Andrew Bogs, William Bell, John Blackburn, Samuel Brice, William Brice (the town of Waterloo is on this tract), Robert Campbell,* William Campbell, Dougal Campbell,* Thomas Carr, James Calhoon,* James Chambers, James Cristy, Dennis Cristy, John Collins,* John Crozier, Widow Cunningham, Joseph Days,* Abraham Dewitt, Paul Dewitt, James Gray,* William Graham,* Henry Graham, John Glenn,* John Hardy, Thomas Hardy, John Hamilton, Robert Hogg,* Clement Horrell, Charles Hunter,* Robert Hustion,* Francis Innis,* James Irwin,* William Irwin,* James Kennedy,* Charles Kenny,* James Kenny,* William Kirk, John Little,* Robert Little, John Lyon, John McClellan,* John McDowel, George McConnel,* Thomas McGuire, John McIntire, John McKnight, Esq., James McMahon, John Mateere, Robert Moore,* William Morris,* Milright's Place, William Patterson,* John Patton,* Charles Pollock, Jacob Pyatt,* Hugh Quigley,* Alexander Robinson (at the Doty farm in M.), Patrick Robinson, William Rennison,* James Scott,* Joseph Scott, William Scott,* John Scott,* John Shaw, William Speddy (at B. Lauver's place in M.), James Stone (at Harvey Wallace's in L.), John Steel, merchant (at heirs of Rev. Thomas Smith, in

S. H.); Abraham Stamford, grist-mill, (in charge of the Thomas Beale mill in B.); Robert Taylor (at John Robinson, Jr.'s, in M.), James Williams,* John Williams,* hunter, John Williams,* William Wilson, John Wilson,* Thomas Wood, Francis West,* James Wallace.

ADDITIONAL NAMES IN 1768.

Adams, Thomas.
Anderson, Thomas.
Arbuckle, John. (Adjoining William Arbuckle in T.)
Buchanan, John. (At Joseph Sheesley's in M.)
Cochran, John. (At Irwin Stewart's, McCoysville in T.)
Coleman, Michael.
Delief, Thomas.
Erwin, John.
Finlay, Samuel. (At Harrison Reed's in B.)
Glenn, Hugh. (At the mouth of George's Creek in L.)
Glenn, James, free. (List of 1774 says, "adj. Trough Spring." Later near Behel's saw-mill.)
Gammill, John. (The Peru Mills property in L.)
Hays, Adam. (Across the creek from Waterford in T.)
Jacobs, Joseph. (Now occupied, below Hough's in M.)
Jeffry, Thomas.
Keefsley, Jonathan. (At Calvin Barton's in L.)
Kilgore, Joseph.
Linn, James.
Lukens, John, surveyor-general. (At the Anderson fulling-mill in T.)
McNear, David. (At Capt. J. J. Patterson's in B.)
McDonald, Duncan. (At Thomas Stewart's in M.)
Magaw, David, on George's Creek.
Morris, John.
Porter, Stephen, attorney. (At Stephen Porter Harlan's in T.)
Potts, John, adjoining Bigham's Gap in 1769. (At J. W. Milliken's in T.)
Redman, James. (At the David Cunningham place in M.)
Sando, Jacob.
Shell, John.
Stuart, Charles. (At Pleasant View in S. H.)
Weights, John.
Williams, Enoch. (Married the widow of John Gray.)

Single Freemen.—William Barnes, Samuel Henderson, Robert Thompson, John Wilcock, Robert Cochran, William Smith, Joseph Wilson.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1769.—William Beal, Wharton and Morgan Baynton, Captain Copeland, Daniel Campbell, John Cook, Rev. George Duffield, at head of Tuscarora, Ezekiel Dunning, Thomas Dobbs, David Elder, adj. head of George's Creek, James How, Henderson Harvey, Robert Livers, of Philadelphia, John Martin, Robert Porter, William Reany, Ralph Starret, John Thomas, Samuel Taylor, James Thompson, David Wilson, William Wallace.

Single Freemen.—William Barnes, James Curran, James Glenn, William Morris, James Spencer, William Spencer, Simon Tuffry, William Tuffry, Andrew Watts.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1770.—Thomas Bale, adj. John Gammel, James Corran, John Crawford, Widow Douglass, Christly Erwin (Christopher Irwin), John, Glenn, Benjamin Jolly, Thomas Jeffries, John Kearsley, Thomas Lennox, William Morris, saw-mill, John Morrison, Henry Thompson, Joseph Tull.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1771.—Widow Armstrong, poor, John Brumfield, Alexander Blaine, Benjamin Gailey (Gally), John Harvey, William McConnell, Samuel Scott, adj. Bigham's Gap, Hannah Steen, William Williams, Benjamin Wallace.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1772.—Charles Adams, David Bail, John Bail, William Bree, Thomas Blair, unsettled (it was uncertain whether Blair lived in Lack township or not), William Harvey, Neal McCoy, Richard Murrey, John Rollins, Arsbell White, William Wisley.

Single Freemen.—Thomas Dyes, William Morris, Nathan Burney, William and James Spencer, William and John Harvey.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1773.—Barnabas Barnes, Joseph Gordon, James Hervey, Mary Killough, John Mahan, William Neely, Joseph McFarland, John Stuart, William Smith, Andrew Watts.

Single Freemen.—David Beals, Thomas Johnston, Neal McCoy, William Morris, Edward Githins, William Jones, John McMahon, at George McConnell's, Barnabas Nahan, Jonathan Hotten, Michael McCollum.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1774.—John Fleming, Andrew Ferrier, James Glenn, adj. Trough Spring, William Gustin, Nathaniel Innis, Picket Jones, Robert Magaw on Wood's Run, Joseph Wilford, Thomas White.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1775.—John Anderson, Sr., John Anderson, Jr., Robert Arthur, Samuel Bell, William Black, James Black, William Campbell, Jr., Henry Carson, John Calvert, Robert Croan, James Fulton, William Giffin, George Goosehorn, Amos Hoops, Ezra Hoops, John McConnell, James McCutcheon, James McGlaughlin, Thomas Martin, John Mansfield, Jesse Mersey, James Miller, John Mortland, John Morgan, John Murray, Thomas Patton, James Reed, Samuel Shannon, John Smiley, William Walker, Robert Walker, Jeremiah Warder, Alexander Wilson.

ADDITIONAL NAMES, 1776.—John Agnew, Esq., Andrew Ervin, Robert Grey, John Gill, John Harris, Dennis Hannigan, Andrew Isinminger, John Kelley, John Knox, James Larrimore, Daniel Loughrey, Dominic McNeil, Amos Miser, Samuel Martin, John

Potter, Jonathan Robinson, Moses Starr, James Stackpole, William Stewart, George Woods.

Single Freemen.—Brice Collins, Daniel Campbell, William Harvey, John Morgan, Abel Morgan, John McMahan, Jr., James McFetter, Michael Patterson, John Smiley, Archibald Smiley, Robert Swaine, James Wilson.

County and Township Lines.—It will be remembered that Lack at its formation had no specified limits. It was the settlement called "Tuscarora." The mountains at each side gave it shape on the south and north. The formation of Milford limited it on the east. The west end was undefined and long uncertain. It is very probable that the limits between Lack and Ayr were on the dividing waters running into the Tuscarora and Aughwick. The formation of Dublin township, in 1767, is so imperfectly defined as to the eastern limits that nothing can be determined by it. It was to bound "Ayr and Fannet townships on the one side," but Lack is not mentioned, and there are no dividing lines as to Ayr or Lack. The first Dublin assessment, in 1768, shows no transfer of names from Lack. The only thing that places any part of Dublin east of the Shade mountain is that it was to join on Fannet, which lay on the other side of the Tuscarora Mountain. It is probable that the Tell township waters draining into the Tuscarora Creek were still regarded as part of Lack. One of these streams is called Trough Spring.

That Lack extended, for many years, much farther up the valley than the present limits of the township and county is very apparent from the tax-lists and records of the Land-Office and the county surveyor's office.

The original idea that Lack was to take in the whole Tuscarora settlement was not interfered with by anything on the west prior to the formation of Bedford County, in 1771, and as this line was never run, it is probable that most of the few scattered settlers in this region still regarded themselves as in Lack. After the act of April 1, 1791, defining the "north line," more began to fall into their proper townships; but it was not until the line was surveyed under the act of March 29, 1792, that all knew in which county and township they actually lived. By the division of Dublin, forming Tell, in 1810, the ancient seats of these pioneers, so long undefined, fell into the latter township. So it may be truly said, that although Huntingdon is recorded as all taken from Bedford County, yet it did take a slice of what was locally regarded as still a part of "old mother Cumberland."

Taxable Industries.—The tax lists of Lack from 1763 to 1831 show assessments on the following in addition to lands and stock. Those that fell into Tuscarora in 1826 are marked "T."

GRIST-MILLS.

Anderson, Enoch, 1805.
Anderson, James, T., 1787–1800.
Arbuckle, John, 1787.
Beale, David, T., 1775–1828.
Beale, Joshua and Jesse, T., 1829–31.
Fahnestock, John, T., 1829–31.
Ferrier, Andrew, 1779–82.
Ferrier, John, 1790–1803.
Kelly, William, 1820–22 (Waterloo).
Laughlin, Thomas, 1796–1800.
Lyon, James, 1820–22.
Magaw, Robert, 1783–87.
Morris, William, 1771–73.
Morrow, Thomas, 1783.
McConnell, Thomas, 1810.
McCoy, Neal, Jr., T., 1830–31.
McCulloch, Samuel, T., 1809–31.
Patterson, John, 1811–14 (Peru).
Patterson & Lyon, 1815–16.
Patterson & Co., 1817–19.
Patterson, John, 1823–25.
Patterson & Morrow, 1826–28.
Patterson, Robert & James, 1830–31.
Patterson, John, 1823–25 (Waterloo).
Patterson, William H., 1826–31.
Shaver, Peter, 1795.
Shnell, John, Sr., 1795–97.
Walker, Robert, 1776–78.
Wallick, Samuel, T., 1809–28.
Wharry, Thomas, Sr., 1799–1815.

FULLING-MILLS.

Anderson, James, T., 1817–31.
Anderson, Thomas, 1783–95.
Cook, Christian, 1811–25.
Cook, Elias, 1826–31.
Kirk, James, Sr., 1823–31.
McConnell, Thomas, Sr., 1809–15.
Reed, John, T., 1814–24, and 1827–31 (now Cook, 1831).
Reed, John and Jacob Seibert, T., 1825–26.

MERCHANTS.

Anderson, Enoch, 1806.

Fahnestock, John, T., 1828–29.
Kelly, William, 1818–19.
Lyon, James, 1816–20, & Co., 1819.
McCulloch, George, T., 1811–14, 1823–24.
McCulloch, Samuel, T., 1803, '06, '16, '22–'28.
McCulloch, S. & Joseph Laird, T., 1829–31.
Okeson, William, T., 1828.
Patterson, William H., 1825–31.
Thompson, James, 1819.
Wallace, Benjamin, 1795, '97, '98.
Wallick, Samuel, T., 1816–18.
Wonderlich, John, T., 1830.

SAW-MILLS.

Anderson, Enoch, 1805.
Anderson, James, T., 1817–31.
Anderson, Thomas, 1783–1800.
Beale, David, T., 1778–1831.
Biaron, John & D. W. Hulings, 1831.
Fahnestock, John T., 1829–31.
Ferrier, Andrew, 1779–80.
Kelly, William, 1819–22.
Laughlin, Thomas, 1799.
Lyon, James, 1820–22.
Magaw, Robert, 1783.
Morris, William, 1770–73.
McConnell, Thomas, Sr., 1810–15.
McCoy, Neal, Jr., T., 1829–31.
McCulloch, Samuel, T., 1809–31.
McKee, John, 1826–29.
Okeson, William, T., 1829–31.
Patterson & Co., 1817–19 (Peru).
Patterson, John, 1823–25.
Patterson & Morrow, 1826–28.
Patterson, Robert & James, 1830–31.
Patterson, John, 1823–25 (Waterloo).
Patterson, William H., 1826–31.
Reed, John, 1811–16.
Rhine, George, 1817–31.
Shnell, John, Sr., 1795–1801.
Stewart, Thomas, 1805.
Vance, William, Jr., 1820–25.
Walker, Robert, 1776–78.
Wallick, Samuel, T., 1809–28.
Wharry, Thomas, Sr., 1801–5.
Wilson, William, 1809–10.

CARDING-MACHINES.

Anderson, James, 1820–27.
Cook, Christian, 1820–25
Cook, Elias, 1826–27.
Kirk, James, Sr., 1826–29.
McCulloch, Samuel, 1820–25.

OIL-MILL.

Beale, Joshua & Jesse, T., 1829–31.

TANNERS.

Anderson, Enoch, T., 1817–31.
Anderson, Enoch, Jr., T., 1818–29.
Anderson, John, T., 1806–31.
Cook, Christian, 1816–25.
Cook, Peter, 1823–31.
Doty, Amos, 1800.
Hart, Hugh, Jr., T., 1819–31.
Innis, Joseph, 1816–31.
Isinminger, Andrew, 1780.
Laughlin, Matthew, T., 1821–31.
Magill, William, 1811–25.
McVitty, Thomas, 1811–15.
Oyster, Peter, 1800–4.
Wright, William, 1815–17.

DISTILLERIES.

Beale, David, 1786.
Black, Robert, T., 1810.
Boggs, John, Sr., 1796.
Boggs, Joseph, 1813.
Brice, William, 1789, '94, '97.
Brown, William, 1782–83.
Carson, Henry, 1794–95.
Diviney, John, 1819–20.
Dobbs, John, T., 1829–31.
Douglass, James, 1827.
Douglass, William, 1810–13.
Ferrier, Andrew, 1782.
Ferrier, James, 1796–97.
Ferrier, John, 1794–1804.
Forbes, James, 1812.
Frederick, Nicholas, 1805–10.
Hart, William, 1794–95.
Headdon, Noah (2), 1811–22.
Isinminger, Andrew, 1797–98.
Jacobs, Benjamin, 1824.
Kirk, William, Sr. (2), 1812–13.
Knox, John, 1790–98.
Lyon, James, 1820–22.
Magill, Robert, 1817–22.
Martin, John, 1816–18.
Moore, John, 1805.
McClure, John, 1817.
McCulloch, Samuel, T., 1797–1831.
McDonald, Samuel, 1794.
McElroy, Thomas, 1789–90
McKee, Robert, 1831.
Nevill, James, 1792.
Owens, Daniel, 1826–29.
Owens, Daniel & Nancy, 1825.
Patterson, John, 1823–25.
Patterson, William H., 1825–31.
Ross, John, 1779–80.
Shaver, John, 1794–98.
Shnell, John, Sr., 1792–97.
Snow, Jacob, 1796–98.
Thompson, John (2), 1810–15.
Van Swearingen, Evan, T. (2), 1805–19 (1), 1829–31.
Van Swearingen, Thomas, 1794–96.
Wallace, Benjamin, 1798.

Wallick, Samuel, T. (2), 1809–28.
Weldon, Patrick, 1805–19.
Wharry, Thomas, Sr., 1792–1803.
Williams, William, 1783–89.
Woods, William (Irish), 1792.

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Barkley, Cornelius, 1828.
Conn, George, T., 1831.
Douglass, William & Bartley, C., T., 1826–28.
Fahnestock, John, T., 1831.
Gardner, James, 1810.
Goeshorn, Robert, 1818.
Laird, William, T., 1823–28.
Mettlen, Samuel, 1820.
McCoy, Thomas, T., 1831.
Patton, Joseph, 1820.
Rice, Peter, 1818.
Shnell, John, Sr., 1800.
Wallace, Benjamin, 1796.
Wilson, John, 1820.
Wilson, John & Fagan, 1818.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Leaving the Peter Shaver lands, at Waterford, we have, first, to the right hand of the road, in a loop next the creek:

William Kirk, two hundred and sixty acres, occupied already in 1767. In later days one hundred and sixteen acres went to Joseph McMeens and William Wallace, now Kough and Hockinberry; one hundred and sixteen acres to A. J. Ferguson, now partly David Moyer; while about twenty-seven acres belong to Isaac Kirk's heirs.

Andrew Ferrier had a tract southwest of Shaver's, on the stream that comes out of Horse Valley. He was there in 1774. The foundry and plow-factory of G. W. Kough is probably on this tract. Just above the foundry about one hundred yards, at the head of the dam, there formerly stood the fulling-mill and carding-machines of James Kirk, Sr., 1826 and later. Close to the site of the fulling-mill James Garner had his sickle-mill in 1799. A few rods above there are the remains of an old dam, older than the fulling-mill, and not used for it. It is probable that this sickle-mill was also the location of the Morris, Walker, Ferrier, Magaw, Shaver grist-mill.

John Harvey, on the left of the road, west of the town, one hundred and forty-four acres, April 28, 1767; sold, May 21, 1789, to Archibald Watts, of Toboyne. Alexander McIntyre got one hundred and twenty-one acres of this land, which composes the present farm of Lemuel Ramsey; and Thomas Bracken got thirty acres. In 1803 there was a saw-mill where Bracken's part joined the run.

John Shnell owned the tract on the run, just above the McIntyre part of Harvey's tract. Here, about a fourth of a mile above the foundry, at a high bank, and in the very edge of the Mill Run, is a remarkably well-preserved stone wall; it is three or four feet wide, six feet high and forty feet long. It stands eight feet from the bank. There can be no doubt that this is the place that Shnell had his grist and saw-mills, taxed in 1795.

James Stone, one hundred and twenty-six acres, April 20, 1763, called "Litharge," adjoining William Kirk and Bracken to the east; now Herman Hockenberry and Harvey Wallace. James Stone had seventy-five acres adjoining this tract surveyed October 8, 1765. His son, John Stone, took up three tracts towards the mountain.

Captain John Little, or Lytle, one hundred and ninety-four acres, June 10, 1762, on both sides of the creek; surveyed in 1768 by George Woods; sold to Samuel Shannon in 1772; Edward Thatcher, 1778, and his wife, Sarah, to 1796; later, Larrimore, and then John Woodsides; now, Matthew Clark, residing on the north side of the creek.

Captain John Lytle took out a warrant for two hundred acres October 17, 1767; now Daniel Thatcher's, John Burns' and Matthias Stump's land, on the Lytle tract; and on the Thatcher part there were eight or ten acres cleared at an early day by one Woods (tradition says it was George Woods, being on the heads of Woods' Run). It was early abandoned, and today is covered with tall oak timber.

George Woods was taken by Indians when Fort Bigham was burned; his companion was shot. Woods is said to have been a man of fine education and a good surveyor. He was taken with the others to Kittanning, and after running the gauntlet, was adopted into the tribe, assigned to one John Hutson, who had Jennie Gray, and was taken to Pittsburgh and there he was delivered "to the French Governor,

Mons. Duquesne." The story of Woods marrying Mrs. Gray is not trustworthy. Woods is said to have taken his captivity little to heart, to have bargained with Hutson for his release, agreeing to give a yearly payment of ten pounds of tobacco during life to the Indian, and which was regularly called for by him for many years. However this may be, Woods got back, and afterwards removed to Bedford, where he became a man of considerable prominence, and was the father-in-law of United States Senator James Ross, who ran against McKean and Snyder for Governor. Woods was one of the surveyors that laid out Pittsburgh. The great business street is named "Wood Street" after him. Tench Francis, agent of the Penns, employed Woods to lay out the town into lots, and for this purpose he moved from Bedford to Pittsburgh, in May, 1784, where he reared a large family and lived to a ripe old age.

George Woods, July 20, 1762, took up a large tract on both sides of the creek, and covering the mouth of a run on the north side. John Glenn held two hundred and seventy-eight acres of this land west of Lytle. He also warranted sixty-six acres on the right of Woods, March 28, 1767, called "Panama." David Glenn held one hundred and fifty-one acres of Woods' tract (1815–38). In 1820 William Glenn held ninety-nine acres, later John Woodsides, and Robert Brown the other part (thirty acres) in 1838, who also then got the survey of Robert Brice, one hundred and thirty-six acres, September 1, 1767. William Showers now lives here on the north side, and William Robison and Alexander Wallace, late John Woodsides, on the south side of the creek The stream emptying into the creek on the north side through this tract is called "Woods' Run."

Alexander McIntyre, one hundred and ninety-four acres, June 4, 1762, adjoining John Glenn and George McConnell, now Alexander Eaton. This was John McIntyre's place. The Cooney tract, so called from a blacksmith, Peter Cooney (1815–28), is now occupied by James Gray, one of the nine sons of Joseph Gray, all of whom were in the army.

George McConnell in 1763 held a large tract, part of which is now held by Mrs. Ezra Montgomery and George W. Armstrong. The lower part, three hundred and three acres, was warranted by his son, James McConnell, March 9, 1787, now Rev. J. A. Ross. On the north side of the creek Robert Wright had one hundred and fifty acres, November 7, 1785.

Thomas Woods, two hundred and twenty acres, February 3, 1755, on both sides of the creek. John Wallace had one hundred and twenty-two acres. Half of each tract (one hundred and seventy-one acres) went to William Neely (1772), and the other half to John Harvey. Harvey's lands now belong to Samuel and Joseph Simonton, and Neely's part, later (1821) James Neely, now Robert Robison.

George Woods held a tract, the southern part of which now belongs to John Leonard, while W. H. Gallagher occupies the northern part. The small stream emptying into the Tuscarora Creek is called "George's Creek."

John Wilson, forty-one acres, December 2, 1766; James Harvey, one hundred acres, May 20, 1786, sold by William Brice, tuner, February 21, 1800, to William Neely; William Neely, thirty-five acres, May 21, 1790; John Johnson, a part, November 9, 1809; Manasses Ramsey, a part, January 2, 1810. These parts of larger surveys composed the Arbuckle or Alexander tract. The John Neely part of William Neely, and part of the Johnson tract formed the tract of John Magee and Achia, his wife. John Wright also had a tract February 22, 1785. The Arbuckle tract now belongs to John Leonard and Esquire Henry Titzel.

William Brice, two hundred and ninety-one acres, December 2, 1766. This is called a "location." On this tract are the village of Waterloo and Williams' grist-mill and lands of Jason Robison, John H. Little, Ezra Montgomery and Absalom Rice.

Above Brice, on the creek, are three surveys —David Wallace, two hundred and two acres, February 21, 1755; James McCracken, one hundred and forty-six acres, March 25, 1763; and David Wallace, eighty-three acres, March 25, 1763. The last-named is now Absalom Rice and John H Blair. The McCracken tract is Rice, Blair and Mrs. Dr. Maclay, *née* Pome-

roy. The early warrant of Wallace proves he had an eye for good land. The region about his lands used to be called "Wallacetown," before Waterloo was laid out.

David Wallace, May 14, 1767, a tract of which he sold twenty-eight acres to John Brown. It lies at the north end of Waterloo Bridge. Arks were formerly built on the Tuscarora, as far up as Waterloo.

David Glenn, for fifty-five acres, December 2, 1767, called "Acheron," situated "on a run, including a large deer lick." This tract was enlarged to two hundred and thirty-one acres, and the well-known voting-place, Lick School House, is on it. He also had a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, June 28, 1786, on a corner jutting up to Joseph Douglass, with James McCutcheon above, and John Cook across the stream; McCutcheon, one hundred and eighty-five acres, December 21, 1768; now Samuel Woodside's heirs. On July 28, 1761, Governor Hamilton issued a proclamation, offering one hundred pounds for the arrest of the person who, on or about the 24th of June last, fatally wounded a certain Indian called Thomas Hickman, of the Delaware tribe, with a rifle or fusee, near a deer lick in the valley of Tuscarora, in the county of Cumberland, of which said wound he shortly after died. It is supposed that the act was committed by a white man with intent to murder said Hickman, notwithstanding his well-known constant friendship and attachment to the English during the whole course of the war, which greatly aggravates the horror and wickedness of the deed.

Above the Tuscarora township line, in the valley next Shade Mountain, is the survey of John Bell, the founder of a well-known family; now Joseph Bell and others.

Thomas McIlroy, three hundred and thirty-seven acres, May 6, 1768; near McKnight on the south; now James Barton and Thomas Murphy.

Patrick Murphy made an improvement which was held by him and his children until a recent date without a warrant; now William Thompson and others. It extended west to John Gemmil.

Robert Levers, of Philadelphia, warranted three hundred and twenty-seven acres, which later was increased to four hundred and three acres, June 4, 1762, on Woods' Run. This tract is now owned by J. C. Burns and W. I. Wilson. The county line crosses it. Matthias Campbell, two hundred and thirty-seven acres, on the county line, south of Levers. East of this and south of Levers was William White, one hundred and five acres; and farther east Thomas Shanks, two hundred and sixty-four acres.

The name of Captain John Brady, in 1763, in Lack, is pretty conclusive evidence that he was then living there. He had no warrant for the tract, and was probably here for a short period after leaving Shippensburg, and before he settled opposite Standing Stone. He afterwards moved to the West Branch and became a noted Indian fighter, as did also all his sons.

William McMullen, of Lack township, served in Proctor's Pennsylvania artillery regiment in the Revolution; died about 1622.

PERU MILLS.

The tract on which Peru Mills is situated was warranted to John Gemmill September 13, 1762; one hundred and fifty acres. Gemmill sold the tract to William Goff, who sold it to Thomas Proviance, and he sold it to John Ferrier in September, 1798.

On Willow Run, formerly Little Tuscarora, four miles below Peru Mills, lived one Thomas Wharry, who had on the run a small grist-mill from 1799 to 1816. Above this, on the same run, about three miles below Peru Mills, about 1785, Henry Thompson sold John Ferrier his "improvement" right to a tract then "adjoining the surveyed line of Ralph Starrett," where F. Vawn now lives. His father, Andrew Ferrier, lived near by. Here they erected a small grist-mill, for which John is taxed as early as 1790. In 1792 Andrew Ferrier, while attending court at Lewistown, slept in a bed, the clothing of which the tavern-keeper had purchased at auction in Philadelphia, and which was infected with yellow fever. Ferrier and a number of others in this vicinity took the fever and died, and they were buried on this old mill property. His son John carried on the grist-mill for some years. Finally, after he purchased

the Peru property, he built a mill on it, about 1799. John Patterson came into possession of this property in 1810. In 1812 Patterson rebuilt the mill, and erected a saw-mill in 1816. The grist-mill was since rebuilt. A post-office was established here in 1850, and the name Peru Mills was given to it, that name having been previously given to the place by Mr. Patterson. His son, William H., was postmaster till 1858, and his brother John has held the position ever since. James Lyon was partner of Merchant John, and kept the store as early as 1816. There has been a store here most of the time since, and continuously since 1846. In 1846 a large tannery was built here, the owners of which were W. H. Patterson & Co., then Mathers & Patterson, then W. H. & John Patterson, then Patterson & Van Dyke, and then John Patterson. It closed in 1872. When in its most flourishing condition this factory tanned out as many as eleven thousand sides of sole-leather in a year. The extensive works are now decaying, but the grist and saw-mills and a store, a couple of good residences and some of the old tenant-houses still serve to make Peru Mills a spot of some note in the upper end of this county. William R. Van Dyke, above-named, was killed at the battle of Dranesville, and his son at the battle of Spottsylvania. After a long, weary ride it is a pleasure to stop with the venerable John Patterson, last living son of Merchant John Patterson, and sit at his feet to hear the "traditions of the elders," of which he knows more than any man now living in the county.

Public Schools. — Lack township has eleven schools. They are all frame buildings. 1. North Point, stands on lands of Matthew Dougherty. 2. Rick Hill, on lands of Robert Silverthorn. 3. Cross-Keys, near the Lack post-office. These three are in Shade Valley. 4. Lick, on the lands of ex-Sheriff Walls. 5. Barton's. 6. Rhine's. These three supply the intervening ridges between Shade Valley and the creek. 7. Wallace's, so called from William Wallace, the former owner of the land. 8. McConnell's, so called from John McConnell. 9. Waterloo. There are two public schools in Black Log. The lower one is called the Lauver school-house, being on David Lauver's farm. The upper one is called Smith's, and is on George Hoffman's land. They are both frame buildings.

About 1808 there was a school-house of pine poles near the site of Upper Tuscarora Church. It was used for a number of years, when the young men made a raid upon it one night and carried the poles to the Tuscarora Creek and set them afloat. The next house was of logs and gave place to a frame, which in turn was replaced in 1858, by the present house in Waterloo. Some of the teachers were Noah Elder (uncle of Judge Noah), Richard Templeton, David Hutchinson, David S. Ferguson, Thomas Price and Nathan Fish.

In the northern part of the township a house was built of round poles, in which John Keys and David Hutchinson taught. In 1820 a larger house was built near the same site, and Nathan Fish, a one-armed man, taught; also George Deviney and Matthew Clark. William Kerr kept school in an old house that stood in William Neely's orchard about 1813; also Peter Miller, Sr. About 1820 David Hutchinson, David Ferguson and Robert Goshorn taught in a school-house near Matthew Clark's saw-mill David Glenn, Esq., started it. Thomas Roles, about the same period, taught in a house near the residence of William Behel. Another old building near Jacob Shearer's was used as a school-house by Hutchinson, Ferguson and Deviney. In 1818 William McKinney taught in a house on the Peru farm. The Bartons built a school-house at an early day on their place. On the bank near a good spring on the farm of Robert Pollock, now Vaughn, stood an old house used for a school; James Gray and Thomas Thornburg were teachers. Joseph Gray was an old teacher and one of the first board of directors. The number of children in Lack attending schools in 1884 was three hundred and sixty-five.

Lack township has produced some men who have gone forth to enlighten other regions. Samuel Barton became prominent in the State Educational Department of Kentucky. Morrow Campbell, of near Waterloo, became active in the schools of Pittsburgh, and had two sons

enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. William Van Dyke, when eighteen years of age, was the first to enter the rebel entrenchments at Spottsylvania and was killed in the second advance at a point where the very trees were cut down by the bullets. The McCutcheons, of Waterloo, went to Illinois and Missouri and became noted in various stations. Robert Wallace had sons who made their mark, one being a professor in the University at Wooster, Ohio.

Lack Post-Office.—One mile and a half west of Peru Mills there is a hamlet commonly called "Cross-Keys," which has a post-office kept by Samuel Markle. It was established in 1863, and given the name Lack. A small store is kept here. The Presbyterian Church, built in 1867, is situated near by—Rev. L. L. Houghawout, present pastor. The land at Lack is on the survey of W. H. Patterson, in right of Patrick Divinney, and called "Colraine." Near Lack is a church, built in 1850, by the Lutherans, called Willow Grove, but which has been used by the Methodists for ten years past, and served from the Concord Circuit. There is a grave-yard adjoining this church.

An Old Presbyterian Church.—There was at an early day a Presbyterian Church in Lack township, at what is now known as the McWilliams grave-yard, about three miles above Waterford. It was a small log house, and once supplied the place of the Upper and Middle Tuscarora Presbyterian Churches. The grave-yard is still used for burials and is one of the oldest in the county. The history of this church is lost, but it was probably used until the churches were built at Waterloo and McCulloch's Mills, which was about 1802.

WATERLOO.

Waterloo is a small town in the extreme southwestern corner of Lack township. A post-office was established about 1820, and William C. Kelly became the first postmaster. Other postmasters have been William H. Patterson, Josiah McMeen, George Noss, Robert Robinson, J. Robison, G. W. Campbell. The village has one store, and was formerly noted for the manufacture of wind-mills. The academy built by William Campbell, after being used for a few years as a school, was converted into a Presbyterian parsonage and is still so used. In this town is the Upper Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which serves this point and Peru and Shade Gap. The following-named persons have been pastors of this church: Rev. Alexander McIlwaine, 1799–1807; Rev. Samuel Bell (first pastor at "Little Aughwick," Shade Gap), 1808; Rev. George Gray, 1825–49; Rev. William S. Morrison, 1853–57; Rev. G. W. Van Artsdalen, 1860–64; Rev. J. E. Kearns, 1865–80; Rev. Arthur; Rev. L. L. Houghawout, 1883.

William Short, who died in 1884, was a pioneer in the Waterloo Methodist Episcopal Church. He and a few others worshipped in a little log church five miles north of Waterloo, built at the instance of James Pollock. About 1836, Colonel George Noss and wife, joined the church at Mitchell's camp-meeting. For some time they held services in the school-house. Their aggressive spirit met with stormy opposition; and to render themselves independent, Short, Noss and others determined to build a church. Noss gave the ground for the church and grave-yard. The frame house, thirty by forty feet, was dedicated in 1842, James Brads and Franklin Dyson being the preachers in charge at that time. In 1858 the building was much improved and reseated. Since 1843 the following have been senior preachers on the Concord Circuit: Elisha Butler, George W. Deems, George Stevenson, Joseph N. Spangler, Robert Beers, Cambridge Graham, Amos Smith, N. S. Buckingham, Frederick E. Creaver, Reuben E. Kelly, James M. Clark, Joseph R. King, Andrew E. Taylor, Seth A. Creveling, W. W. Dunmire, William Schriber, George A. Singer, Joseph A. Ross, Edmund White, A. W. Decker, C. T. Dunning, Levi S. Crone.

Christian Cook and his son Elias carried on a fulling-mill and carding-machine in the Concord Narrows from 1811 to 1831, when the latter removed to Reed's Gap.

BLACK LOG.

Black Log Valley is a long, narrow depression, scooped out of the crest of an elevation,

the rims of which are known as Shade Mountain on the east and Black Log Mountain on the west. The eastern prolongation of the reunited anticlinal axis is also called Shade Mountain. The denudation in Black Log has cut down to the lower limestone strata, and exposed a strip of good soil. The upper eastern end of this valley is in Juniata County, the other portions in Huntingdon. The Juniata part is inhabited for a distance of eight miles, the upper habitation being a little east of opposite Reed's Gap. There are in it two post-offices, one at Oppelville, so called from an educated German farmer who lives there and keeps the office. The other, called Black Log, is farther up the valley, and G. W. Hoffman is postmaster. They were both established in July, 1883. The German Baptists have a meeting-house on Charles Glock's farm, at a grave-yard, said to be the oldest in the valley. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church at Oppelville, built principally by Mr. Shindle as a Lutheran Church, and so used while he was running the tannery, near by which there is also a grave-yard. The church at Oppelville was at one time used for a school. The act of April 2, 1852, made Black Log Valley, composed of parts of Lack and Tuscarora townships, a separate election district, and fixed the election polls at Centre school-house.

A large tannery was built in the valley in 1846 by Shindle & Stonebreaker, who were succeeded in order by Lease & McVitty, Samuel Boblits in 1856, Maffett & Shearer in 1863, who closed in 1867. The lumbering business has conducted, and in later years the steam saw-mill has accelerated the devastation of the ancient forests. As the timber disappears, the people give more attention to agriculture. Nearly all of these Black Log lands were warranted about 1794. Most of the owners were non-residents. Many years ago a family named Biaron moved from the city to the valley and put up the frame of a large house, but never occupied it. John Biaron and D. W. Hulings had a saw-mill in the valley as early as 1831.

There are two early surveys which deserve notice. Francis Innis, Jr., took up a tract of three hundred and five acres March 12, 1786, surveyed the 18th following, "on the road from Carlisle to the Standing Stone," now called the "Kearney Path." East of this was a survey made at the same time, by William Harris, to Stephen Champaigne. Innis was some years a captain among the Indians, and at the French forts in Canada acquired considerable education. He was fond of the wild life and was quite a rover. He served all through the Revolution, and after the closing siege at Yorktown returned with two French companions, Champaigne and Bouderez. They figured in lands in Tuscarora, Black Log and at Shade Gap. Afterwards Champaigne returned to France and left his Black Log lands to his companion, who, in turn, gave the tract to one Kearney, whose house was a landmark on the division line on the formation of Tuscarora township.

Tuscarora Sleeping-Place. — Secretary Peters, in 1750, spoke of Sherman's Valley, "through which the present road goes from Harris's Ferry to Alleghany." John Harris, in 1753, passed over this Traders' road. From Andrew Montour's he came nine miles to Tuscarora Hill, then three miles to Thomas Mitchell's sleeping-place, then fourteen miles to Tuscarora, then ten miles to Cave (not Cove) Spring, or Trough Spring, above Silverthorn's Mills, and eight miles more to the Shades of Death, now close to Shade Gap. Some of these points have caused much speculation, and have never been successfully located or explained. We are concerned principally in "Tuscarora." There was a place near the mouth of Path Valley,—that is, near Waterloo,—called the "Tuscarora Sleeping-Place," as appears by an application for land said to be near it. Harris had just named one "Sleeping-Place," and it is evident that the "Tuscarora" is simply another one of these traders' cabins. We are of the opinion that it was at the mouth of George's Creek. This will practically reconcile the table of distances.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN PATTERSON.

John Patterson is of Irish extraction. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Ire-

land to America about the year 1740, and settled in Bucks County, Pa. With him came six sons, each of whom was given a farm on the banks of the Delaware, this land being part of the original tract purchased by him. Mr. Patterson spent the remainder of his life in Bucks County, which was also the home of his son John, who was united in marriage to Sarah Wilson. Their children were John, Andrew, James, and two daughters, Mary (Mrs. John Means) and Ann (Mrs. Jamison). John, of this number, was born in October, 1763, in Bucks County, and removing to Juniata County in 1790, settled as a merchant at Academia, in Beale township, where he pursued until his death, in October, 1836, a successful business career. John Patterson and his business partner were the pioneers in the use of arks for the transportation of merchandise and produce down the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. He married Isabella Lyon, whose grandfather, John Lyon, emigrated from Ireland about the year 1760, and settled in the present Juniata County. His son James married a Miss Martin and engaged in farming pursuits in Mifflin County. Among their children was Isabella, before mentioned, wife of John Patterson, whose son John, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 26th of March, 1809, at Academia, Juniata County, where the early years of his life were passed. After ordinary opportunities at the public school a year was spent at the academy at Mifflintown, and an additional year at the New London Cross-Roads Academy, in Chester County, Pa. On the completion of his studies he engaged as manager for his father in his mercantile enterprises, the latter being at that time much absorbed in his various landed interests and the erection of buildings upon his farms. He remained thus employed until 1836, and then embarked in business as proprietor. In 1842 he began a brief career as a farmer. In 1846 he superintended the construction of a tannery at Peru Mills, Lack township, which

John Patterson

enterprise he afterward managed under the firm-name of William H. Patterson & Co. Subsequently, having spent two years in Milwaukee, Wis., he returned in 1851 to Juniata County, and with his brother resumed the business of a tanner. In 1858 his brother-in-law, William Van Dyck, became his partner, and continued so until the begining of the late war. In 1874, having abandoned the tannery, he continued farming and milling, in which he is still engaged.

Thomas. Murphy

John Patterson was, on the 6th of October, 1836, married to Ellen, daughter of William Van Dyck, of Mercersburg, Pa. Their children are Isabella, born July 4, 1837, and married to David D. Stone; James J., born June 22, 1838, married to Elizabeth Jack; Ellen, born November 27, 1837, wife of James Patton, who died August 20, 1873; Mary L., born January 27, 1841, who died June 3, 1867; William Henry, born August 12, 1842, who died November 4, 1847; Robert H., born March 12, 1844; Charles W., born July 25, 1845, married to Blanche Stone, of Norfolk, Va.; Adelia Forrest, born October 25, 1846; Clara, born August 25, 1848, wife of William A. McDowell; Lillie, born August 2, 1851, wife of Thomas P. Carson; Annie D., born July 21, 1855, who died September 29, 1874. Mrs. Patterson's death occurred October 13, 1865. Mr. Patterson has been either a Whig or Republican in politics, but beside holding the office of justice of the peace, in which he is now serving his third term, has not been especially interested in matters of a political nature. His religious associations are with the Peru Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member and was a former trustee.

THOMAS MURPHY.

Thomas Murphy is of Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled in Franklin County, Pa. To his wife, Hannah Work, were born children, —Patrick, Alexander, Andrew, Hannah, (Mrs.

John Akins) and Mrs. James McMullen. The birth of Andrew occurred in Franklin County, from whence he removed to Juniata County, where, having purchased a farm, he remained until his death, on the 17th of November, 1860. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wherry, of Tuscarora township, Juniata County, who was born August 12, 1792, and died November 14, 1883. Their children are Alexander B., born September 8, 1815, who died November 30, 1882; John, born April 10, 1818, who died July 8, 1883; Andrew W., born August 7, 1820, who died July 22, 1851; James, born July 14, 1823, who died February 17, 1880; Mary, born December 25, 1826, wife of William Kinzer; Thomas, born May 21, 1830; Joseph I., born January 9, 1835, who died February 3, 1866. The birth of Thomas Murphy occurred on the homestead in Juniata County, located about three-quarters of a mile from his present home. Here until the age of eighteen his youth was spent in active labor or in the pursuit of his studies at the common schools. Deciding then upon acquiring a trade, he repaired to McCoyville and began work in the shop of a cabinet-maker and chair-maker, remaining four years thus employed; he then for two years followed the trade of a carpenter throughout the country, and spent the winter of 1854–55 in Indiana, where he was likewise industriously occupied. Returning home, he continued his vocation, and on the 18th of November, 1856, was married to Margaret P., daughter of James Lauther, of the same township, whose birth occurred August 6, 1832. Their children are Alexander W., born October 2, 1857; Sylvia Jane, wife of George Thompson, born September 26, 1860; James L., born September 26, 1863; Samuel C., born August 11, 1866, who died January 24, 1869; Anna Blanche, born July 13, 1870, and Mary W., born February 16, 1874. Mr. Murphy, one year after his marriage, purchased the farm on which he now resides, in Lack township, and has since been engaged in the employment of an agriculturist. His political sentiments are in accord with the principles of the Democracy. Though frequently pressed to accept office, he has declined all positions other than those connected with the township, his attention being chiefly devoted to matters connected with his farm. He is an elder in the Peru Presbyterian Church, of which his wife and the two eldest children are also members.

CHAPTER VIII.

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.[1]

THIS township was erected by the court at Lewistown, and was formed by dividing Lack township. The viewers were Hugh Hart, of Lack, Richard Doyle, of Milford, and John Graham, of Turbett, who reported, at the April term, the following line:

"Beginning at a stone heap at the Perry county line, on the northeast side of the Gap of the Tuscarora mountain leading into Horse valley; thence N. 25 W. through lands of Benjamin Wallace, John Wilson, Robert Magill, across said township nine miles to the line of Wayne township, below the residence of Kerney in Black Log valley, in said county."

This report was confirmed at the August term, 1825, and the new township called Tuscarora. The title was, of course, taken from the name that had long adhered to the mountain and creek. The first assessment was taken in 1826, and showed over one hundred and fifty resident taxables and forty-two single freemen, leaving in Lack about one hundred and fifteen taxables and twenty-five freemen.

Tuscarora is bounded north by Black Log Mountain and Mifflin County; west, by Lack; east, by Spruce Hill, Beale and Milford; south, by the two Tuscarora Mountains. The Tuscarora Creek and its tributaries drain the township. The surface is hilly; long ridges traverse it from east to west, between which are small, fertile valleys.

As Tuscarora constituted a part of Lack prior to 1826, the reader is referred to that township for a list of first assessments, the names of early settlers and for list of taxable industries up to 1831.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Commencing in Tuscarora on the mountain road and going westward,

[1] By A. L. Guss.

we notice: Robert McKee took out a warrant for two hundred acres in 1755. In 1762 William West, merchant, of Philadelphia, for one hundred and fifty acres. McKee, a neighbor, entered a caveat against West, and the Governor decided in favor of McKee, as his warrant was of the earliest date. The Land-Office having refunded him his money, West assigned his survey to McKee. Another draft gives Robert McKee, in the right of John Gray, two hundred and thirty acres, in 1767, with John Gray on the east. The property passed to Peter Beale, Sr., in 1811, and to William Okeson in 1826. It now belongs to Rev. Christian Myers, a minister of the Brethren or Dunker persuasion. A meeting-house of that denomination was built on this tract about 1874. Okeson built a saw-mill there in 1829, and a man named Boozle built a grist-mill at the same place. It was abandoned about sixteen years ago, soon after the present owner came in possession of it. The mill is now in ruins.

It is probable that it was in an old house near the mill that Rev. Charles Beatty preached on Wednesday, August 20, 1766, which, so far as is known, was the first sermon ever preached in Tuscarora Valley.

Samuel Bigham, warrant 1755, had three returns,—1st, two hundred and nine acres, May 10, 1763; 2d, two hundred and thirty-six acres, 1774; and 3d, two hundred and forty-nine acres, same date. On the last two surveys the tract is named "Biggam's Fort." Patented to Francis West, in 1774, two hundred and fifty-two acres, in right of Samuel Bigham. It is now owned by John and Abraham Reed and R. H. Patterson. This and the tract adjoining southward, two hundred and twenty-three acres, taken up by West, made four hundred and seventy-three acres, and were sold to Amos Hoopes, of Chester County, who sold it to John Reed, from whom it passed to Robert Reed and then to the present owners.

Widow Jane Swan, one hundred and three acres, in 1762. In 1786 Robert and William Swan sold this tract to Thomas Kerr. The report of Colonel John Armstrong shows that Thomas Swan was among the "missing" at the time of his attack on Kittanning. The tract is where Hervey Neely now lives.

Thomas Kerr, one hundred and eighty-two acres, 1767. He also took one hundred and ninety-six acres in 1774, and another piece in 1794, next the mountain. These lands passed to his sons, together with the Swan survey. John Neely and James McCulloch now reside on the first-named Kerr tract. One of Kerr's tracts (ninety-nine acres) lay south of Widow Swan's and was held as an improvement.

William Beale, of Chester County, purchased the lands at Academia in 1760. He was providing homes for his sons in the new border settlements. He never moved to the land, but his sons did. In 1768 he took up one hundred and eighty-four acres at the place since known as Bealetown, or Honey Grove. On this tract David Beale built a grist-mill and a saw-mill at a very early date, as it was assessed in 1775. He was a man of energy and prominence, and he owned and ran the mills till his death, in 1828. Contiguous to the above tract David Beale took up three tracts of fifty acres each, and James Beale added one hundred and seventy-eight acres more in 1786. These lands are now owned by James Beale, McConnell Beale, William Van Swearingen and the Bealetown lot-owners. Wm. Beale warranted one hundred and eighty-four acres, now owned by Hon. Abraham Rohrer.

Bealetown is situated on the Laurel Run. It has two stores and several shops. The first grist-mill was of logs; the second was frame, built by David Beale. The present mill was built by Jesse Beale about 1845. About 1848 the mills passed to William Van Swearingen. The post-office was established in 1839,—Jesse Beale, postmaster. He was succeeded in 1848 by Francis Snyder, then by Joshua Beale, Francis Snyder, William Van Swearingen for four years, Francis Snyder for fourteen years and William Van Swearingen since March 1, 1885. While Francis Snyder was postmaster the name was "Beale's Mills," and he objected to it because of its similarity to "Bell's Mills," and writing to the Postmaster-General about a swarm of bees locating in a house belonging to William Van Swearingen, suggested the change of the name to "Honey Grove," and it was so ordered.

Liberty Valley is a narrow defile between the ends of the two Tuscarora Mountains. The Laurel Run comes out of the west end. Jonathan Taylor, two hundred and twenty-two acres in 1768, now called the Comp Farm. James Jacobs had a tract here, now Conrad Comp. David Beale also had a tract just above his other lands. South of these Alexander Mccracken, in 1792, had two hundred and seventy-nine acres.

Bigham's Gap is directly opposite to Starr, and the end of the mountain is called "Bigham's Mountain." Up the stream is Mohler's tannery, in the direction of the old Traders' road over the mountain. Just east of Starr is John Potts, on the "southeast branch of Tuscarora," three hundred and eight acres (1767).

Alexander Potts had two hundred and thirty-eight acres, surveyed in 1768, and taxed in Lack until, by some surveyor's freak, the head of Laurel Run was thrown into what became Perry County.

Returning now again to the east line of the township, along the creek and on the road to the north side of the Limestone ridge, we notice:

John Collins, eighty acres, March 12, 1755; Brice Collins, in 1814; now Joseph Williams. Again, John Collins, seventy-eight acres, June 10, 1762. John Scott, below on south side of the creek; later John Patterson's heirs; now with additional lands, the property of George Ubil, Anderson Martin and Rev. J. A. Magill. Collins was an early settler and one of those that the twelve men came over from Perry County to warn of the approach of the Indians on July 11, 1763. His house and property were destroyed during the incursion.

John Potts, in the right of James Potts, adjoining John Gray, on the north side of Limestone ridge, and west of Collins, two hundred and forty-three acres, June 15, 1767; now J. W. Milliken, William Milliken, Josiah Waters and Steward Woodward. Beside this lay Alexander Potts, two hundred and eight acres, same date; later William McConnell near the Twin Bridges, now John Dobbs, Joseph Dowling and Jane Hughes.

James McLaughlin, two hundred and twenty-two acres on the creek, north of Bealetown; now Jacob Drolesbaugh. Here are the "Twin Bridges" over Tuscarora Creek.

William Beale in the right of Dougal Campbell, up the Laurel Run on the east side, one hundred and nine acres, July 24, 1767; later David Beale; now James Allen. On the west side of the run was Daniel Campbell, two hundred and fourteen acres, July 19, 1768, No. 5112, joining William Beale on the south. It passed to William Campbell, then to Nicholas Frederick, then to John Campbell, whose only son, David E., conveyed to John Milliken, father of J. L. Milliken, present owner. While Frederick owned it an order was issued to survey, November 7, 1791, and all over two hundred acres to be added to William Campbell and Harry Nevil; April 28, 1796, resurveyed and found to contain only one hundred and ninety-five acres. In 1807, however, Frederick found, improved and held twenty-four acres vacant land adjoining the creek and Nevil. There is a saw-mill on this tract.

William Campbell, two hundred and twenty-one acres, January 14, 1788, called "Bellevoir," which passed to Harry Nevil, then to Manasses Ramsey, Matthew Laughlin and William Pannebaker (a name often spelled Pennypacker), whose son, Samuel, now resides on it. Just by his house is "Pennebaker's Island," where the "Harvest Home Picnic" is yearly held. The island contains about eight acres, and it is estimated that at least five thousand people attended there this year. On this place there is an old grave-yard, in which one James Lippencott was buried in 1797. In later years a number of the Pannebaker family have been interred here.

Jane Swan, sixty-eight acres, March 25, 1763; William Kerr in 1810; now Widow G. M. Smelker. This is the "Deep Spring Plantation." This spring, near the creek, above the house one hundred yards, was formerly very deep. A man informs us he ran a pole down fourteen feet and there were no evidences of a bottom. It is related that at an early day a peddler came riding along the road which then passed close by the spring, and rode into it to water his horse, when suddenly both he and the horse disappeared in the depths, leaving no trace behind ex-

cept his hat. We cannot vouch for the truth of this story. About forty years ago William Pannebaker had his boys haul a great many loads of stone into it in order to prevent future accidents. Across the creek Widow Swan had another survey of fifty-four acres, June 6, 1767; with Thomas Kerr down the creek and Alexander Blaine above. Near by William McClure had two hundred and twenty-seven acres, February 22, 1787, adjoining James Sanderson, Alexander Blaine, William Beale and the creek.

Captain Samuel Finley, one hundred and sixty-seven acres, called "Hard Purchase," on the creek above the Deep Spring. Just above this tract, on the William Morris land, the Traders' road crosses the creek, as given on an old draft. This road came over the mountain at Bigham's Gap; one branch led to Shade Gap, another crossed by Reed's Gap to the Juniata at McVeytown, another path led on up the south side of the creek. Finley was John Armstrong's assistant in surveying. He was captain in the Second Battalion in 1763–64. His descendants still live in Dublin township. William Morris appears on the tax-list of 1763 for two hundred acres. In 1770 he had a saw-mill, and from 1771 to 1774 grist and saw-mills. He, therefore, had the oldest mill within the present townships of Lack and Tuscarora. Where was it? In the Finley survey Morris is given next above. In the Harvey survey he is given as next below. He seems to have owned or claimed a large tract on both sides of the Mill Run at Waterford. From 1775 to 1778 the mills and lands are taxed to Robert Walker, and from 1779 to 1782 they are taxed to Andrew Ferrier. On October 25, 1783, Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, bought at sheriff's sale five hundred acres, which included the mills, for he is taxed for them from 1783 to 1790. Robert Magaw's executors sold, April 15, 1790, five hundred acres to Peter Shaver. This clearly took in all the lands about the town. Peter Shaver, finding he could not hold all the land under the Morris title, took out a warrant May 12, 1795, and on October 14, 1796, he surveyed under it three hundred and six acres. This tract he had patented January 26, 1797, and sold to Matthew Laughlin, February 20, 1797. The draft shows that at the time of the survey Shaver had a saw-mill at a point not far from the present grist-mill. On the flat by this creek Peter Shaver had his "Tobacco Patches." This tract, three hundred and two acres, Shaver sold, May 13, 1796, to Matthew Laughlin. This tract was sold to Paul Laughlin, April 26; 1810, who had it patented under the name of "Tobacco Patches." It is now owned by John Showers and Mrs. M. Laughlin, and the "Tobacco Patches" by Widow S. Goshorn. The belief is that Thomas Laughlin built a stone mill in 1796. Its location is fixed as above the present mill. About 1802 this mill passed to Enoch Anderson, and in 1808 to Samuel Wallick, and in 1829 to John Fahnestock, and later to Jacob Shirk, Samuel McWilliams, William J. Kirk, who dug a new race and built the present mill in 1851; since then it has passed to Dr. J. M. Morrison and to James J. McMullin, the present owner. Just above the town, on the run, Matthew Laughlin had his tannery, 1821–31 and later, and also his saw-mill.

WATERFORD was laid out by Dr. Thomas Laughlin about 1796. The sale of lots did not progress very rapidly, so he disposed of them by lottery. Each subscriber paid a certain sum, and the successful drawers were to pay additional sums and be subject to ground-rent. The subscription papers show at least forty-four names of men who ventured their chances in the lottery. In the heading to this paper is the following rhapsody worth of preservation:

"The town of Waterford is situated on the leading road from McClelland's Ferry, Mouth of Tuscarora creek, and Carlisle, which leads to Path Valley, Aughwick and Burnt Cabins. Tuscarora Valley, which is remarkable for its fertility; the Tuscarora Creek, on which the town stands, is navigable in time of flood for a considerable burthen down to the Juniata River, which affords an easy conveyance for all kinds of produce down to market. Nothing more need be said in its recommendation, as adventurers, on viewing its situation and advantages, may judge for themselves."

The Carlisle *Gazette* of February 8, 1811, contains a notice to purchasers of lots to pay up or be subject to ground-rent.

The village now contains a store, hotel and twenty-seven dwelling-houses. Several of its

industries, past and present, are up the Mill Run within the limits of Lack township.

The East Waterford Benjamin F. Walls Post was organized January 15, 1884. James Milliken was the first commander; Robert A. Work is the present; Samuel Bartley, adjutant. The post has about sixty members. Enoch Anderson had his tannery in the rear of Ferguson's store.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterford was built in 1848. The first Presbyterian Church at this place was built about 1838.; the present one was built in 1868. This congregation and that at McCulloch's Mills constitute a pastoral charge.

Now starting on the lower line of Tuscarora, on the north side of the creek, we have:

Joseph Scott, two hundred and four acres, June 17, 1767; later Charles Tower; now Rev. J. J. Hamilton.

John Morrison, two hundred and thirteen acres, August 25, 1767, west of Scott; part to Charles Tower; now Abraham Noss, Sr., John Noss and others.

John Scott, one hundred and fifty-five acres, April 16, 1767, on the creek, adjoining Morrison; now Ralph Dobbs, Abraham Noss, Jr., and Levi Trego's heirs. West of this James Innis took up eighty-five acres; now Robert Gray.

Robert Porter, three hundred and fourteen acres, November 8, 1766; this and the above tracts have been much subdivided by new lines; now partly heirs of Michael Kunkle. In 1802, Thomas Dobbs got parts of the Robert and Stephen Porter surveys.

William Arbuckle, two hundred and thirty-eight acres; now James Junk and Thomas Arbuckle. This is one of the few tracts that remain in the name of the original owner and in the line of his family. Arbuckle's first warrant was February 4, 1755. He was an early settler. On June 14, 1761, John Hamilton sold him his improvement, "including a Deer Lick on Little Tuscarora," which is located about twenty rods below the iron bridge on Willow or Peru Run. This land he had warranted June 17, 1767. He also purchased fifty-eight acres warranted to Thomas Martin, September 6, 1762. These tracts made two hundred and seventy-two acres, and as such were patented.

Stephen Porter, Esq., of Cecil County, Md., three hundred and two acres, November 8, 1766, north of Arbuckle. Most of this tract was held by his family until a few years ago, when a descendant, Stephen Porter Harlan, moved up and now resides upon it.

Thomas Dobbs, one hundred and fifty-one acres, December 28, 1785, on both sides of the creek. This survey included nearly all of the survey made to Samuel Martin, September 6, 1762, forty-two acres of which were on the north side of the creek; now Widow Thomas Dobbs.

The surveys of Samuel, John and Thomas Martin referred to above, and one of June 17, 1762, for one hundred and nine acres, are now owned partly by Joseph and James Dobbs. On the western corner of William Martin, in right of John Martin, there was laid off, "at the request of William Arbuckle, for the use of a Presbyterian Congregation," two acres, September 23, 1802. The store, as well as the church and grave-yard, are on this corner of this survey.

Jane Campbell, one hundred and ninety-three acres, April 5, 1769. This is the tract on which most of the village of McCulloch's Mills is located. William Campbell and his wife, Jean, conveyed it, October 6, 1785, to John Anderson; June 12, 1793, to James Anderson, who built the first grist-mill upon it in 1786; sold to Samuel McCulloch March 26, 1804, who rebuilt the mill in 1813; David Nugent, millwright.

Samuel, William, James, John and probably Joseph McCulloch were brothers who came to America. William was a soldier five years prior to June 29, 1813, when he re-enlisted in Captain Walsh's First Regiment Artillerists; wounded in battle at New Orleans; discharged in 1815. Samuel's sons were John, James, Thomas, George, Samuel and Stewart. Joseph was the father of General George and Samuel, the latter being the father of Dr. John McCulloch, of Huntingdon, once a member of Congress.

Presbyterian Church.—The church here

is called Middle Tuscarora, and under Rev. Coulter formed a charge with that of Lower Tuscarora at Academia; afterwards it constituted a charge with the new organization at East Waterford. As near as can be ascertained, the following were its pastors: Rev. John Coulter, 1801–34; Rev. James M. Olmstead, 1834–37; Rev. John Fleming, 1841–42; Rev. Andrew Jardine, 1843–60; Rev. James J. Hamilton, 1860–64; Rev. David J. Beale, 1864–68; Rev. S. S. Wallen, 1870–78; Rev. S. A. Davenport, 1880–83. Rev. Jardine died in 1868, aged eighty-two years.

Now beginning again on the lower line of the township, we notice that the tract of Francis Innis, of Beale, extended up into Tuscarora township, and that on this part lived his son Nathaniel; now the farm of Richard Henry.

Jonathan Robison, one hundred and forty-eight acres, May 8, 1775; now Mrs. Dr. S. B. Crawford. On this tract there is a small burial-ground. Neal McCoy, two hundred and thirty-four acres, May 4, 1786. On the southern point of this tract stands the village of McCoysville. The post-office here was established about 1837. Joseph S. Laird was postmaster till 1875; since then Theodore Meninger and W. C. Laird. The town has a store and hotel. The grist-mill was built by Neal McCoy in 1829; rebuilt by David Coulter in 1845; since then it has passed to Samuel McCulloch, Frederick Schwalm, Jacob Stine, William Hacket, S. B. Crawford, George M. Stewart and Henry Okeson.

John McKnight, three hundred and twenty-eight acres, June 1, 1762, above McCoysville, "on the head springs of Hamilton's Run." This tract was once owned by Rev. John Coulter; later by Nicholas Okeson and others; now by Jesse Rice, Joshua Beale, James Kidd and John Randolph.

William Gray, three hundred and thirty acres, April 18, 1787; now George Woodward's heirs and John Woodward. Alexander Miller, three hundred and thirty-six acres, July 20, 1787; now Charles McCulloch. Robert Reed, two hundred and sixty-five acres, September 9, 1767; in 1817 Robert Crone. In 1862 James Crawford held parts of the Reed and McKnight surveys and Ephraim Sieber the other part. Reed's tract, now owned by J. C. Crawford, John Linn and James Gray. There is a gap here leading into the head of Black Log Valley, and from the warrantee and this defile the village and post-office name, "Reed's Gap," is derived. There are two stores here and a few houses. The post-office here was established January 1, 1869; James Irwin first postmaster; since then H. S. Thompson and J. C. Crawford. Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel was commenced in 1867 and dedicated in the fall of 1868. The society was organized and worshipped in a school-house about four years before the church was built. The building is of white sand-stone, has just been remodeled, and presents a neat appearance. The stores and church stand on the Alexander Miller survey. Up in the gap, on the Blair survey, the Reeds had their fulling-mill and carding-machine, 1824–31, and followed by Elias Cook in 1831, from whom the gap was often called Cook's Gap. In 1850 there was a tannery built on the old fulling-mill site by Joseph Stewart; greatly enlarged by Joseph and James Slaymaker about 1854, and afterwards rebuilt by John A. Bechtel and his son, Harry H., now of Newport, who carried on a large business at this place until 1872, when they sold to George McCulloch, and it is now owned by his son-in-law, Joseph Landis, but as a tannery, Mount Hope has ceased operations for several years.

John Lukens, Esq., surveyor-general of the province, two hundred and twenty-one acres, August 23, 1765, adjoining Stephen Porter and Benjamin Say, south of Reed's, in the gap of the ridge. Here James Anderson had his fulling and saw-mills as early as 1817; now lands of John Anderson, Thomas Creighton and others. In 1768 Lukens made a trip through the frontiers to inspect the lands. He says he went "to Shamokin (Sunbury), thence to the Juniata Settlement, Sherman's Valley," etc. While in Huntingdon he carved his name on the Standing Stone. He says: "In this journey of about five hundred miles he saw a variety of hills and dales and some very good land." His own tract could not have been of the latter.

John McKnight, two hundred and sixty-one

acres, June 1, 1762; formerly Magill's lands; later Moses Irwin's; now on the east end of lands of Widow Lawson, James Wiley and others. North of the above are James Anderson, two hundred and thirteen acres, March 3, 1787, adjoining Smiley, in the right of McKnight, the claims of John Anderson, and eighty-three acres held by James Smiley in 1802. This and the remaining part of the McKnight survey comprise the two farms of Matthew Dougherty, who lives at the former mansion of Moses Irwin, who died there in 1856, aged seventy-nine years, having held this tract for fifty-two years. William Magill, son of Rev. Hugh Magill, had his tannery on the Mrs. Lawson part of the above tract.

At the extreme end of the Johnstown Valley, just in the edge of Tuscarora township, at Gruver's tannery, later Hart's, was William Scott, who was to be left in Lack in 1768, in the order erecting Milford; later William Williams, and now William Hart.

North of Innis came in Samuel Eakin, two hundred and nineteen acres; west of Eakin was Richard Wallace, one hundred and nineteen acres; west of Wallace, Robert Gilliland, two hundred and nineteen acres, later Alexander Given; then James Mackey, one hundred and one acres, now John McKinley; then William Rainey, two hundred and twenty-eight acres, from whom John Black took off his improvement in 1802.

Samuel Young, two hundred and fifty acres, March 30, 1787, surveyed by Samuel Lyon, who says: "The lower end of this land is nearly opposite, or rather above, the first gap of the ridge, where the first fork of Licking Creek goes through," and he says, "situate in Lack Township and on the waters of Licking Creek." June 25, 1787, Lyon certified to the above facts and says: "The lands in this survey are nearly all level, being pretty good arable land, capable of producing good wheat, corn or any other grain, and is well timbered and watered, lying in a good settlement, nearly thirty miles from Carlisle."

The Van Swearingens are descended from an early Dutch settler on the Delaware. The first of the name to come to Tuscarora was Thomas, in 1793. His son Evan was long a well-known citizen. A genealogy of the family has been printed, in which a graphic and pathetic story is told of two of the children of a brother of Thomas being carried off by Shawanese Indians. The older one, Charles, who wore a blue jacket at the time, prevailed upon his captors to let his little eight-year-old brother go home to inform his parents, agreeing himself to go and stay with them. He became famous among the Shawanese as Blue Jacket, and his descendants are still prominent in that tribe The writer met Chief Charles Blue Jacket in Washington a few years since.

Leaving to the right the old, much traveled road from McCulloch's Mills to the Lick School-House, we come to "the Sterrett Lands," which were warranted by Jane Campbell, two hundred and eighty-four acres, Joseph Reah, two hundred and thirty acres, William Chambers, two hundred and seventy-seven acres, September 9, 1767. These lands lie in a line from the residence of James Mairs to Union School-House. The Chambers tract was called the "Hickory Lick." For many years Ralph Sterrett is taxed for all these lands. The Hickory Lick was once a famous landmark. The old voting-place of this township was three-fourths of a mile northeast of it.

McCoysville United Presbyterian Church.—At McCoysville there is a good, commodious brick church, belonging to the United Presbyterian congregation, built in 1871. The old church, now torn down, stood a mile below the town, where there is a large grave-yard. This ground was taken from the survey of Francis Innis of June 3, 1762, and included "a house of Public Worship occupied by the Seceder Congregation." This congregation was organized at an early day. It was united with the Fermanagh Church under Rev. William Logan, who preached from 1777 to 1805; then Rev. Thomas Smith was pastor of the united congregations of Tuscarora and Fermanagh from 1802 to his death, February 12, 1832, aged seventy-seven years; then by Rev. James Shields, who died August 19, 1862, aged fifty years, in the twenty-eighth year of his ministry. After this, for a time, Rev. James McKee; then Rev

J. A. Magill was pastor of this church, exclusive of the one east of the river, for twenty years. He has recently resigned, by reason of failing health, and removed to Dalton, Ga. These ministers were all able, well-educated men, who left their impress during the long periods they ministered to these people. Rev. Thomas Smith owned a farm in Spruce Hill, where he resided, and was held in the highest esteem.

Bigham's Fort was on the site of the residence of the Reed brothers. Formerly their garden occupied this spot, and a variety of rusty iron knives, spears, as well as stone tomahawks and arrow-points were found there. Adjoining the present house there stood an old dwelling, in the chimney of which was found a gun-barrel, on which pots were swung, by means of a chain and hooks. On an examination of the gun-barrel it was found to be loaded with a musket ball and three buckshot. The Bighams came from East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland County, but nothing is known of them after selling out to Francis West, a wealthy Englishman living in Carlisle.

An account of the attack by the Indians on Fort Bigham in July, 1756, will be found in the third chapter of the General History, pages 68–69, which gives names nowhere else preserved. It reads as if Woods, Innis and the others first named had been in the fort; but it was not known just where the captives were taken. The Innis tradition says they were taken in the fort; and Woods, in an unsworn affidavit, says he was taken on "the 12th or 13th in the settlement of the Tuscarora." Rev. Charles Beatty narrates a capture of a fortification in his journal, in 1766, found elsewhere, which must refer to this fort, but in which he says there were nothing but women and children. It is probable that the men were killed or picked up singly, and the fort only assaulted when it was found defenseless.

The Innis tradition is that he was at the fort at the time of the capture, rather by chance than habit, for an attack was not anticipated; and further, that only one other man was near it at the time. This seems to carry out the story related by Beatty. Hannah Gray will be mentioned under the head of Spruce Hill, and Francis Innis under Beale, and George Woods under Lack, and Robert Taylor under Milford township. Mrs. Giles was probably the wife of the John who sold his claims to William Anderson, in Spruce Hill. McDonald probably lived north of the McKee tract. Little or nothing is now known of the others killed and carried off, nor have their incipient homes been identified.

John McDonald was captured and made his escape. He was with an Indian, who had him in charge. They came to a run in a thicket of laurels, where the Indian, being thirsty, lay down at the stream to get a drink, keeping his prisoner at a safe distance. McDonald made a spring and dashed into the bushes; the Indian, as quickly as possible, was in hot pursuit, guided by the sound of cracking bushes rather than by sight. After McDonald had run a distance, he started up a deer. He lay down behind a log, and the Indian passed on, misled by the sounds of the disturbed thicket, as the deer bounded onward in front of his pursuer, who supposed that the crashing noise was made by his recent prisoner. McDonald crouched beneath the log until the danger was over, and then returned to the settlement. His wife was probably the sister of John Gray, as he says in his will that in case neither his wife or daughter should ever return, their half of the plantation was to go to "my sister, Jane McDonald," and he also mentions "Mary McDonald, my niece." He had taken out a warrant for one hundred acres on September 8, 1755. He was the father of Theophilus, Joseph, John and Daniel, from whom there are numerous descendants still in Tuscarora Valley, as well as scattered over the Western States.

From the fort there was a path over to Perry County by way of Bigham's Gap. This route has not hitherto been understood. Liberty Valley was an impenetrable thicket of laurels and spruce. No early trader or adventurer passed through it. It took much and hard labor to make a path through it. The West Tuscarora Mountain and the Conococheague Hills form an anticlinal axis, with Horse Valley scooped out of the crest. Just where they begin to separate, the broadened mountain has ravines on each

side, and it was along these ravines that the early path led over the mountain. The old "Traders' road" passed up through a ravine north of Andersonburg, and came down a ravine at Mohler's tannery, in Liberty, and crossed directly over the depressed end of the East Tuscarora Mountain by Bigham's Gap. Isenminger's Ridge is a foot-hill parallel with the mountain and nearly as high. The path led eastward behind the ridge, and bent westward around its end.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Tuscarora township has ten public schools. McKinley's, Barren Run, McCoysville, McCulloch's Mills, Willow Run, Collins', Union, Reed's, Bealetown and Waterford. James Butler taught near McCoysville in 1807. John Erskine taught in a house where William Woodward lives, near Reed's Gap. In 1812 a Mr. Gardner opened a school near Anderson's fulling-mill. He treated his pupils to whiskey and sugar. In 1813 William Knox taught at "Beggars' Row," near where Joshua Barton lives; James McKinstry was one of his pupils. William P. Law taught in Tuscarora, 1807–20. Alexander Given, John Glasgow and Dr. James Montgomery taught in a house near Mrs. Laird's, in McCoysville. At McCulloch's Mills Samuel Telfer taught in 1825. John Keys and Thomas Telfer taught in a house now owned by Charles Milhouse. In 1825 there was a log school-house in East Waterford, where the present house stands, where Samuel and William Barton taught. William W. Kirk and Robert Barnard taught at Bealetown. The first school board was Matthew Laughlin, John Dobbs, Thomas Morrow, William Arbuckle, Jesse Beale and Dr. James Galbreath. The first schools under the law were those at East Waterford, McCoysville, Bealetown, Collins' and the house of James Knox. The number of children in Tuscarora attending school in 1884 was four hundred and thirty.

Tuscarora township has sent out some of her sons to benefit mankind in other fields. Rev. D. J. Beale is the Presbyterian minister at Johnstown, Pa. Rev. John Laird is a teacher as well as preacher in the same church. He is a grandson of Rev. John Coulter, whose papers are still preserved in the Laird family.

CHAPTER IX.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP was erected 1768 under the authority of the court of Cumberland County, of which county it originally formed a part. The following documents were transcribed from the court records at Carlisle:

"To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions Held at Carlisle the Third Thursday in October, 1768. Greeting:

"*Whereas*, the Township of Lack is Very Unconvenient for all Township Offices, it being of such an Extensive Length, viz., of above thirty miles, Which makes us pray your Worships to order a Devision of s'd Township from Tuskerora Mountain, by James Gray's, to William Scot's, at the foot of the Shade Mountain, and your Humble Petitioners Will be In Duty Bound to ever pray.

"Thos. Beale.	Hugh Quigley.
William Irwin.	William Bell.
Robert Campbell.	William Christy.
Clement Horrell.	James Armstrong.
Robert Hogg.	David McNair, Jr.
James Christy.	Chas. Pollock.
John Beale.	Robert Littel."
William Renison.	

November 7, 1768, the court made the following order on the above:

"Milford Township: To be bounded by Lack, and to run across the valley by James Gray's and William Scot's, throwing these two inhabitants into Lack or the upper part of the valley—the Lower part hereafter to be known by the name of Milford township, etc."

The origin of the term Milford is of course mill-ford or the fording at the mill.

Milford township is bounded on the east by the Juniata River, on the north by the "Black Log," properly called the Blue Ridge, on the south by Turbett and Spruce Hill, on the west by Beale. It extends up Licking Creek to the Tuscorara line. It is shaped like a pipe, Licking Creek valley being the stem, and the opening of the bowl is at the loop below Groninger's bridge. The front of the bowl is ornamented by the boroughs of Patterson and Port Royal. The lower end of the Licking Creek valley towards the river, after the creek deflects southward, is called Muddy Run. It is drained principally by Licking Creek. The end of the Shade Mountain and the Forge Hill separate

the Valley of Licking Creek from the Johnstown Valley; the Herring Bone Ridges again separate the latter from the Tuscarora Creek settlements.

The names of the early settlers of this township will be found in the history of Lack township.

NAMES OF ADDITIONAL SETTLERS IN 1770.

Alex. Denniston's heirs.
George Glassford.
Daniel McClelland.
Thomas McKeever.
William McCormick.
Thomas Millegan.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR 1771.

Thomas Burchfield.
Wm. Donegal Chorran.
Joseph Gordon.
John Henderson.
John Holmes.
Philip Land.
John Parker, renter.
Purviance & Cox.
Robert Walker, Jr.

Single Freemen.

John Dillon.
James Kerr.
Robert Kirkpatrick.
Neil McCoy.
Charles McLaughlin.
Edward Milligan.

ADDITIONAL NAMES IN 1772.

John Anderson.
John Anderson.
Arter Ackles.
Aquilla Birchfield.
Ezekiel Bowen.
Bennedy Capler (Benjamin Kepner).
John Christy.
Samuel Christy.
John Dickson.
John Eliott.
Samuel Fear.
Philip Fisher.
William Forist.
John Freeman.
William Guston.
James Heddleston.
Nelas Hearts.
Samuel Lyon, Esq.
George McCully.
Mathew McKaskey.
Joseph Poultney.
David Scott.
William Shaw.
William Stuart.
Henry Wills.
Richard Wilson.

Single Freemen.

David Bails.
James Camble.
Joseph Cashey.
John Curry.
John Dust.
Peter Graham.
John Lyon.
James McLaughlin.
Joseph McMullen.
John McClelland.
Thomas Moore.
Robert Ralston.
William Shaw.
Hugh Stoop.
William Wilson.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR 1773.

William Bear.
John Bowen.
John Cunningham.
John Dilling (Dillin).
Pattis Hart.
Richard Hall.
Christopher Irwin.
James Kerr.
James Kiles.
Theophilus McDonnald.
Joseph McCoy.
Edwin Owen.
William Wilson.
John Williams.
Enoch Williams.
John Wood.

Single Freemen.

John Cunningham.
Barney Peterson.
Edward Irvin.
Nicholas Shrader.
Hugh McCully.
Richard Wilson.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR 1774.

Robert Boreland.
John Boner.
George Crain.
Charles Cox.
Samuel Davis.
Caleb Graydon.
Epenitus Hart.
William Henderson.
Widow Irwin.
John Kerr.
John Little.
John McClelland, Jr.
Dudley McGee.
Hugh McCully.
James Moore.
Abraham Stills.
Rudolph Stayors.
Thomas Turbett.

Single Freemen.

John Anderson.
Benjamin Lyon.
John Sloan.
Thomas Bowle.
Edward Miligan.
Alex. Snodgrass.
Thomas Gallaher.
Joseph McCaskey.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR 1775.

James Bigham.
Thomas Black.
Matthew Boreland.
Widow Brown.
James Campbell.
Aaron Cotter.
James Crawford
William Gray.
John Harris.
John Henderson.
Francis Hicman.
Samuel Kearsley.
Samuel Leonard.
Joseph McConnell.
William McCracken.
Thomas McGlaughlin.
Daniel Neane.
William Orr.
Alexander Reed.
Joshua Smith.
George Stewart.
Philip Walker.
Samuel Wharton.
Thomas Wilson.

Single Freemen.

Samuel Bell.
Thomas McCahan.
Robert Watson.
Martin Cunningham.
Nicholas Sheridan.
John Irvin.
Thomas Toner.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR 1776.

Hugh Black.
James Boggs.
David Boal.
Thomas Boal.
James Campbell.
Tristram Davis.
James Dever.
Peter Daly.
Dutchman.
Robert Gulliford.
William Jones.
John Lyon, Jr.
Jock Leacock.
Dennis Molloy.
James Ross.
Philip Strouce.
William Thompson.
James Williams.
Alexander Walker.

Single Freemen.

Robert Anderson.
Benjamin Hickman.
John Moon.
John Chambers.
Thomas Forsythe.
Felix O'Neal.
Adam Chambers.
John Molloy.
William Thompson.

TAXABLE INDUSTRIES.—The tax-lists of Milford township from 1763 to 1831 show assessments on the following in addition to lands and stock. Those that fell into Turbett in 1817 are marked "Tt." Spruce Hill was formed out of Turbett and Beale out of Milford at dates later than these lists.

GRIST-MILLS.

Beale, Thomas, 1768–1804.
Bollinger, Daniel, 1811–13, chop. m.
Campbell, Robert, 1768–90.
Campbell, William, 1791–96.
Doyle, Richard, 1807–31.
Evans, Isaac, 1793–95.
Gilson, Thomas, Tt., 1790–1816.
Gilson, William, Tt., 1817–31.
Gish, Matthias, 1820–31.
Graham, John, William and Samuel, Tt., 1817–28.
Graham, William, 1813–16.
Hardy, David, 1790–94.
Hardy, Thomas, Jr., 1789–92.
Harris, Thomas, 1779–95.
Lytle, John, 1797–1831.
McCrum, Joseph, 1831.
McCrum, William, 1795–1830.
Ogden, Isaac, 1787–88.
Patterson, John, 1811–31.
Rice, Jacob, Sr., 1805, chopping-mill, 1823–29.
Stuart, Thomas, 1796–1806.
Wilson, George, 1798–1819.

FULLING-MILLS.

Elliott, Thomas, 1819–31.
Gilson, David, Tt., 1817–31.
Gilson, Thomas, 1811–16.
Hench, Peter & Reese, Tt., 1830–31.
McAfee, Daniel, Tt., 1820–28.

CARDING-MACHINES.

Elliott, Thomas, 1826–31.
Fry, Abraham, 1820.
Gilson, David, Tt., 1820–31.
McAfee, James, Tt., 1829.
Rice, Jacob, Sr., 1820–29.

FORGES.

Beale, Thomas and William Sterritt, M., 1792–94.
Evans, Thomas, 1795.
Cahill, Edward, 1796.
Sterrett, William, 1797.
Cromwell, Thomas, 1798–1800.

SAW-MILLS.

Beale, Thomas, 1769–1804.
Beale, Thomas and Sterritt, William, 1792.
Bolinger, Daniel, 1811–15.
Bolinger, Rudolph, 1804–7.
Burkey, Jacob, 1816.
Bushy, Jacob, 1818–31.
Campbell, Robert, 1781–90.
Campbell, William, 1791–96.
Doyle, Richard, 1812–31.
Elliott, Thomas, 1819–31.
Evans, Jesse, 1795–1804.
Fahnestock, Benjamin, 1798–99.
Francis, John, 1795–98.
Gilson, Thomas, 1799–1816.
Gilson, William, Tt., 1817–31.
Gish, Matthias, 1820–31.
Graham, William, Tt., 1813–16.
Graham, John, William and Samuel, Tt., 1817–28.
Graham, William, Jr., Tt., 1829–31.
Harris, Thomas, 1779–95.
Kepner, Benjamin, Jr., 1805–31.
King, Lawrence, 1794–1800.
Lytle, John, 1797–1831.
Monahan, Michael, 1818–19.
McCrum, Joseph, 1831.
McCrum, William, 1796–1830.
McDonald, Daniel, Tt., 1809–31.
Norton, James, 1817–19.
Patterson, John, 1811–31.
Patton, William, 1790–94.
Rice, Jacob, Sr., 1804–30.
Rice, Jacob, Jr., 1826–31.
Rice, Jacob, Jr., Tt., 1830–31.
Selheimer & Kirk, 1823–31.
Selheimer & Norton, 1820–22.
Stuart, Thomas, 1796–98.
Turbett, George, Tt., 1820.
Turbett, Stewart and William, Tt., 1821–31.
Turbett, Thomas, Tt., 1811–19.
Williams, Samuel, Tt., 1805–31.
Wilson, George, 1797–1819.
Wilson, Thomas, 1794–96.

PAPER-MILLS.

Norton, James, 1818–19.
Norton & Selheimer, 1820–22.
Selheimer & Kirk, 1823–31.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

Cahill, Edward, 1796.
Creighton, Robert, 1800–2.
Graham, William, 1776.
Henderson, Thomas, Tt., 1817.
Kepner, Benjamin, Jr., 1821, '24, '27.
Magonigle, Alexander, Tt., 1827.
Patterson, John, 1796, '99, 1820–26.
Rowan, Stuart, 1797–98.
Stuart, Thomas, 1793–99.
Stuart, William, 1794–1804.
Stinson, Thomas, 1820.
Turbett, Samuel, 1796.
Wilson, George, 1812.

DISTILLERIES.

Beale, Peter, 1804–12.

Beale, Thomas & William Sterritt (2), 1794–1803.
Beale, William, 1804–20.
Black, Thomas, 1791–92.
Borland, William, 1779, 1783–87.
Bushy, Jacob, 1828–30.
Christy, William, 1787–92.
Cunningham, John, 1786–97.
Delaney, Charles, 1805–07.
Dickey, Nathaniel, 1797–1804.
Dillon, John, 1804.
Dillon, John, Jr., 1805–31.
Elliott, John, 1779–81.
Feer, William, 1805.
Finlay (at Hardy's), 1792.
Frow, Gawin, 1811–23.
Gallaher, Patrick, 1797.
Gilson, Thomas (2), 1809–16.
Glassford, Alexander, 1794–97.
Glassford, George, 1804.
Graham, Hamilton, 1794–1804.
Graham, John, Tt., 1809–31.
Graham, William, Tt., 1787, '96, 1809, '15.
Graham, William, Tt., 1823–25.
Gray, Robert, 1797.
Greer, David (2), 1797.
Hardy, David, 1820–21.
Hardy, Hugh, 1782.
Hardy, John, Sr., 1779–94.
Hardy, Thomas, Sr., 1779–94.
Harris, John, 1804.
Harris, Thomas, 1782.
Heddleston, John, 1795.
Henderson, Thomas, 1813–15.
Huston, Robert, 1779–83.
Irwin, James, Jr., 1794–95.
Irwin, William, 1814–19.
Johnson, William, 1824.
Kelly, William C., 1823–24.
Kenny, William, Sr., 1791.

TAN-YARDS AND TANNERS.

Guss, Simon, 1816.
Hardy, Hugh, Jr., 1823–31.
Hardy, William, 1805–07.
Irwin, Robert, 1820–21.
Mohler, Rudolph, 1823–24.
Patterson, James, Tt., 1821–31.
Shaw, John, 1827–29.
Showers, Daniel, 1811.
Stuart, John, 1814–25.
Stuart, Thomas, 1791–96, 1804.
Turbett, Stewart & William, Tt., 1821–31.
Turbett, Thomas, Tt., 1776–1821.
Vanormer, Joshua, 1821–22.
Wills, Henry, 1781–82.
Woodward, James, Sr., 1779.
Williams, James, 1776.

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Bryner, John, Tt., 1827.
Casner, George, 1796.
Henderson, Thomas, Tt., 1817–20.
Johntz, Henry, Tt., 1825.
Kelly, John, 1797–98.
Kepner, Benjamin, Jr., 1812–31.
Love, James, 1820.
McClelland, Joseph, 1796.
Okeson, Nicholas, 1796–1812.
Patterson, John, 1796, '99.
Rice, Jacob, Sr., 1812.
Rife, Samuel, 1820.
Stewart, Thomas, Tt., 1827.

FERRY.

Abraham, Noah, 1800–06; heirs, 1807–30.
Gross, Henry, 1817–26.
Kepner, Benjamin, Sr., 1827–31.
Law, Benjamin, 1816.
Love, James, 1816–21, occpt.
Love, John, 1822–24.
Mettlen, Samuel, occpt., 1807–15.
McClelland, Joseph, 1791–1800.
Robinson, John, 1817.
Sanderson, James, 1811–15.

PLATE.

Beale, Thomas, 1780.
Blair, John, 1780.
Lyon, John, Jr., 1780–82.
Lyon, Samuel, 1780.
Stewart, George, 1780.
Wills, Henry, 1780.

SHAD FISHERY.

Cummings, William, 1826.

DISTILLERIES

Kinzer, John, 1813–16.
Little, Robert, 1779–97.
Lyon, James (2), 1810–11.
Lyon, John, 1779.
Lyon, John, Jr., 1780–86.
Lyon, Samuel, 1778–82.
Milliken, Edward, 1794.
Monahan, Michael, 1807–13.
McCahan, Alexander (2), 1809.
McCahan, John, Sr., 1804–07.
McClelland, Joseph, 1792–97.
McCrum, James, 1796–97.
McCrum, James, Jr., 1825–31.
McCrum, John, 1831.
McCrum, William, 1794.
McFadden, Samuel, 1789.
McKee, John, Sr., 1792, 1814, '16.
McKee, Robert, 1809–13.
Orr, John, 1781–86.
Parks, Alexander, 1796–97.

Patterson, John (2), 1794–1811; (1), 1811–31.
Pigsler, Jacob, 1805–13.
Pollock, Charles, 1779–88.
Reed, Alexander, 1779.
Reed, Alexander, Jr., 1779–82.
Rice, Jacob, Sr., 1801.
Rice, Peter, 1805–28.
Robison, Alexander, Sr., 1779–86.
Robison, Alexander (at Hogg's), 1794–95.
Ross, John, 1781–1812.
Sheets, George, 1811–13.
Sterrett, William (2), 1795.
Stuart, George, 1821–22.
Stuart, George & N. Martin, 1820.
Stuart, John (2), 1797–1810.
Stinson, Thomas, 1811–28.
Wharton, William, Sr., Tt. (2), 1810–1811; (1), 1813–31.
Williams, Norris, 1786–97.
Wills, Henry, 1780–1807.
Wilson, George, 1813–16; (2), 1811–12.
Wilson, Thomas, 1779–96.
Woods, John, 1780.
Wilson, Abraham, 1780–83, 1790–97.

TURBETT DISTILLERIES AFTER 1817.

Barnard, Joseph, 1822.
Bryner, John, 1820–31.
Burns, John, 1823.
Graham, Samuel & William, 1820–22.
Henderson, Thomas, 1817–19.
Hoke, David, 1821–22.
Irwin, William, 1820.
Lauver, John, 1829, '31.
Martin, Nathaniel, 1828, '31.
McAfee, James, 1826–29.
McCracken, William, 1824, '26.
Rice, Samuel, 1825–26.
Robison, Alexander, 1820.
Robison, Alexander & Thomas Henderson, 1820–21.
Woods, Robert, 1826–28.

EARLY SETTLERS. — John McClellan had previously lived in Franklin County. He belonged to a family still numerously represented in that region. He settled on the river-bank, at the present site of Patterson. His warrant, September 8, 1755, called for five hundred and fifteen acres below, on the river. McClellan's wife was a Widow Houston, whose maiden-name was Catharine Buchanan,—a sister of the father of President Buchanan. Her first husband belonged to a family of that name in this region, from whom the celebrated Sam. Houston, of Texas, was descended.[1] Mrs. Catharine Buchanan Houston, by her second marriage, to John McClellan, became the mother of Daniel, Joseph, John, Jr., and perhaps other sons, Nancy (wife of James Sanderson), Catharine (wife of William Lyons and then of James Hite). One of Hite's daughters was the wife of John Lytle, Esq., and mother of Robert, James, John and David Lytle, later well known in Blair County.

Daniel McClellan was a soldier with his brother John, and was at Quebec in 1775. He went to Kentucky. On October 22, 1776, he applied for two hundred acres of land "on Licking Creek, higher up the creek than the Fort Granville road." Aquilla Burchfield afterwards had seventy-five acres surveyed under it in "Hammer Hollow."

Joseph McClellan kept the ferry at Patterson, as elsewhere noted. He also taught school in Mifflintown. He removed to Franklin County; his wife never returned; but he died in Mifflintown. The old pioneer lived many long years on Clayland; then moved over the hills to the banks of Licking Creek, where he lived with some of his descendants, and he died about 1804, at a ripe old age, one-half a century after he first penetrated this (then) wilderness. His widow survived him. A lively town has sprung up on the land which he, by muscular force, cleared of its ancient forests; and of the hundreds living here in comfort, how few have ever even heard of John McClellan!

"Lieutenant John McClellan, son of John McClellan, at Patterson, was the first commissioned officer from this county in the cause of American freedom. He lived either on the Kepner farm below town, or possibly on the part of his father's tract above town. He had a wife and daughter. Shortly after the breaking out of the Revolution, William Hendricks raised a company in Cumberland County, as it then was, for Colonel William Thompson's regiment, which marched to Boston. A large part of the regiment was recruited in Juniata and Perry Counties.

[1] By her first marriage she had two daughters,—Jane and Sarah. Jane was the wife of John Elliott, a Revolutionary soldier, and was, in 1763, one of the twelve men who came over from Perry County after the Indians that killed the people at White's, Campbell's and Anderson's, and were themselves waylaid and half their number killed. Elliott's daughter, Catharine, was the mother of Hugh T. McAlister, Esq. Sarah was the wife of Andrew Douglass, elsewhere named as wounded at Kittanning, but who lived to an old age.

Some fifteen on the roll of eighty men in this company, of which McClellan was lieutenant, can be identified as residents of Juniata, and as many more correspond to the names of residents here about that time. They were a set of tall, hardy, bold frontiersmen, excellent marksmen, and attracted a great deal of attention along the route as they marched on foot from their homes all the way to Boston. They were dressed in homespun, armed with their own guns, and undisciplined.

"About the 1st of September, Washington sent Benedict Arnold to Quebec to enlist the Canadian Provinces. The plan was to go by the way of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers, through the Wilderness, and down the Chaudiere River to Quebec, and capture this key to the upper St. Lawrence and the Lakes. It was a most fearful undertaking. After lying for a time in front of Boston, Hendricks' company, and that of Matthew Smith, of what is now Dauphin County, started September 11, 1775, with the detachment which made the memorable expedition to Quebec. With the former company went McClellan, who died near Quebec, a martyr to the cause of liberty.

"They were two months on the march and for a good part of that time on short allowance. So desperate became their condition that dogs were killed and eaten. Even shoes and shot-pouches were boiled and eaten. John Joseph Henry, then a young man of seventeen, who passed through this ordeal, in after-life a judge of the Lancaster, York and Dauphin County Courts, wrote a narrative of the 'Expedition against Quebec,' from which are taken a few extracts relating to McClellan. On November 2d, after leaving Chaudiere Lake, some of the boats were wrecked at a cataract in the river, and McClellan, who had previously been in an enfeebled condition, was one of the injured. Judge Henry, who came upon the party, who, having lost all but their lives, were sitting around a fire on the shore, says 'Oh, God! what were our sensations. Poor McClellan was . . . lying by the fire. He beckoned to us. His voice was not audible. Placing my ears close to his lips, the words he uttered, scarcely articulate, was "Farewell." Simpson, who loved him, gave him half the pittance of food he still possessed. All I could give was—a tear.'

"The short, but melancholy story of this gentleman, so far as it has come to my knowledge of him, commenced in the camp near Boston. He was endowed with all those qualities which win the affections of men. Open, brave, sincere and a lover of truth.

"On the Dead River the variable wind brought on a cold, which affected his lungs. The tenderness of his friends conducted him safely, though much reduced, to the foot of the mountain, at the head of the Dead River. Hence he was borne in a litter across the mountain by his fellow-soldiers, Captain Hendricks assisting. From our camp McClellan was transported in the boat to the place where we found him. The crew conducting the boat . . . descended unaware of the pitch before them, until they got nearly into the suck of the falls. Here, luckily, a rock presented, on which it was so contrived as to cause the boat to lodge. Now the crew, with great labor and danger, bore their unfortunate lieutenant to the shore where we found him.

"McClellan was left behind and two Indians were sent back for him in a canoe. They found him and three days later brought the then dying man to the first house down the stream. The following day he died, and his corpse received a due respect from the inhabitants of the vicinage."

Thus, on Nov. 9, 1775, about eighty miles above Quebec, perished Lieutenant John McClellan, whose youth was spent where now flourishes the pleasant town of Patterson. His mother's name was Elizabeth Martin. McClellan's infant daughter was named Priscilla. November 6, 1787, Pennsylvania voted her a pension of one hundred and eighty pounds, in care of her grandfather.[1] In later years she married David Greer, a weaver by trade. Priscilla Greer's daughter, Margaret, was the wife of Captain John H. McCrum, father of Colonel Ephraim B. McCrum. John Greer lives in Scranton. Jane moved to Selma, Ala. Betsey, the last of Priscilla's children in this county, died in 1885.

Among those who enlisted with McClellan from Juniata were Third Lieutenant George Francis, Sergeant William McCoy (afterwards second lieutenant of the Ninth Pennsylvania Line), Thomas Anderson, Joseph Caskey, John Chambers, Arthur Eccles, John Henderson, James Hogg, Daniel McClellan, James Reed, William Smith, Abraham Swaggerty, Joseph Wright and John Hardy (of whom, see an account under Milford township).

John McClellan, Sr., gave his son John, Jr., one hundred and one acres, in 1773, off the upper part of his tract. As his son died in the war a little later, he sold part of this tract to Thomas Gallagher, father of Robert C. Gallagher, long a well-known merchant in Mifflintown. It has been since known as the Wright farm; now Henry Groninger. Near by Gallagher had a shad fishery.

[1] Col. Rec. xv. 312

Thomas Gallagher came from Ireland; first lived with the Nelsons at Cedar Springs, then just above the Patterson Machine-Shops. He died in 1807; his children were Lucretia, Mary Ann, Thomas Andrew Nelson (the printer), Robert Cooper (the merchant), Harriet and Sophia.

Above this, on the river, was the Caleb Graydon survey of January 29, 1767. He sold it to Conrad Schue (Shuey), who moved upon it in 1791, and while there was instrumental in introducing Henry Ache (Aughey), Sr., also of Huguenot stock, his sister's husband, to purchase land and remove to the township in 1803. Shuey was an elder and active promoter of the first Lutheran organization in Mifflintown. He removed to Westmoreland County.

Above this is a tract of two hundred and eighteen acres, warranted August 4, 1767, to William Speedy. A small rift in the river, opposite, was called "Purdy's Riffles." He removed to Wyoming, for what reason is not known; but he there identified himself with the Connecticut people in their efforts to hold the land as far south as forty-first degree of latitude, which passes a mile north of Lewisburgh.

In December, 1776, Speddy volunteered in Captain John Clarke's company of Northumberland County, and served during the campaign of Trenton and Princeton. In 1782 he was one of the assessors of Buffalo township. His signature to the assessment is in a full, round, beautiful hand. In 1785 he disappears from the assessments of that county, but reappears in that year in Fermanagh township, where he continues until 1791. He lived at a place called Speddy's Gap, near McAlisterville, where he died. He had a son William, Jr., who appears upon the tax-lists of Milford from 1782 to 1787, and in Fermanagh from 1791 to 1814, and his heirs to 1828. He had a son named Alexander, who was long known in Mifflintown as "A. Speddy Tailor," the name being pronounced "speedy." The last-named was the father of Editor John W. Speddy, of Port Royal. A further account of William Speddy will be found in the History of Union County. The lands of Speddy in Milford township later passed to John Elliot; are now owned by Baltzer Lauver. The Granger Picnic-Grounds are on the Speddy tract.

Above Speddy, on the river, is the survey of Agnes Wilson, three hundred and ten acres, April 2, 1767, of which tract Aaron Cotter got one hundred and thirty-eight acres, June 8, 1796. From him, a very deep place in the river near by has been known ever since as Cotter's Hole. Into this, it is related, some benevolent persons threw a cannon, used in former days for firing salutes at Mifflintown on the fourth of July, which had been the means of killing and wounding a number of persons. Another story is that it was done to prevent rival claimants at Lewistown from getting possession of the cannon.

Above this lived James Aiken. His survey had one hundred and sixty-seven acres, extending up to the Trout Run, and has on it now the station called Milford Siding. As far back as 1768 one Robert Gorrel, or Gorewell, lived here, and claimed these lands at the fording. They are now owned by George Heikes.

Above this John Harris warranted sixty-eight acres, March 7, 1785, reaching round the end of the mountain, having on it the Black Log water plug. Here Foreman W. Cloyd Guss was killed by a passing train in January, 1882. Near by once lived a colored man named John Hall, who called himself "a one-horse Methodist preacher," and held forth to his brethren "up in Macedony." Before the making of the railroad there was no travel up the Narrows on this side of the river.

Above Agnes Wilson, westward, John Wilson took up one hundred and eighty-seven acres on warrant 4897. It was long the McCrum place, now heirs of James McKnight. Wilson's sons were Nathaniel and William.

John Hardy warranted two hundred and twelve acres, and Alexander Robison two hundred and thirty-six acres, both February 23, 1767. These are choice lands. The former is now owned by James North, but before him by three John Hardys in successive generations. The latter tract has long been known as the Doty farm. Once it was leased to Henry Rice, of whom it is related that he had the farm all in one field, with a road through the middle, and that he sowed wheat every year; and that having some litigations with the Robisons, he said,

"The grain on this side of the lane I keep to pay law-suits—the other side I raise to sell."

The Hardys and Robinsons seem to have come together to America. They were cousins or brothers-in-law. They are on the tax-list of 1763, and then lived near Robert Hogg, in Spruce Hill. Being driven off by Indians, they served in the campaign of Bouquet. On their return they found their lands surveyed to others. They then came to "Muddy Run" and bought out the squatter claims of one William or Robert Robison. Robison's children were James, who married Jean Hardy, daughter of Thomas; Sarah, wife of John Cunningham; Alexander married Jane Sanderson; John moved to New Lancaster, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Sanderson; Margaret, wife of Joseph Shaver; Thomas, married to an Elder, then to Betsy Steel. James' children were Alexander, married Elizabeth Moy; Thomas, married Catharine Partner, then Nancy Marley; Ellen, wife of Alexander McCahan; John, married Jane Kincaid, then Mrs. Mary Marley (he is the now venerable John Robison, living in Patterson); William, married Mary Selheimer. The children of Thomas were James, John P., Mary, Thomas, Catharine, William, Jane and David H., late superintendent of public schools.

John Hardy's children were William, James, John, Isabella, Betsey (wife of John McCormick) and Jonathan. John's children were James and John. The Hardy race were numerous until within a few years past. The Robisons are a host in and out of the county.

Thomas, a brother of John Hardy, lived in Carlisle a winter, then moved on Wilson's tract (Port Royal). He took up a tract of poor land in Turbett, but soon bought the McGuire tract, now William Guss', on Licking Creek, where he died about 1795.

Thomas Hardy's children were Hugh, John, Jean, William, David, Alexander and Thomas, Jr., some, if not all, of whom were born in Ireland. On the run, about one hundred yards above the "Sink Hole," they had a still-house, in the loft of which William kept school, and here our aged friend, John Robison, of Patterson, got his education, under his uncle. When Thomas Hardy died there was some trouble among the heirs. John Hardy, John Hamilton, Alexander Robison, John and William Cunningham were chosen arbitrators to devise a plan of settlement, who, having taken "a vew" of all matters in dispute, decided that certain things were to be accounted for to the executors and the estate divided equally, except as to Thomas, Jr., who was "not to account for anything," and "to receive one-half child's share."

One has to wonder what Thomas Hardy and his lot of hardy boys did during all the long years they occupied this farm. As late as 1778 they had only eighteen acres of land cleared. They lived in a cabin, and it is certain they never got rich. The boys likely followed hunting and fishing. Thus the years passed by. One thing broke in on this dull monotony. Young John enlisted, in 1775, with Lieutenant McClellan. On January 1, 1776, in the attack on the "Barriers," he, together with many others, was taken prisoner. Colonel McClean went among these men to ascertain who among them were of European birth, threatening to send all such to England to be tried for treason. He recruited a regiment from among these poor fellows, who shrank from being thus carried away for trial. Among these was John Hardy. After the Revolution closed he came back to his friends on Licking Creek, and excused his conduct as a matter of compulsion; but the loyal Whigs of those days never forgave him for his defection. He had taken the oath of allegiance to the British government; had, it was said, accepted a commission in the British army; and had married a wife in England before he returned to America. They used to have "musterings" in olden days. On one of these occasions, when warmed up with patriotism and whiskey, there were threats of lynching Hardy for his defection to the cause of independence. Hardy then went to Canada. There he got some lands from the government for his services, and there his descendants are to this day. One of his daughters, who had married a clergyman, visited Juniata many years ago, but John never returned. He persuaded his brother Alexander to move to Canada (1798), and afterwards sent him back with a power of attorney

to lift his share of his patrimony in the old farm, £293 13*s.* 7*d.*, "in full for his brother, John Hardy's, share of the estate of their father, Thomas Hardy."

When the course of John Hardy became known at home, his brother Hugh became also tinctured with Tory proclivities. He was a talkative man, somewhat officious and fond of expressing his sentiments. The resentment of his more loyal neighbors was aroused. James Horrel, who was appointed to look after the malcontents, said he had more trouble with Hugh Hardy than all the rest of the township. It culminated, at last, in his forcible seizure, with a view to some trial or imprisonment at Carlisle. After reaching the top of the Tuscarora Mountain, Hugh let up on his Tory sentiments and promised to be a good loyal subject of the State, instead of the province, of Pennsylvania. They set him at liberty; but it never suited him after that to get into angry collision with any one, or he would be reminded of "the time he was tied with hickory withes and taken to the top of the Tuscarora Mountain." In after-years he took an active part in public affairs and became well known, which may account for the error concerning his early settlement. But there are yet living descendants of the first settlers, who were always true to the cause of independence, who do not like to see history perverted to honor a British sympathizer as the first settler.

Between the Robison and Hardy tracts and the Forge Ridge there was a tract long known and taxed (1781–98) as the "Peddler's Tract." The peddler must have gone down into the Deep Spring above Bealetown. He was probably one Philip Connelly, who, October 7, 1766, applied for one hundred and fifty acres "adjoining John Hardy." Hardy and Robison in after-years took up this land, and it is the tract on which Shelburn Robison now resides.

James Calhoon warranted two hundred and ten acres June 3, 1762. When Calhoon applied for this tract it was "to be surveyed to him adjoining David Reed and Robert Robison." By the time he got it surveyed, April 25, 1765, William Robison is the adjoiner below on the Doty farm, and Thomas McGuire above. Calhoon, on August 3, 1790, signed a deed in Armagh township to William McCormick, who sold this land to Henry Aughey, Sr., April 12, 1803, for fourteen hundred pounds, which Aughey brought up with him from Dauphin County in specie, having fourteen bags, each containing one hundred pounds. Aughey's son, Samuel, and his grandson, Jacob, still reside on this tract. The McCormicks sold this good limestone land because they thought it was so worked out that they could not make a living upon it. McCormick moved to Kentucky. Cyrus McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, was a descendant of his brother.

The Licking Creek Lutheran Church stands on the upper line of this tract. This organization was formed from the Mifflintown congregation. The church was erected in 1861, and dedicated about the close of that year. Samuel Aughey, Sr., who gave the ground, named it "St. Stephen's," but it commonly goes by the name of "The Licking Creek Church." The ministers serving this congregation, in connection with that at Mifflintown, were Rev. R. H. Fletcher, Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, Rev. E. E. Berry and Rev. Philip Graif.

Thomas McGuire warranted two hundred and eleven acres October 5, 1767. He sold it to Thomas Hardy, the father of John and Hugh Hardy. McGuire had warranted a tract in Turbett, near Old Port, where he lived a short time and then moved on the McGuires' tract. From Hardy's heirs the farm passed to Merchant John Patterson, who sold it to Abraham Guss, Sr., father of the writer, who sold parts of it to Samuel and Henry Aughey. The graveyard adjoining the church is on the part bought by the latter, and given by him for the purpose. The mountain-streams on this and the last-named survey sink before reaching the creek. The underground stream reaches the river below Milford Siding. On this tract Abraham Guss, Sr., erected a saw-mill. The springs here have a known origin at the Trout Run above, over a fourth of a mile distant. As the writer first saw light on this farm, the region is crowded with many cherished memories.

Back of this, at the foot of the ridge, the surveyor says November 11, 1814, he found a man

called Nipple, who had a large cabin-house and two acres cleared. Here Jane Dayly helped her husband catch live fawns and wild turkeys. It is now held by Richard Nankivel. Considerable iron-ore has been taken out along the foot of the ridge.

William Cunningham came to the Partner place in 1762. He came back, in 1763, to cut grain and pull at flax. He and his daughters took alarm and fled over the Tuscarora Mountain on the night of July 10th, and escaped the Indians. He returned in 1766, and died, and was the first person buried in the grave-yard at Academia. His resting-place is unmarked, but is in the middle of the yard. His wife, Elizabeth, took up a tract of three hundred and twenty-three acres, October 29, 1766, in trust for his heirs. From them the several tracts have descended to Cloyd Horning, William C. and William M. Partner and Charles Waream. There was a man once living on this farm who raised Beans six feet long and upwards; his name was John Bean. Henry Wills, two hundred and sixty-four acres, and was owned by John Cunningham, Samuel Mettlen, Joshua Shuman; now John Wetzler, Mrs. Zimmerman and others. Here the Fort Granville path crossed Licking Creek.

In her application Mrs. Cunningham says that her husband made "an improvement" on this tract five years before the date of her application, which would be in 1761, and we know of no older settlement on the creek. The survey made in 1767 calls the mountain to the north the "Shade." The house stood one hundred yards east of the present brick, was built of unhewn logs, had a split-log floor, a floor of poles above, and a roof of rude clapboards. Mrs. Catharine, wife of Jacob Partner, who long lived on this place, had a most remarkable memory. She told a curious story of the escape of the Cunninghams, in 1763. They fled because of a warning given by a rooster, which persistently came inside of the door and crowed so lustily that they became alarmed. The children were William, died 1836, ancestor of all of the Cunninghams in the county; John, married Sarah Robison, of Alexander, and ancestor of those in Huntingdon County and A. B. Cunningham, of Philadelphia; Richard, moved to New Jersey; David, moved to New York; Sarah (Carson); and Mary (McDowel). William, Jr.'s, children were David, Richard, John, Sally (Phillips) and Elizabeth (Jeffries). They have all been very excellent citizens.

John Partner, who got the Cunningham mansion, came to Juniata with Henry Aughey. He served during the Revolutionary War, and his grandson, Abraham G., still has the old musket which he carried in the war. His name appears as "Portner" in Benjamin Weiser's company of the Pennsylvania German Regiment. His children were Jacob, Catharine (Robison), Elizabeth (Hardy), Mary (Nipple). John married Margery Mettlen and moved to Deep Cut, Ohio, whither his father went, and died there.

Above Wills came in Henry Graham, warrant October 27, 1766, for two hundred and ninety-six acres. Pat McCahan and Fred Nipple held this tract in 1812. There was formerly a pretty rough set of people in the upper end of this valley, and it was a common saying that Sunday never got up Licking Creek farther than the residence of Alexander McCahan. At the school-house here the Methodists formerly had an organization and stated services. On the upper end of this tract was located the great tannery of Singmasters, Miller, Lippencott & Co.

Above Graham, Andrew Douglass, who was wounded at Kittanning under Armstrong, warranted a tract of one hundred and eighty acres, October 23, 1766. In 1770 it belonged to John McClellan. The factory dam was on the lower end of this tract. On the upper end Norton & Selheimer erected a paper-mill.

Above Douglass, next the so-called Black Log Mountain, was Jacob Pigsler; but before this in 1812, Pigsler was on the Douglass tract. (Road from Pigsler's on Licking Creek, to river opposite Mifflin, six and one-half miles and fifty one perches, from Pigsler's to Lytle's mill, say seven miles.—*Wm. Beale's Notes.*)

Thomas Husbands had three hundred and eight acres above Douglass, August 1, 1766. It was returned May 6, 1782, to Samuel Wallis "on Leeking Creek, adjoined lands formerly claimed by William White, deceased, and to in-

clude a deadening made for Robert Campbell. William Reese applies for the same." Here lived Leman Burdens; later Joel Dewalt, and later his son-in-law, David Hough, a well-known surveyor. There was a saw-mill here, and lumber was a principal product. Herding cattle between the mountains was also followed in the summer season.

Above this William Reese took up, on the same day, three hundred acres. Between these tracts and the Shade Mountain Joseph Jacobs had a long strip and an improvement now abandoned. Above this yet lay the surveys of Thomas Say, three hundred and thirty-three acres, adjoining James Stewart; then Moses Bartram, three hundred and forty acres; then Jonathan Carmalt, three hundred and seventy-nine acres. These lands took in the Big Thickets and the desolate regions where the deer, wolf and bear hold dominion to this day.

John McClellan, November 28, 1798, took up eight acres, on which he died. Locust Grove school-house is on the lower end of it.

James Rodman owned one hundred and sixty-eight acres between McClellan and Licking Creek. March 25, 1792, he articled with Beale & Sterrett, of the forge, for the sale of one hundred and fifty-six acres. Edward Cahil kept the forge store in the upper story of the stone spring-house on this tract, which is known as the old David Cunningham farm. The Baptist Church and grave-yard are on the upper corner of the Rodman survey. It was built in 1828, and has a yard adjoining, containing a large number of graves. Services are now seldom held there. It was built in place of the church abandoned at Spruce Hill. Beale & Sterrett built a forge in 1791, on Licking Creek, just below where Rohm's grist-mill now stands, The dam crossed the creek one hundred yards below that mill, where a couple of large piles of stones still mark the spot. They took up a large body of the ridge land, still called Forge Ridge, a small strip of which came down to the creek where the forge stood. Beale's warrant was dated February 26, 1790; resurveyed on an order to William McCrum, dated June 15, 1819, and contained four hundred and thirty-nine acres. The western limits extended as far as the Red Bank school-house.

Dennis Christie had one hundred and nine acres above the forge, on an order of February 14, 1767. The upper part extended across the creek and reached up the stream as far as the road over the creek at Abraham Guss, Jr.'s., where he adjoined William Erwin on the west side of the creek. On this tract stood the grist and saw-mills erected by Ogden, and run later by the Hardy boys. William McCrum rebuilt the mill of stone. From his son, John H. McCrum, it passed to Daniel Spiece, who tore down the stone mill and rebuilt the new one now standing at the lower end of the survey, near the forge, and which he sold to J. Shelburn Robinson, from whom it passed to Ferdinand Rohm, the present owner. February 19, 1774, Christy sold John McClellan, Jr., two hundred acres, extending from the Rodman meadow up the creek to Thomas Hardy's land, and in the ridges adjoining the improvement made by Samuel Henderson.

William Erwin, or Irwin, took out an order February 1, 1767, and had one hundred and forty-two acres surveyed under it, to which sixty-one acres were afterwards added. It extended across the creek and took in the lands at David Partner's blacksmith-shop. The tract was owned later by Hugh Hardy, and then by his son, Christopher Hardy, Esq., and now by Elder Gilliford, David Kerlin and others. On the flat near the creek, below the smith-shop, the Hardys had their tan-yard.

Above Erwin, on the creek, April 27, 1767, there was taken up two hundred and six and sixty acres by John Buchanan, and "if over three hundred acres, the upper part to James Buchanan, Jr., named Widow's Delight, so-called." Here Lewis Shuman and David Sulouff lived; now Joseph Sheesley.

Passing up the Shuman Run, around the end of the Shade Mountain, we come to a tract warranted No. 1652, to Daniel McClellan, October 22, 1766, two hundred acres, which he said was to be "on Licking Creek, higher up the creek than the Fort Granville road in Lack township, Cumberland County." The survey was returned for Aquilla Burchfield, seventy-five acres. The

land is in a depression between a ridge and the Shade Mountain, and has been called "Hammer Hollow," from the blacksmith-shop of Samuel Kerlin, who, as a true Vulcan, long served the people for a radius of many miles. A man named Voegle now resides upon it.

Perhaps no people who have ever resided within the present limits of Juniata County have been as remarkable in business circles as those descended from John Lyon, Sr. The name Lyon has been favorably known all over the State for more than a hundred years. As early as 1750, William Lyon was in Carlisle assisting his uncle, John Armstrong, in laying out that town. John settled at the Sterrett place, in Milford. In 1767 he had two hundred acres, ten acres cleared, two horses and two cows. He died about 1780; had six children,—William, James, Samuel, John, Jr., Molly and Frances.

William Lyon married Rebecca Graham, sister of William Graham, Esq., of Tuscarora, and did surveying under Armstrong in Juniata. His son, George A., was cashier of the Carlisle Bank.

James Lyon settled on Juniata. His children were William, James, Margaret (wife of Judge John Oliver), Elizabeth (wife of John McVey), Nancy (wife of John Patterson, Esq.), Isabella (wife of John Patterson, merchant), Mary (wife of Robert, father of Robert Forsythe). After the death of the parents, Nancy and Isabella (twins) were taken by their grandmother Lyon to raise. When she died they were taken by their aunt, Mrs. Fanny Graham. When grown up they married the cousins, the John Pattersons, Esquire and merchant, and their blood has come down in the veins of several hundreds of our best citizens. One of the merchant's daughters married Robert Sterrett, so that part of the old homestead is again in the hands of John Lyon's descendants.

Samuel Lyon moved on the Kelly place, and soon became a leading man in the community. May 21, 1770, he was made justice of the peace. He also did a great deal of surveying in this region. He removed to Carlisle about 1781, and was register and recorder in 1794. The first James Blaine in America had a son Ephraim and a daughter Elenor, who was the wife of our Samuel Lyon; and their daughter Margaret married James Blaine (2d), who was a son of Ephraim. Their son, Ephraim Lyon Blaine, married Maria Gillespie, and they are the parents of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. In other words, Margaret Lyon, the grandmother of the Hon. James G. Blaine, was born in Milford township about 1775, in which year, June 24th, the Rev. Philip Fithian observed in these backwoods the unusual phenomena at Samuel Lyon's house, namely: "He lives neat, has glass-windows and has apparently a good farm."

John Lyon, Jr., married Mary, daughter of John Harris. He took up additional tracts adjoining his father's surveys, in 1793. By the will of his father, December 9, 1779, he gave young John a tract of four hundred and thirty-nine acres, extending across the valley from ridge to ridge. He sold this to Stephen Doughman June 1, 1797, who, on April 4, 1806, passed it to James, father of Robert and William Sterrett. Lyon then moved to Armstrong County.

Molly Lyon married Benjamin Lyon, who was a tailor by trade, served as captain in the Fifth Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution; lived at Peru Mills from 1816 to 1821, and died at Shirleysburg at an advanced age. These were the parents of Elizabeth, who married James, a son of James above-named, and lived in Fulton County; and John, of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., long and extensively known in the iron trade at Pittsburgh, being, in fact, at the head of the iron business in the West.

Fanny Lyon married William Graham, Esq., already mentioned, and they are the grandparents of Dr. G. M. Graham, of Port Royal.

The mother of these children was a sister of General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, who, with two brothers, came to America in 1748, and died in 1795. His son, John Armstrong, served in the Revolution, was United States Senator from New York, minister to France and Secretary of War under Madison.

John McClellan took up a few acres for Elizabeth McClellan below the rocks at "Taylor's Falls," so called, from Esquire James Taylor,

who laid out Mifflinburg on the opposite side of the river.

John McClellan, Jr., who died at the head of the Chaudiere River in the Arnold expedition against Quebec in 1775, took up one hundred and fifty-eight acres, June 3, 1762, southwest of Patterson, where S. D. Kepner now resides.

James Sanderson married Nancy McClellan and lived on part of the McClellan tract; later on the Law place, below Patterson, where he kept a ferry. He also had a tannery prior to 1809 in Mifflintown, which his brother Alexander carried on after that date. He kept also a tavern in Mifflintown. Of his children, Alexander Sanderson married Nancy Davidson and moved to Selma, Ala., taking his mother with him. Joseph Sanderson for many years kept the Merchants' Hotel, on Fourth Street, in Philadelphia. He superintended its reconstruction, having then (1836) another hotel. Afterwards he kept a house on Chestnut Street. His wife was a Todhunter.

Robert Huston warranted two hundred and fifty acres July 6, 1762, long known as the Ben Kepner farm (now John R. Jenkins'). It was surveyed May 31, 1763, then in "Leek" township, and contained two hundred and seventy-three acres. William Norris was then on the Waldsmith side.

There is a common opinion among the people that the celebrated Sam Houston, of Texas, was a descendant of Robert Houston (Huston and Hustion), who lived at the Jenkins place, a mile east of Walnut post-office, from 1763 to 1783 by the tax-lists. There were also two or three of the name, probably Robert's brothers, living about the same time near McVeytown; but there is nothing to prove that these settlers were the ancestors of Samuel Houston. There are five cabins in five counties of this State where it is firmly believed that General Samuel Houston was born.

Robert Lytle, January 22, 1767, located the survey, one hundred and sixty-five acres, afterwards Robert Monteith and later Charles Hite, and now Waldsmith brothers.

Charles Pollock warranted one hundred and fifty-three acres on the south side of Houston, March 3, 1789, though he had lived here already in 1767 and perhaps earlier. It is now George Wilson's place, farmed by D. P. Showers.

Henry McCrum, a Revolutionary soldier, moved to Juniata County in 1788. His children were Michael, who served in Lee's Partisan Rangers during the Revolution (he and his comrade came to Milford two years before his father; about 1790 he removed to Saulsbury, in Huntingdon County); William, the owner of the upper mill on Licking Creek and ancestor of most of those of the name now in the county; James married to Margaret Campbell; George married Polly Campbell; Philip married the widow of James; Joseph married Jane Horrell, and their children were John H. (the father of Colonel E. B. McCrum) Jane, Sarah, Margaret, Mary (now the wife of John Robison, in Patterson). Jane, daughter of William, married Samuel Belford, grandfather of Congressman Belford, of Colorado.

Robert Campbell, September 23, 1766, took up one hundred and twenty-eight acres since known as the Peter Shitz farm; not Mitchel Varnes.

John Hamilton warranted two hundred and fifty acres, February 9, 1769, a little lower down and across the creek from the forge. He was a kind of backwoods home doctor in his day. The tract is now owned by John Beshore, Harrison McDonald and Jacob Lauver, and was formerly long held by Richard Cunningham.

Next the creek, at Thomas Stewart's, Duncan McDonald had fifty-four acres, October 31, 1766, and Thomas Bowel (Boal) had ninety-five and one hundred and thirty-eight acres on two orders, March 23, 1767. This passed to John and Jean Anderson; later the Alexander farm; now Orrin Groninger and Herman McDonald.

June 29, 1803, William Harris, surveyor, divided the McDonald survey "at request of Thomas Anderson—the Dutchman, not satisfied, alleging there is too much of the ridge on the south side included, and says that the fence was the line sold to him."

John Blackburn had surveyed to him two hundred and seven acres, August 18, 1762,

bordering on Licking Creek, where J. K. Robison now lives, and half of which is owned by Judge Lewis Burchfield. This is the Thomas McCahan tract, spoken of elsewhere. At Burchfield's formerly lived Esquire Patrick McKennan, who voted and acted as justice of the peace many years, but was not naturalized. One Jacob Kinzer challenged his vote at the polls simply to annoy him, when it was discovered that he was unnaturalized, and his judicial acts all being illegal, it made quite an excitement. The Legislature came to the rescue subsequently with an act to legalize all his proceedings.

John Lyon warranted two hundred and seventy-three acres, September 13, 1766, beyond Blackburn and Anderson, where William Sterrett now resides, and comprising the farm of Judge and Dr. Sterrett. His son, Samuel Lyon, warranted two hundred and sixty acres beyond him, September 13, 1766, in the heart of the valley. The lands next the ridges at each side were taken up by them at a later period. The lands of the main surveys were held on "an improvement made by Robert Crungleton," whom the Lyons bought out. William Lyon was a surveyor at Carlisle, and looked out this tract for his father, John, before he came over from Ireland. Samuel Lyon sold to John Kelly, April 12, 1794. From Kelly it passed to Joseph B. Ard, then to Moses Kelly, from whom part passed to John P. Kelly, Doyle's Mills, and part, two hundred and eighteen acres, to Pomeroy's heirs. The stone house of John Kelly, built in 1810, was struck by lightning in January, 1811,—a very unusual freak of nature.

The tract along the river just above Wilson, at Port Royal, was warranted to William Blythe, and sold to George Armstrong, August 3, 1762, who sold it to Charles Stewart in 1766; now John Kepner's heirs.

In 1801 Josiah Wilson sold John Rice his part of his father, Thomas', estate adjoining the creek bridge. Most of this is now owned by Professor David Wilson, principal of Airy View Academy.

Robert Campbell and William Buchanan got a warrant for twenty-five acres, March 17, 1755, "including a mill-seat and meadow on the north side of Licking Creek." This seems to be the middle mill. The same persons, on the same day, got a warrant for seventy-five acres, "including an improvement made by Robert Campbell near the mouth of Licking Creek." This was the bottom-land, midway between the two lower mills; afterwards sold to Thomas Armstrong, and then to George Wilson. Thomas Wilson and Thomas Jeffries, February 9, 1767, took up the tract above. The lands at the lower mill were in Thomas Wilson's Port Royal surveys. An old draft gives the lower mill locality, and says "cut off for Robert Campbell, 15th April, 1767." Another draft says: "William Buchanan and Robert Campbell, thirty acres, being part of the two hundred and seventy-one acres warranted by Wilson February 3, 1755." This looks a little as if Campbell's mill at first was at the site of the lower mill, but we have no further evidence. He had his mill from 1767 to 1790; then his son William to 1796. The conveyance of Campbell to his son, in 1790, proves that his mill was the middle one on Licking Creek. Strange to say, William Campbell and Michael Monahan obtained a new warrant, April 5, 1796, for one hundred acres, and laid it on this very property, then having the mill upon it. It then passed to John Lytle, who ran it over thirty-five years. Since then it has been owned by John H. Stewart, who built the present mill; then by John S. Miller, Jacob Lemon and Hawn brothers.[1]

Jones, who wrote history out of his own head like a novelist, says that "several persons were wounded, but there is no authentic record of any one being killed" at Campbell's. It is a

[1] The reader is referred to the third chapter of the General History for the accounts of the attack on Robert Campbell's house, July 10, 1763, as given in a letter written at Carlisle, July 12th, and published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 21st following. Also Robert Robison's Narrative, published at Carlisle in 1808. The latter account says the incident occurred on July 5th, but as it was written several years after, the 10th, as given in the Carlisle letter, written two days after, is probably correct.

In the chapter on Election Districts of Juniata County, it will be seen that the election in 1776 was held at Robert Campbell's mill.

question where Campbell's house was at this time. He owned the land at the point between Tuscarora and Licking Creeks, and also a large tract across the creek, where David Hertzler lives, and also at the Middle Licking Creek Mill. We prefer to locate him at the point where the creeks unite. There are such well-founded traditions as to this spot that it seems pretty certainly to have been the place. This land afterwards fell into the hands of Thomas Wilson, then to his son, George Wilson, then to his son, William W. Wilson, who in his life-time gave the writer a circumstantial account of the traditions handed down in the family, which, among other things, was that Campbell's house was on this point where the creeks unite, and that "the men killed were buried near the gate, just as you go into the house, and were marked by having an apple-tree planted on each side of the graves," by which they were pointed out for many years, even within his memory,

Campbell was not at the house on the 10th of July. Who the four men were, beside Jeffries, who were killed is not known. Wilson thought Campbell had a son killed, who was married and left a male child. This is very improbable. He could not then have had a son so old. His house is often called Campbell's Fort. It was, however, probably after this raid that it was fixed with loop-holes and facilities for defense. The historical map places this fort at the point where the creeks unite. He had two daughters, married to Thomas Armstrong and Abraham Wilson. His daughter, Margaret, married James McCrum, then Philip McCrum. He has sons, William and John, living in 1790. No doubt the old gentlemen lived with Robert, Jr., son of James, at this old fort mansion, in 1790, for he provides for food and lodging at this place during his life. The location is fixed in the terms elsewhere given, calling the place the Diven and White tract. His son James had, beside Robert, Jr., sons named John and William, and a daughter Polly, married to George McCrum. It is of James, who disappears from the tax-lists after 1778, that the story is related that he was captured by Indians, shot through the wrist, his comrade killed and he tied to a tree near Milford Siding. This event is not very surely dated, some giving it as occurring during the Revolutionary War, which renders the story improbable. He was married to Mary Armstrong, whose father was drowned at Groninger's, and had a son William, a blacksmith, who had a son James. There was a son of James, son of the blacksmith, William, that went to California, where it is said he has become very wealthy. Some six years ago he came to Juniata to see the old mill-site and other places made sacred in his ancestral history.

Campbell, who owned the middle mill, had a good many other tracts of land, one of which was just below Mifflintown. Wilson built the lower mill on Licking Creek for his son George. In course of time these men differed, quarreled and went to law about their lands, the rival mills perhaps creating jealousy. After spending much of their means in law-suits, their sons, the most interested parties, saw their paternal estates wasting away in disputes in which they felt little interest. They accordingly prevailed on their paternal heads to leave them settle the disputes, which they did, and put on record at Lewistown the following novel, yet sensible, agreement. It presents a good lesson to men in our day.

"Mifflin County, S. S., Milford township:

"We, the under named subscribers, Thomas Wilson and Robert Campbell, do solemnly swear that we will stand to and abide by the judgment and award of William Campbell and George Wilson, in all the disputes that we have with each other relating to land and other ways, and that we will sign all writings or instruments of writing that the aforesaid William Campbell and George Wilson will (decide) necessary for us to sign, relating to the settling of all disputes and controversies subsisting between us, and that we will sign all bonds and conveyances and pay all costs that the aforesaid William Campbell and George Wilson will judge us to pay and sign relating to the settling of the aforesaid controversies betwixt us, and that we will never infringe on the judgment and award of the aforesaid William Campbell and George Wilson.

"Sworn and subscribed this 3rd day of April, A.D. 1790, before William Bell.

"THOMAS WILSON.
"WILLIAM CAMPBELL."

June 24, 1790, Robert Campbell, for a bond of William Campbell and Thomas Turbett for

fifteen pounds specie, to be paid every year during his life, disposed of a tract of three hundred acres, "whereon my grist-mill and saw-mill stand," and bounded by lands of John Lyon, William Henderson, James Rodman and claim of Thomas Wilson.

June 29, 1790, Robert Campbell, of Milford township, sold to John Campbell the tract now in possession of Michael McCrum. June 29, 1790, Robert Campbell, for paternal affection and natural love gave "for my son James Campbell, deceased, and which I now have for my grandson, Robert Campbell, Jr., son of James, one-half of the William Diven and George White tract for seven pounds specie during life yearly, and meat, drink, washing and lodging when asked."

Thomas Wilson built a saw-mill at the mouth of Licking Creek in 1794. He died in 1796. In 1797 his son George had the mill, and by the next year he added a grist-mill. In 1820 the mills passed to Matthias Gish; later, owned by William Miller and others. Some years since Stewart McCulloch, the present owner, rebuilt this mill. Near by the mill a woolen-factory was erected, which, after running a short time, was turned into a handle-factory, and, as such, run for about three years. It is now idle. Near the head of this dam, on the west side, at the cliff, there was a spring of salty water, and an effort was once made to bore for saline waters strong enough to manufacture salt.

As late as March 1, 1787, George Bratton applied for one hundred acres "on Licking Creek, at the Beaver Dams." This was probably well up the creek.

Daniel Jones, August 1, 1766, wanted fifty acres "on south side of Juniata, on Beaver Run,"—a name now lost sight of, but supposed to be in Juniata County.

James Sterrett lived near Mount Joy, Lancaster County, and had sons,—James, Robert, Charles and William. Robert removed to Mifflin County and had sons, David and John. Charles removed to New York. William remained in Lancaster. The children of James, Jr., who married Annie Kennedy, were James, Samuel (who died near Academia in 1849), Polly (wife of Alexander Patterson), Robert (married to Margaret Patterson, died in 1862), Sarah and William (married a daughter of Goshen John Thompson). The sons of Robert are Judge James P. Sterrett, of the Supreme Court, and Dr. John P. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh.

William Diven and George White warranted one hundred and fifty-four acres, March 3, 1755, at the confluence of Licking Creek with the Tuscarora, and up along the latter. This tract was bought by Robert Campbell, who gave the upper part, one hundred and one acres, to Abraham Wilson, his son-in-law, and the lower end to his grandson, Robert Campbell, Jr.

That part of Milford township bordering on Tuscarora Creek, above the Groninger bridge, is full of historic interest. It will be seen by a document, under the head of Beale township, that Robert Bell actually had a "settlement" in this region before the lands were purchased from the Indians. At a later period we find John Johnson between Robert and William Bell, as appears by the following:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, John Johnson, of Cumberland County, yoman, hath sold all my right, title and Interest of that track of Land I formerly lived on, which I supos to be about five hundred acrakers, with the indin Corn raased this Sumer, Lyeing and situated on the nor west side of toskarora Creeck,—robert bell a bove and william down below,—to Jeames Sample and Thos. Harris, in the County of Lancaster, for Eight pounds payed to me in hand, and dos warrant and defend Said track of Land and Corn from all manor of person or persons what sume ever Leaying any prayor Claim or title there unto, the honorable proprietors excepted.

"Given under my hand and seall this 10 day of november, 1755.

"JOHN JOHNSON [Seal].

"testator: Benjamin Price. James Clark.

"(Endorsed): John Johnston. His Bill of Sale.

"Received of Jeames Sample and Thos. Harris Eight pouns, it being in full for the plantation I Lived on and the Indian Corn I rased this Sumer ther un. november 10, 1755.

"JOHN JOHNSON.

"Witness present: James Clark. Benjm. Price.

"(Endorsed): Mr. Johnson. His recet for eight Pound."

This document carries us back one hundred and thirty years,—just after Braddock's defeat. This yeoman, John Johnson, the White Hunter,

mnst have been leaving this section in a hurry, or he would not have sold his entire corn crop for eight pounds, and thrown about five hundred acres of land into the bargain. It was a mere "improvement" right that was sold.

James Armstrong warranted one hundred and fifty acres on the bend of the creek, where Jacob Groninger, Sr. and Jr., now reside.

Above this, on the road and creek, Ralph Sterrett, the ubiquitous land-jobber, warranted a tract of one hundred and twelve acres, July 22, 1762, where John Robison, Jr., now resides. It passed to Captain Patterson.

David and William Bell warranted one hundred and eighty-seven acres September 8, 1855, now owned by the heirs of John Robison and by Robert Robison. William, David and Arthur were brothers. William married a Bryson and lived on the island, and his sons were Robert and General William Bell, of Mifflintown.

Above these on the creek came the survey of Alexander Maginty, and above it to the north that of Clement Horrell; but as these are in Beale, the reader is referred to that township, though all these tracts along the creek are intimately connected and the lines changed in later times.

Back of the Bell tract was the tract of two hundred and ninety-six acres warranted to Robert Taylor September 28, 1767, afterwards held by William Bell.

Below this, and reaching the creek back of Sterrett and Armstrong, was the tract warranted to Harris and McKee, two hundred acres, June 10, 1762.

Above Harris and McKee, Ann Taylor warranted two hundred and fifty-eight acres November 28, 1767.

The Johnson corn-field was in the northeast corner of the tract surveyed to Sterrett, and as William Bell was down below, it is probable that the Armstrong claims were based on his improvement. The claim of the White Hunter was sold to James Mays, and the following shows his disposition of it:

"Know all men by these presents that I, James Mays & Sarah mays, of the township of Ralphe & County of Lancaster & province of pennsylvania, hath Sold to Robert taylor, of the township of Dery and County afforesaid, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Eight pounds Lawful Money of pensylvania, to me in hand paid for all our right and title of a track of Land Situate on tuskarora Creek, formerly the Clame of Johnston, formerly known By the name of the white hunter, which we warant & Defend our part of Said Land from all person or persons whatsoever, the honorable propriator excepted, as wittness hands this fifteenth day of September, 1766. "JAMES MAYES,

"SARAH MAYES.

"Wittness present: Abraham Morrow, James Morrow (signed by mark), Jno. Sample.

"(Endorsed): James Mayes, title."

On September 29, 1767, Robert Taylor entered a caveat against Armstrong's survey, claiming that "the survey includes the best of the land necessary to support his improvement." They had a hearing, but the authorities confirmed Armstrong's title and told Taylor to fill out his claim by extending back on the ridge. Taylor had fooled his time away in not getting a warrant and having his land surveyed. The five hundred acres of the White Hunter are embraced in the Sterrett, Robert Taylor and Harris and McKee tracts—McKee taking the place of Sample. The latter, where Leonard Groninger now resides, reaches the creek where Merchant John Patterson had a warehouse and built arks at the mouth of a run on which Groninger has a saw-mill. Robert Taylor bought out the heirs of Armstrong and had it patented October 6, 1802, under the name of "Taylor's Hope."

On September 8, 1755, Surveyor Samuel Lyon cut out of the Bell tract, at the east side, a small piece for a mill-seat for Robert Taylor—the survey here extending over the creek—and Taylor at this time also held the Sterrett survey. About 1803 Taylor had a mind to erect a mill here. Merchant John Patterson, at Pomeroy's Mill, had an eye to business, and blocked that little game of building an opposition mill by purchasing the adjoining Sterrett-Taylor tract. Taylor and his wife and two children were among those taken captives by the Indians in 1756, at Bigham's Fort. How long he was held in captivity and how he got back is not recorded, but on July 14, 1758, he was examined, in connection with Francis Innis and his sister, before the Provincial Council, as to the

behavior of one Lawrence Burk, who had married and lived among the Indians during the war.[1]

Charles Guss, the progenitor of all bearing the name in the United States, as far as known, came from Baden, Germany, to America about 1750. He was a school-teacher, and lived most of his time in Vincent township, Chester County. His wife was Mary, daughter of Simon Shunk, whose wife was a daughter of Conrad Shimer, a wealthy gentleman and benefactor of the churches of Pikeland and Zion. Simon seems to have been the uncle of Governor Shunk.

The children of these parents were Mary Magdalena, Charles Jr., Rachel, Catharine and Elizabeth (twins), Simon, Salome. Rachel and Salome were married to Conrad Holman, who moved near Landisburg, in Perry County, where many of his descendants still reside, being intermarried with the Leiby, Jordan, Stroop, Sheibley, Burtnett, Baker and Kohler families. Charles, Jr., married Martha Limburg, and their children were Samuel (Pottsville), John (Sunbury), Casper (Fremont, Ohio), Lewis (Winnemac, Ind.), Christiana, Sophia, Catharine. Their descendants are scattered far and wide, the wife of Dr. G. L. Derr, of Mifflintown, being a daughter of Samuel.

Charles Guss died in 1795, aged sixty-three years; his wife Mary died in 1821, aged eighty years. They are buried at Rhodes' Mennonite Meeting-House, near Spring City, built in 1750, in which house at one time Charles taught school.

Simon Guss was born February 15, 1773, and was five years old when the patriot army lay near by, at Valley Forge. His trade was that of a shoemaker and he resided near Kimberton. In 1803 he moved near Landisburg, Perry County, near where Holman, the husband of his sister, and Zachariah Rice, Jr., the husband of his wife's sister, had moved previously. In 1815, Simon Guss and his son Abraham came over the Tuscarora Mountain to Milford township, in Juniata County, after the customs of those days, when tailors, shoemakers and such tradesmen did their work from house to house. Being pleased with the country and the business outlook in that region, the family was moved over the next year.

Simon Guss married Barbara, daughter of Henry Knerr, who came to America a poor boy, in 1752, served his time to pay his passage with Conrad Selner, and as the result of a prosperous life, he died about 1805, leaving an estate worth near ten thousand dollars. In returning from a trip to Chester County, Barbara brought with her one time, tied on behind the saddle on which she rode, two small sweet cherry trees, one black and the other red, which were planted at her residence, where Ephraim Guss now lives, and were the first fruit of the kind planted in that region.

Simon Guss died in 1818, aged forty-five years; and his wife Barbara died in 1843, aged seventy-five years. They are buried at the Lutheran Church in Mifflintown.

The children of Simon and Barbara Guss were Henry, John, Samuel, Charles, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, George, Elizabeth and William, all born between the years 1762 and 1777. All but the second and fourth raised families. Samuel died in West Chester (1859) and Jacob near Spring City (1875), in Chester County. Henry (1866), Isaac (1877), Elizabeth Kerlin (1851) and Abraham died in Milford, while George still lives there, and William near Barry, Ill.

Abraham Guss, Sr., was born on French creek, East Vincent township, Chester County, September 13, 1800. At the age of eighteen he was left the oldest of six children at home, who, with a widowed mother, were to care and provide for. Thus placed at the head of the family, he passed through a severe and trying school, but it no doubt tended greatly to develop his self-reliance and fit him for a successful after-life. For several years he traveled over a radius of half a dozen miles, carrying his kit of tools, and even a stool, making his home for the time being with his patrons, according to the customs of those days. By the aid of his industrious, exemplary and economical helpmate, he accumulated sufficient to buy the McGuire-Hardy-Patterson tract, on Licking Creek, in

[1] See Col. Rec. viii. 143–147.

1832, on which he lived fifty-two years, on which he erected a fine brick house, a large bank barn, cider-press, saw-mill, a tenant-house and other buildings, and greatly improved and enlarged the farm. He was a successful farmer, a substantial citizen, an honest and judicious man. In 1820 he joined the Lutheran Church at Church Hill, near Port Royal; soon afterwards he transferred his membership to Mifflintown, where he was an elder as early as 1837; and his name is found at the head of almost every subscription paper up to 1861, when he took an active part in the erection of a new church near his home in Licking Creek, and was the largest contributor to that laudable enterprise.

In 1820 he married Mary M., daughter of Henry Aché (or Aughey), Sr. She was an estimable woman, who, during a long church life, "maintained a consistent deportment and performed the relative duties of life with faithful assiduity." After a painful illness, she died peaceful and happy, August 6, 1854, aged fifty-eight years and four months, and was buried at the church in Mifflintown. The Aché family were French Huguenots. Three brothers came to America September 22, 1752. One of these, who on arrival signed himself Johan Ludwig Aché in fine Latin script, taught French and learned English in the "hoch schul" in Philadelphia; removed to and taught school in Vincent, Chester County; served in a company againt the Indians; removed to Tulpehocken, Berks County, before 1759; then near Linglestown, Dauphin County, in 1774, where he died after 1793. His son Henry, who removed to Milford township in 1803, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John, son of Daniel Shuey, also a French Huguenot, who landed here in 1732—the name being originally Shué, like Aché, Luché and such names. A Shuey genealogy has been published. Conrad, brother of Elizabeth, lived near Lieutenant Caleb Graydon in Paxtang, bought his tract above Patterson, moved up in 1792 and was the means of getting the Aché family to move up. Conrad afterwards moved near Greensburg.

After the death of Mary M., his first wife, Abraham Guss, Sr., was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Partner, and widow of Joshua Shuman, and she is still living.

Abraham Guss, Sr., died August 9, 1884, aged eighty-three years, ten months and twenty-six days, and was buried at the Lutheran Church in Licking Creek Valley.

His children were all by the first marriage, —Uriah, married Catharine Sieber; Catharine, married Abraham Guss, Jr.; Elizabeth, married Christopher Hardy, Jr.; Mary M., married Michael Sieber; William, married Mary R. Shuman (then Mary A. Moyer); Abraham L., the subject of this sketch; Salina, married John T. Mettlen; Jefferson, J. A., of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died February 11, 1863, aged over twenty-one years.

Abraham L. Guss, son of Abraham Guss, Sr., and Mary Magdalena Aché (now Aughey), was born August 21, 1834, in Milford township, Juniata County, in Licking Creek Valley, four miles west of Mifflintown. In his early youth he attended the public schools, where a desire for more knowledge was awakened. He entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in the fall of 1851, in which he spent two years, and then three years in the college classes. In the year 1856 he married Susan Maria, daughter of Christian and Margaret Mummert Rindlaub, residing in Straban township, Adams County, who was born January 14, 1836. They removed to Johnstown, Cambria County, where he taught a year in the gymnasium as associate principal, and then a year in the graded public schools. He then returned to college, and was graduated with the class of 1859. By private study he entered the second year's course in the theological seminary the same fall, and in the spring of 1860 was licensed by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania, and in July took charge of the congregations in and near Dickinson (Centreville), eight miles above Carlisle, in Cumberland County, where he remained a year, returning home during the winter. He purchased the *Juniata Sentinel* in July, 1861, and published a strong Union paper, upholding the Lincoln administration in every effort to suppress the Rebellion. In the fall of 1865 he

sold the printing-office and took charge of, as principal and proprietor, a soldiers' orphans' school at Cassville, Huntingdon County, under laws relating thereto in the commonwealth. He conducted this school with great success until December, 1872, when he purchased the Huntingdon *Globe*, removed to that town and became its editor. In the fall of that year he took an active interest, through the columns of his paper and by personal effort, in a Congressional contest. He continued to edit the *Globe* until July, 1877; having demonstrated his capacity to defend his own castle, he ceased to fight other men's battles at his own expense, and retired from the turmoils of politics. The next two years were spent in closing up business and in historical pursuits, especially in collecting matter relating to Juniata County. In December, 1879, he accepted a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., where he continued until the 26th of August, 1885, when, being an "offensive partisan," he had the honor to resign by request, deeming this a testimonial of his influence and manhood. While in charge of the orphans' school he was designated the "professor," which has clung as a convenient but meaningless handle to his name ever since. He has written and published several addresses, a number of articles on Indians, and historical, genealogical and biographical sketches. His oldest child, Adelaide L., died at the age of four and a-half years. He has one son, Harry T., and four daughters,—Annie M., Mary F., Katie B. and Emma G. Harry T. is a student of medicine, and resides in Philadelphia.

A. L. Guss.

CAPTIVITY OF LEONARD GRONINGER.—Leonard Groninger and Stephen Doughman lived near Lewisburgh prior to the Revolution. They came to Tuscarora in 1797. The Doughmans lived on the Sterrett farm. Groninger died in 1831; he had brothers named Jacob, Joseph and Daniel; and their father's name was also Leonard. He and his wife

were both killed by Indians about the time of the Wyoming massacre. Leonard, Jr., who came to Juniata, was married to Barbara, daughter of George Moy, Sr., and had sons named Jacob, Henry, Leonard and George. Jacob was born in 1796 and is still living. When Leonard was seventeen years of age, a short time before his father's death, as they were plowing, they saw some Indians cross the head of the field. They alarmed the neighbors, who turned out and hunted two days for them, but gave it up and returned to the fort. Groninger was with two men, Moore and Himpleman. As they were passing through the woods they noticed Himpleman's dog acting very queer, and then suddenly he ran away. As Groninger cast his eye into the bushes at the side of the road, he looked right into the muzzle of a gun. Instantly they were fired upon. Moore ran back and escaped. Himpleman was killed. Groninger being shot in the hand, ran a distance and sat down. The Indians came upon him; one lifted his tomahawk to split his skull; another held it and asked him if he was able to travel. He said, yes. They burned his father's house. There was among them a white man named Conrad Houser, who was the most cruel, and wanted to kill him. They went to the Genesee Valley, near Rochester. In the spring they were put to planting corn with the squaws and old Indians. After he had been with them nine months, one day, while the warriors were on an expedition, one of the captives named Reigert, while squaws were cooking dinner, stepped into the edge of the woods, and throwing down his hoe, declared that he would never hoe another hill of corn for the Indians. After a consultation, he and Groninger struck for the heads of the Susquehanna. When they came to the river they tried to make a raft, but, observing a bark canoe floating down, they got into that and worked their way down the stream for two days. At last they ran under a tree and were scraped out and lost the canoe. After some time they found an old dug-out canoe, which they used. They lived on tea-berries and sassafras leaves, and they became very weak. Groninger had white swelling on his leg, and could scarcely walk. Reigert found something to eat, but eat it himself, saying to Groninger: "You won't live any way." At length they were going to stop under a sheltering rock one night, and, on entering, were alarmed by a rattlesnake, whose dormitory they had invaded. Fleeing in terror, they again took to their boat, and, by the current and their feeble efforts, moved on all night. At daylight they were rejoiced to hear it heralded by the familiar barn-yard fowls. They came to habitations and rejoiced once more in freedom, safety and civilization. A man who rode up the river a mile or two that morning was shot by pursuing Indians. The snake had saved them. Another man who was with the same Indians returned in after-years and told how the Indians made splints before the remaining captives, to burn the two runaways as soon as they would be recaptured. Reigert visited Groninger after he had removed to Tuscarora. Jacob's brothers moved to Indiana. He married, first, Nancy Hench, and, second, Sidney, daughter of Richard, son of Mountain Thomas Wilson. His sons are John, Leonard, Jacob, Orrin, Henry, the first wife's children; and George, Samuel, William, Benjamin and James N., all of whom are among our well-known and substantial citizens."

THE FORGE ON LICKING CREEK.—From information gained from the tax-lists, it is found that in 1791 Thomas Beale and William Sterrett were in possession of one hundred and fifty acres of land, and in a review of a road, reported at the March term of court, the forge of Thomas Beale is mentioned. It was built upon the one hundred and fifty acres mentioned above. In the next year the firm had four hundred and fifty acres and a saw-mill additional. In 1800, Thomas Cromwell is taxed with the same property. After this it disappears from the lists. In 1792 the forge was valued by the assessor at eighty pounds; in 1794, at one hundred pounds; and 1799, at one thousand dollars. November 10, 1797, the forge was sold by Sheriff Andrew Nelson, and purchased by Thomas Cromwell for ten hundred and twenty pounds. It included, with the real estate, "a forge and two hammers." Three pounds equaled eight dollars.

The pig-iron used in this forge was hauled to the Juniata from furnaces in Centre County, and from the furnace owned by Cromwell, at Orbisonia, and floated down the river in rafts to Patterson, and thence hauled out to the forge. On one occasion a raft stranded in the river above the island and a lot of pig-iron lost in the water. Pieces were afterwards fished out by the settlers and used as andirons. The writer well remembers the two pieces of this old pig-iron used on the ancestral hearth. The forge was not a paying investment to Beale & Sterrett. They were too far from base. William Sterrett was the son of Ralph, the Indian trader, and said to be the first white child born in the county. He was in Fermanagh 1785–89 and 1801–06, and in Milford 1790–1800; sheriff in 1785. Beale lived at Pomeroy's store, and built the first mill west of the river. The forge seems to have crippled him financially during

life. When his father died he provided in his will that all the money for which he and his son David had gone security should be first paid out of the share coming to Thomas. When this was done there were less than sixty pounds left of his patrimony. Among the sums thus to be paid, in 1801, was one hundred and seventy-six pounds to R. Coleman, of Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County. Cromwell no doubt was a creditor, which induced his purchase. Cromwell never ran the forge after his purchase. Peter Shitz says it was standing yet when he came to the county, in 1808. Soon after some men, who were gigging with pine-lights one night, passed over the dam and dropping some fire among a lot of dry drift wood about the forebay, the fire spread to the buildings and all was consumed. Now only stone-heaps and charcoal-colored ground marks the spot of this truly early and only iron enterprise in this county. No other iron-works were ever started in this county.

Paper-Mill on Licking Creek.—There was a paper-mill built on Licking Creek, seven miles west of Mifflintown, in 1817, by James Norton and William Selheimer. As early as November, 1816, there was an application for a road "from where a new paper-mill is about to be erected on Licking Creek." Norton, having died, was succeeded by William Kirk, in 1823, and upon the death of the other partner, his son, Absalom, father of Colonel John B. Selheimer, of Lewistown, succeeded in 1827, and under this firm the mill is still on the tax-lists of 1831, and valued at two thousand dollars. From 1832 to 1834 the paper-mill and saw-mill of Kirk & Selheimer are valued at one thousand dollars; but from that time the paper-mill ceases to be assessed. To get lumber a saw-mill was first erected, which was built in 1817, which ran many years after the paper-mill ceased operations. The firm kept a team, and their rags were gathered from all parts of the surrounding country, wagons being the only means of such transportation. It employed about half a dozen expert men, the same number of women, and a number of boys; the latter were engaged in assorting the rags. It was in active operation about twelve years. Printing-paper, writing-paper and brown wrappings were made here. Some of the early Juniata Valley newspaper enterprises received their supplies from this mill.

The Juniata Tannery.—In 1834, Singmaster & Co. erected a large tan-factory on Licking Creek, six miles west of Mifflintown. A large dam gave ample water-power. Part of the time it went under the name of Miller, Lippincott & Co., but the Singmasters had an interest all the time, and William Miller, resident manager, was married to a sister of the Singmaster brothers. The rock oak bark was taken from the adjoining mountains to their very tops. Over five hundred cords were ground in this factory in a year. The company kept a store, and also run a saw-mill. Henry Singmaster, who remained on the ground until about 1863, died recently at Stroudsburg, worth one hundred thousand dollars, which he donated to the theological schools of the Lutheran Church. Since the abandonment of the factory the buildings have decayed or been removed, and only a saw-mill now remains.

In 1817 Milford lost one hundred and seventy-five out of her four hundred and forty taxables by the formation of Turbett; and in 1843 she again lost one hundred and forty out of her four hundred and forty taxables; in 1856 she again lost that part of her assessment roll included in Patterson borough.

In 1832 the following pleasure vehicles were all that were in use in Milford (including Beale) township: John Beale and John Patterson, gigs; Benjamin Kepner, John Robison and Robert Sterrett, dearborns; John Kepner, a carriage. There were two hundred and ninety-two taxables and twenty-four single men. Lands were rated in seventeen grades, at from twenty-five cents to thirty dollars per acre.

By act of March 14, 1851, part of Milford township above the run below McCahan's schoolhouse, in Licking Creek Valley, was made a separate road district.

Public Schools.—There are seven public schools in Milford. 1. Muddy Run, brick, built in 1881; cost, $1287.50. A frame building previously stood near by, and a stone house, still older, stood westward on the road near

Shelburn Robinson's. Valentine Carboy kept school in 1797, in an old house near where J. E. McCrum lives. 2. Red Bank, built in 1807; cost nine hundred and ninety-five dollars. The old house has given place to a good frame. Captain Thomas Horrell taught at Red Bank when the writer first went to learn the alphabet. William Hardy, about 1803, taught in the loft of his father, Thomas', still-house. The venerable John Robison, of Paterson, went to school here. Thomas McCurdy, William Hardy, Joseph Steele and Thomas Gallagher taught where David Partner's stable now is. William Cunningham, in 1818, taught where Ernest Dopple now lives. 3. McCahan's, Upper Licking Creek, built of brick in 1883; cost, eleven hundred and forty-seven dollars. A school-house was built here in 1858. During the running of the tannery the Methodists had an organization, and stated services were held in the school-house. An early Sunday-school was started and kept up in this house. Just behind the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Guss, on Trout Run, stood a genuine, old-fashioned school-house with the usual fire-place and a greased-paper-covered crack window. Here Abraham Guss, Sr., went to school to David Powell, 1815–17. It was burned down. After this house was burnt, a lot was bought, May 2, 1822, at McCahan's, where the present house stands and a house built by subscription; deed from Patrick McCahan to Nathan Hoover, W. M. Selheimer, George Doughman, for five dollars. 4. Locust Grove. This house was built in 1852, cost fourteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the present brick, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, took its place in 1873; cost, seventeen hundred dollars. Here the township elections are held. About 1812–15 Nathaniel Steele taught in a loft of Cunningham's spring-house, formerly used as the forge store-room. 5. Kelly's, brick, built in 1874; cost, sixteen hundred and twenty-four dollars. Before this there was a house at Kepner's, on the township line, which was abandoned after Beale township was formed. In 1812 Samuel Wharton taught in the McKennan school-house, not far from Judge Burchfield's residence. In 1815 there was school kept near Sterrett's. 6. McCulloch's Dam, frame, built in 1869; cost, $899.50. This accommodates the region outside of Port Royal borough. In 1805 Benjamin Love taught opposite McCulloch's Mill. 7. Jackson, built in 1856, burnt down August 24, 1878; rebuilt; is twenty-eight by twenty-four feet; cost, ten hundred and ninety-three dollars. This accommodates those who live near the Tuscarora Creek. From the tax-lists we learn of the following teachers in the township: "Magrahon, the school-master," 1792; James Butler, 1824–29; William Knox, 1824–26; James Boggs, 1827; John Wright. The number of children in Milford attending schools in 1884 was three hundred and fifty.

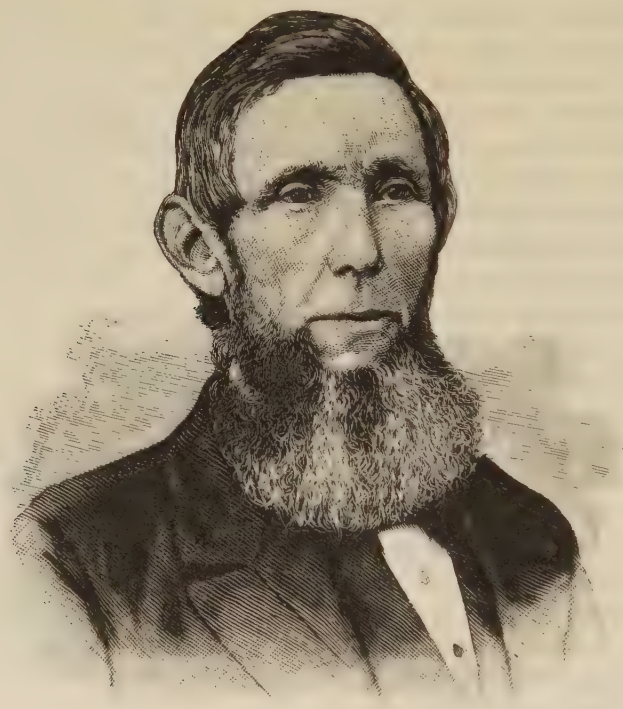
Milford township has been the birth-place of a number of distinguished men, among whom are Hon. James P. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court; Dr. John P. Sterrett, his brother, a physician now of Pittsburgh; Rev. J. Hervey Beale, the chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, now of Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas Robison, son of "Creek John," now in Illinois; Rev. John Guss, now deceased, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Rev. Professor Samuel Aughey, LL.D., of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is certainly the greatest scientist, and probably the most varied in the general scope of learning, of any man born in this county. His works on the physical geography, botany and geology of Nebraska are monuments of his genius and ability.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LEWIS BURCHFIELD.

Lewis Burchfield is the grandson of Aquilla Burchfield, who, with three brothers, emigrated from Maryland, one locating in Lancaster County, Pa., one in North Carolina and a third in Erie County, Pa., while Aquilla settled in the present Juniata County, Pa. Thomas, another brother, also made the same county his home, and served during the War of the Revolution. The children of Aquilla Burchfield were Aquilla, Thomas, James, Robert and several daughters. James, of this number, was born in Greenwood township, Juniata County,

on the 4th of September, 1774, where his life was spent in farming employments. He was united in marriage to Rachel Cookson, born September 29, 1769, whose maternal grandfather, Benjamin Miller, came into the State with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia, where he is buried. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield are Thomas, born December 5, 1794; Aquilla, December 25, 1795; Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Edmiston), October 4, 1797; Sarah (Mrs. Samuel McWilliams), November 22, 1800; William, April 18, 1803; James, November 14, 1805; Lewis, April 18, 1808; Hannah (Mrs. John Harris), August 18, 1810; and Washington P., July 31, 1814. All, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, are deceased. The birth of Lewis Burchfield occurred in Greenwood township, Juniata County (then Mifflin), from whence he early removed to Walker township, of the same county. The common schools afforded him a knowledge of the rudiments of English, though his education was chiefly the result of careful reading and study at home, after which he engaged for a brief period in teaching. Having from boyhood assisted his father on the farm, at the age of twenty he removed with him to Beale township, Juniata County, and for two years contributed his services in the cultivation and improvement of his land. He was, on the 23d of March, 1830, married to Jane, daughter of Patrick McKennen, of Milford township, Juniata County, born February 12, 1812. Their children are Elizabeth, wife of J. Shelbourn Robinson, born November 6, 1830; Melvina, August 25, 1832, who died July 7, 1845; Jerome O., September 18, 1834, whose death occurred April 15, 1835; Adaline Ann, wife of Elder Guilliford, February 8, 1836; Mary E., widow of Samuel Y. Shelley, February 2,



Lewis Burchfield,

1838; Clarissa J., wife of John D. Milligan, May 3, 1840; George W., February 22, 1842, married to Elizabeth Halderman; Charles, June 9, 1844, died June 15, 1844; Benjamin Franklin, December 27, 1845, married to Mary Halderman; Thomas J., November 12, 1848, who died December 12, 1849; Ida C., August 9, 1851, whose death occurred December 14, 1859; Azile, wife of William Neely, February 23, 1856. Mrs. Burchfield died August 15, 1872, and he was again married, January 28, 1874, to Mrs. Josephine Brown, daughter of William McMeen. In 1833, Mr. Burchfield rented a farm in Mifflin County, upon which he continued for three years, meanwhile holding the commission as postmaster at Stroud's Mills, in Oliver township, of that county. He then returned to Juniata County and was, until 1839, associated with his father. During the latter year he was appointed prothonotary of the county by Governor Porter, and subsequently elected for two terms, being for seven years the incumbent of the office. He then returned to the life of a farmer, and, in 1852, purchased his present home in Milford township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, though having abandoned active labor; the farm is at present rented. Mr. Burchfield was, as a Democrat, in 1861, elected associate judge of Juniata County, in which capacity he served for five years. He has been largely identified with the interests of both township and county as a leading citizen. In his religious views he is a Presbyterian and member of the church of that denomination in Mifflintown.

CHAPTER X.

TURBETT TOWNSHIP.[1]

This township was erected under the authority of the court at Lewistown, by a division of Milford township. A petition to this purpose was presented at the August sessions, in 1815, and William P. Maclay, of Armagh, David Reynolds, of Fermanagh, and Andrew Keiser, of Lewistown, were appointed viewers. They reported the line as follows:

"Beginning at Tuscarora Creek, where the same crosses the line between Milford and Lack townships, thence down the middle of said creek to the lower corner of the land of Nicholas Okeson on said creek, thence along the line between the said Okeson and a tract of land surveyed in the name of John Sherrard, to Tuscarora Creek, at John Patterson's Mill Dam, thence down the middle of said creek, the several courses and distances thereof, to the Juniata River."

At the November sessions, opening on the 20th, the Hon. Jonathan Walker presiding, the "Court confirm the said division and name the southern division 'Turbett,' after Colonel Thomas Turbett, under whom the President of this Court marched as a common soldier against the Indians during the Revolution. He was brave, vigilant and humane." The first assessment was taken in 1817, and showed about one hundred and forty-five resident taxables and twenty-nine single freemen, which still left in Milford about two hundred and fifteen taxables and fifty freemen.

In 1858 Turbett was divided, the western end being formed into a township called Spruce Hill.

Turbett township is bounded on the west by Spruce Hill, on the south by Tuscarora Mountain, on the east by Walker and the Juniata River, and on the north by Milford, on the line of Tuscarora Creek. Limestone Ridge traverses it from west to east, and is bisected near the middle of the township by Blue Spring Hollow, down which flows Hunter's Run, emptying into Tuscarora just below the mouth of Licking Creek.

As Turbett formed a part of Lack up to 1768, and part of Milford up to 1816, the reader will find the names of the first taxables in this region in the assessments of those townships; and the Milford township lists can be referred to for the early taxable industries.

Early Settlers.—Captain William Patterson, son of the Captain James who lived at Mexico, and grandson of the Indian trader, James, of Lancaster County, took up by warrant of February 5, 1755, a tract of three hundred and thirty-six acres opposite Mexico.

[1] By A. L. Guss.

This he sold to Philip Strouse in 1772, and removed to Foutz's Valley. The land now comprises the farms of Lawrence Wetzler, Philip Strouse and James North. Here the "young Captain" William Patterson raised nineteen men, and marched to Middle Creek, in Snyder County, in January, 1768, and arrested Frederick Stump and his servant, John Eisenhour (iron-cutter), for killing the "White Mingo" and nine other Indians, and lodged them in the Carlisle jail. They were afterwards forcibly taken from the jail by a band of some seventy-five horsemen from Sherman's Valley, —an event that shook the old provincial government from the mountains to the Delaware. For this arrest Patterson was made a justice of the peace,—the first one west of the Tuscarora Mountains. Here William Patterson erected a fort, or block-house, as a defense against the Indians. It stood about thirty feet west of the present Wetzler House, and the cellar pit is yet visible, and the surface paved with stones has never been plowed. It was built partly of stone and partly of logs, and stood until a few years ago, performing the peaceful duty of a corn crib. The logs were well-hewn and notched down flat on each other, with loop-holes for defense. They are now in a house at the railroad near by. This fort, erected by William, must not be confounded, as has been done, with "Patterson Fort," on the other side of the river, mentioned in the colonial records; and it will prevent confusion to bear in mind that there were two Captain Pattersons,—father and son, James and William, one on each side of the river.

On the bank of the river, just below the house, stood a warehouse, used in the days prior to the canal, when surplus produce was shipped down the river in arks. Grain was here stored. It was about twenty feet square, built of logs, two stories high. This landing was a famous place for the first sixty-five years of settlement. The last ark built in this region was constructed by Samuel Thompson, on the river at Mexico, just above this warehouse. On Patterson's farm, just close by the Mexico Station, near the tool house, may yet be seen the marks of the foundation for a house, which was abandoned because the man digging it was shot by an Indian posted upon the end of the Limestone Ridge. About half a mile above the station, the railroad cut the base of the limestone rocks, which has since become a dangerous point, on account of the great masses of rocks that slide down from the side of the ridge, and it is known as the "Slip Rocks." At Patterson's place there was a ferry, and an early road led from it up the valley.

Alexander Dennison, by warrant of February 5, 1755, took up two hundred and six acres below Patterson on the river. It is now the property of Peter Kilmer's heirs. This and the Hepburn tracts were sold to James Potter, brother-in-law of William Patterson, who sold to John Bonner in 1773. Parts of it went, on his death, to Thomas Ghormley, William Curren and others, in 1811. From these the lands passed at length to Philip Kilmer and Michael Brandt. The stream running into the river through these lands is called "Bonner's Run."

James Patterson took up, by warrant of September 22, 1766, a tract of two hundred acres below Dennison, at Tuscarora Station, now the lands of William Turbett, John Parker and Brandt heirs. This tract included the present railroad station and the Roaring Spring.

Stacy Hepburn took up two hundred and ninety-two acres, August 1, 1766, now owned by Philip and Henry Kepner. Aside of the above, and over next the mountain, William Patterson took up two hundred and ninety-two acres, November 4, 1771. William A. Patterson, son of Captain William, had his father's and the Hepburn tracts, which he also owned, surveyed in 1803, and there were eight hundred and forty acres in a body.

William Cochran, or Corran, December 17, 1772, took up one hundred and ninety-four acres, called Williamsburg, now owned by Noah Hertzler and Mrs. Jacob Groninger.

Above these, Thomas Lowery warranted two hundred and fifteen acres, September 15, 1766, where "Lowery's son made an improvement," now owned by William and D. E. Robison, D. T. Kilmer and William Kohler. Lowery sold to James Patterson, December 3, 1766, who sold to William Curran, June 23, 1770,

who sold to Philip Kilmer, August 21, 1786, grandfather of D. T. Kilmer, two hundred and fourteen acres.

James Patterson warranted two hundred and eighty-five acres, February 5, 1755, embracing now the farms of James McLaughlin (late D. W. Flickenger), George Boyer and Philip Kilmer, "on Hunter's Run." In his warrant it is said to be "adjoining his son's improvement." The Cochran tract, however, intervenes, but it proves that William had settled here already in 1755, and no doubt was here in 1754. Along with the above tract, James Patterson wished to include an adjoining tract of two hundred and fifty-four acres more, lying north of Lowery, but which seems at a later date to have been ordered to be put in his name on a separate warrant. Patterson sold, April 20, 1759, to William Armstrong, who sold, December 24, 1768, to Robert Brown, who sold, March 29, 1772, to Benjamin Kepner.

On application No. 1719, October 29, 1766, there was granted to Robert Campbell a tract of three hundred acres, above those already named and near the mountain, which he sold to William Kenny September 2, 1774. This tract was owned by "Mountain" Thomas Wilson, from whom, by will, it passed to his sons,—Richard, John and "Mountain" Thomas, Jr.,—and is now owned by Leclerc Calhoun, William Kerlin and Robert McMeen.

Charles Hunter, November 4, 1766, took up two hundred and ninety-eight acres, running across the valley west of the above. He was here, however, long before, as "Hunter's Run" was a well-known land-mark as early as 1755. It took in the beautiful slope south of Church Hill, where Judge Koons now lives. In the assessment of 1769 he is marked "poor" and relieved from tax, though he had a tract as fine as any in the county. However, if he was poor in purse, he was a success as a hunter, for tradition says he and Griffith Thomas killed forty bears in a single winter season. This is the tract of which tradition says it was once offered to James Turbett for a hogshead of whiskey, and the offer refused. In 1781, when Turbett first appears on the tax-list, Hunter's property, called one hundred acres, is rated at one hundred and fifty pounds. This story, like many others, is therefore more than improbable. After this first owner arose the old name Hunter's Gap, afterwards Jennie's Gap, and also Hunter's Run, on which Hertzler's mills are built. A branch of this stream is called Hominy Run, and tradition states that it arose from a hominy-mill once erected upon it. It is possible that the name is much older. In William Byrd's "History of the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina," he says: "We quartered on the banks of a creek that the inhabitants call Tewahominy or Tuskerooda creek, because one of that nation had been killed thereabouts and his body thrown into the creek."

John McDowell, by warrants of July 1, 1762, March 29, 1769, and William Kenny, February 21, 1769, took up small tracts, making three hundred and thirty-eight acres, which now form the farm of Daniel McConnell. This tract is the one on which Widow McDowell lived.

James Kenny, of Chester County, warranted, February 3, 1755, a choice tract of three hundred and eighteen acres, called "Walnut Bottom," and lay aside of Hunter and across the valley, formerly the Turbett lands, now Mrs. Stewart Turbett. James Kenny also warranted two hundred and seventy-three acres January 2, 1766, adjoining his other land and extending up the north side of the valley. The McDowell lands were south of this tract. He sold the upper part to Nathan Thomas, one hundred and twenty-four acres, in 1791, who sold it to Valentine Weishaupt, April 10, 1800. The other half adjoining his main tract he sold to Alexander Kenny, who passed it to Charles Kenny, who lived upon it. Dr. G. M. Graham is now owner of this part. James Kenny never lived on his lands.

Kenny's main tract passed to Colonel Thomas Turbett, after whom the township was named. Here he started, in 1775, the first tannery in the present county, and which was run by him and his children for three-quarters of a century. William Turbett also put up a tannery at Graham's place, which ceased running in 1865. Stewart Turbett had a contract on the canal, and at its close brought a lot of Irishmen to dig

him a mill-race at fifty cents per day. This was in 1828, but he is not taxed for it for some time later. It was run by one Spayd after Turbett, and since then by John Barclay and Jacob Rothrock, whose heirs still own it. Thomas, son of John and Priscilla Turbett, was born January 20, 1741; died June 20, 1820, aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Wilson, at the river. In 1776 he raised and marched a company to Carlisle for the Continental service. At Trenton he won renown by a bold encounter with a British officer, whom he shot. At a later day he was engaged in an expedition against hostile Indians. He is one of the most illustrious of our early settlers.

On the 15th of June, 1837, there was a violent hail-storm. William Turbett, grandson of Colonel Thomas Turbett, was caught by it while out in the woods on the ridge near Sterrett's, in Milford. He took refuge under a large fallen tree that lay a little above the ground. During the storm another tree fell across this one and crushed him to death. The tree, after doing its work of death, sprang back, and when found, it was not touching his body.

William Kenny took up also seventy-five acres February 21, 1769, formerly Jesse Saylor, now Robert Wharton. Another draft says, "Gained by law part of his land surveyed on application for three hundred acres."

At the foot of the Tuscarora Mountain John McAfee built a house twenty-eight feet square, with a chimney at each end, and planted an orchard. Fourteen of the trees still remain and peach-trees grow out of the *débris* of the chimney. After his death Jennie, his widow, long lived there, and from her the gap near by got its present name. Down through this gap came the Fort Granville path, still distinctly marked. It was the only way over the mountain up to 1811.

Jennie's house was a celebrated place in the old days, and many stories are related of her and that locality. The owl and the bat now sport in undisturbed pleasure where Jennie's mansion once stood. It is a common notion in the vicinity that John McAfee made his settlement at a very early period. The facts are he first appeared in 1794, and got a warrant for two hundred acres, September 15, 1800.

At the foot of the mountain is a little hamlet called McAfeetown, or Mechanicsburg. Here Daniel McAfee erected a small fulling-mill in 1819, and James had a carding-machine in 1829. About 1840 Peter Hench turned it into a foundry and built threshing machines for some years. In 1848 Noah Hertzler bought it and continued the foundry. In 1857 the building was removed and a saw-mill built in its place. The waters coming from the gap flow into, or rather form, Hunter's Run.

Robert Moore warranted one hundred and one acres, September 18, 1766, across Tuscarora Creek from Port Royal borough, now held by David Coyle. Back of this, in the ridges, George Moore held one hundred and thirty-nine acres, in the right of Robert Say, dated November 28, 1767. Thomas Hardy also warranted on the ridges, near Old Port town, eighty-four acres, January 26, 1768. He soon left and purchased the McGuire place, in Licking Creek.

John Anderson warranted one hundred and sixty-seven acres, September 15, 1766, on Limestone Ridge, now owned by Samuel Kepner and Thomas Stewart. It adjoined the surveys of Esther Cox and John and David Little. This is where Robert Woods after 1801 had his distillery. On a run passing through this land, Peter Rice, who died a few years ago in Lack township, says there was once a fort, called "Fort Muck," which was taken by Indians and twelve persons killed or carried away. No confirmatory evidence of this has been found, except the fact that the stream is still well known to the older people as Fort Muck Run, though it is now often called Woods' Run. Eastward of the above tract William Robison took up seventy-five acres, March 21, 1793, adjoining John Little, John Crozier and Abraham Wells.

As early as January 22, 1767, there was "a location granted to David Little," surveyed April 25, 1791, by James Harris, who then made note that "Widow Armstrong has about two acres of meadow cleared and claims part of this tract." May 6, 1802, William Harris re-

surveyed this on an order of the Board of Property, as Henry Taylor claimed thirty-three acres right in the heart of David Little's seventy acres, along the creek at the east end of the Groninger bridge, and included the house and a meadow below. Taylor held the Armstrong claim, but the Little survey was older and rested on a warrant. James Harris did not return the survey. William Harris says: "I do not know the reason why the location 2528, in the name of David Littel, has remained so long without being acted upon."

John Little (later spelled Lytle) warranted three hundred and thirty acres, June 16, 1794, east of David and south of Robert, and extending eastward as far as the Rankin-Hunter-Campbell tract. Surveyor, April 11, 1795, says this tract "appears to have been called Patterson's Land." It bounded Robert on the north and east. In this region the Rankin survey located Samuel Green, a squatter in 1763, no doubt. These lands are now owned by James P. Johnson, Benjamin Groninger, John Rigby, George Harner and William Groninger.

On June 16, 1794, Robert Little got a warrant for three hundred and thirty acres, now mostly owned by Uriah Guss' heirs, which passed May 7, 1802, to Sebastian Hustler, and from his heirs, May 28, 1814, to Abraham Whistler, then to Henry Zook, June 26, 1819. It is evident that the Littles long held a large tract of land which was unwarranted. Robert Little was a justice of the peace and one of the commissioners on the organization of Mifflin County. He is on the tax-lists from 1767 to 1805. He had two acres cleared in 1767, and in 1768 had stock for farming.

John Kepner lived about Millerstown, or below it. He had three sons, who moved into the present Turbett township. 1. Benjamin, who moved across the river from Mexico in 1772, whose sons were Jacob (merchant), Benjamin, William, John, Philip, Henry and David. 2. Jacob, who moved on the McCrum place, now owned by S. D. Kepner, in 1799, whose sons were John and Jacob by a first wife, and Benjamin, Henry and Samuel D. by a second wife. 3. Samuel, who moved on the Crozier place, next west of his brother Jacob in 1797, whose sons were Jacob, David, Samuel and John W. The daughters are not here given. There was also another stock of Kepners of the same family connection, but not related nearer than cousins to the three brothers aboved named, who moved on farms a little east of Johnstown. They were John, in 1791; and Major Benjamin, in 1790, whose sons were Solomon (the merchant), Benjamin, Absalom, David and Josiah. The major was also known as Judge Benjamin. The sons of Jacob, son of Jacob, were John, Jacob, Henry, Benjamin, Samuel, and daughters Catharine (Sulouff), Mary (Boyer), Christina (Hertzler-Heikes), Sarah (Rice), Elizabeth (Aughey).

John Hench was of a Huguenot family that had to leave France for the sake of his religion. He came to America from Metz, and lived near Yellow Springs, in Chester County, prior to the Revolution. Two of his sons, Peter and Henry, died in the famous prison-ship at New York. His son John married Peggy Rice, and lived in Perry County. Elizabeth was the wife of John Rice. Jacob married Susan Rice. Their children were Polly Ann (Breckbill), John (married Margaret Groninger), Nancy (wife of Jacob Groninger), Abigail (Calhoun), Zachariah (married Ellen Ickes), Peter (married Mary Stewart, then Sidney Strouse). The children of the above have long occupied a prominent position in the community. Judge Cyrus M. Hench is a son of John.

John Hench, first-named, had a daughter Christina married to a Sheridan. His will was probated December 9, 1807, and in it he left six hundred pounds to this daughter in case she should ever be heard from. It appears that she was lost or killed by Indians while descending the Ohio River in going to Kentucky, as we infer from the "Border Life." At all events, she was never heard from, and the money lay unused until 1876, when it was divided among the heirs, of whom there were one hundred and ten, and it made about five dollars apiece.

The Rice (German, Reis) family starts out with a remarkable record as to numbers and longevity. Zachariah lived near Chester Springs; his wife was Abigail, sister of Major

Peter Hartman. He had a mill, and from his accounts it seems that Washington for some time put up at his house. The country got too small for his growing family. In 1791 he moved to Perry County and in 1808 to Turbett township, where he died August 19, 1811, aged eighty years. Before moving up, his wife died and was buried at Pikeland Church. They had twenty-one children. It is often stated that her tomb-stone has on it :

> "Some have children, some have none ;
> Here lies the mother of twenty-one."

If the story is not true, the lines might have been truthfully placed there. Seventeen of these grew up and were married. Three sisters remained in Chester County ; four went to Ohio ; Peter, John, George, Henry, Jacob, Conrad, Zachariah Jr., Benjamin and Mrs. John and Mrs. Jacob Hench and Mrs. John Weimer, stopped in Perry, where numerous descendants remain, and where a notice of them will be found. Peter, John, Jacob, Henry and George, Mrs. Weimer and Mrs. Jacob Hench, (afterwards Bowers) removed to the vicinity of old Port Royal about 1797 to 1802. Henry returned to Perry. John's children were Judy, Tinnie, Jacob, William, John, Samuel, Jesse and Hannah. He died January 2, 1837, aged eighty years. In noticing the death of John Rice, the *Juniata Journal* mentions the large family, and says John was the eldest, and that "all were present at the interment of their generous mother." Jacob's children were Betsey, Jacob, Polly and Henry. Peter's children were Zachariah, Peter, John, Sally, Molly, Samuel, Peggy, Abigail, Betsey. As a specimen we give some of these last-named children's ages : Peter, ninety-three ; John, ninety-two ; Molly, eighty-four ; Peggy, eighty-five ; and the others at similar ages. They are certainly the most remarkably long-lived people in the county. They have, morever, become excellent citizens.

Captain William Martin, of Armand's First Partisan Legion in the Revolution, died in Turbett township about 1822.

Benjamin Kepner, whose name appears as a taxable as early as 1772, died May 4, 1854, aged ninety-six years.

The land on the Tuscarora Creek opposite the mouth of Licking Creek was taken up by a survey, based on one warrant to Richard Rankin, February 4, 1755, and another to John Hunter, April 1, 1755, and contained four hundred and thirty-two acres, surveyed June 6, 1763, by John Armstrong. It comprised all the land between the creek and the top of the ridge, including the Church Hill Cemetery, and from the upper line of Lemuel Kepner down to the "Barren Hill," east of Old Port hamlet. On February 6, 1759, the warrantees sold their claims to Robert Campbell. This early and enterprising adventurer had his house near the present farm-house of David Hertzler, and this may be the "house of Robert Campbell" found by the Indians July 10, 1763, and at which they killed a number of persons. On July 29,1790, Robert sold to John Campbell, and June 23, 1792, John sold two hundred and eighteen acres of the lower part to Lawrence King. King sold, April 13, 1801, to Zachariah Rice, who had it patented June 14, 1802, being one hundred and ninety-nine acres and one hundred and fifty-three perches, and called "Spring Hill." This part passed, January 1, 1802, to his son, Jacob Rice, who sold off one acre and a half to the Lutheran Church, January 1, 1803 ; and in 1834 sold the tract to Daniel Hertzler. It is now owned : one hundred and fourteen acres by David Hertzler, forty acres by Noah Hertzler, twenty-one acres by John Hertzler, thirty acres by D. Kepner, six acres by J. J. Weimer. King built a saw-mill in 1792, at the west side of the dam above the road. Jacob Rice moved it down where the water-house now is, and added a pair of chopping-stones for grinding corn and plaster as early as 1805, and erected a carding-machine as early as 1820. Hertzler removed the saw-mill down nearly opposite David Hertzler's barn, tore down the old mills and erected in 1839 a woolen-factory, thirty by fifty feet, three stories high. John Hertzler then removed the saw-mill to the east side of the dam in 1854, and in 1857 rebuilt the mill, turning it into a first-class merchant grist-mill.

Robert Campbell sold, June 24, 1790, for five pounds yearly during life and other causes, to

James McCrum, one hundred acres of the large tract west of that sold his son. McCrum sold to George Crane, May 13, 1797, and Crane to Jacob Kepner, of Greenwood township, November 4, 1799, from whom it passed to his son, Samuel D., and has been now eighty-six years in the Kepner name. The upper or western part of Campbell's tract was sold to John Crozier, about 1784, from whom it passed to Samuel Kepner, about 1795, and is owned by his descendants to this day.

In the sale of King to Rice he did not include a strip of about twenty acres, embracing Old Port town and extending down the creek a quarter of a mile to D. E. Robison's. On the upper end of this strip, and next the creek, Mr. King laid out a town, some time between 1792 and 1799, which he called "St. Tamany's Town." Main and back-streets ran east and west, and there were five cross-streets. April 15, 1800, King sold Thomas Henderson thirty-nine of these lots, of which No. 57 is the highest number given, and a small strip bounded south by the "lots in St. Tamany Town, running to a point at the east," Tuscarora Creek at the north, and "the land that the aforesaid Thomas Henderson now lives on," the whole containing ten acres. It appears by this deed that King still retained some of this tract, and that other parts had been sold previously to Thomas Wilson. King had the whole tract patented June 14, 1802, and it is called Emsworth. It had nineteen acres, eighty-six perches and allowances.

The road from the Church Hill region passed in front of David Hertzler's house and crossed the Tuscarora Creek at the junction, coming out at the Wilson mill, on the bank of Licking Creek. The road from the Blue Spring region came down by the dam and followed the foot-hill, probably the like of the tracts to D. E. Robison's house, where it crossed the creek. In November, 1801, a petition for a road from George Wilson's mill to Saint Tammany was presented to the court. The report of the viewers was confirmed at September term, 1802. It was said that the secret of this move was to get the travel away from Jacob Rice, who kept a public-house, and bring it past Henderson, who kept a house at the south end of the present bridge. It is along this road that the present Old Port town is built.

To whom King disposed of the other parts of Emsworth does not appear. Henderson kept store, tavern and had a distillery, and March 1, 1825, was drowned in the river, having left Saint Tammany a few years previous. In 1826 the sheriff sold a tract of one hundred acres, which clearly included Emsworth, and a part of a tract above it, over the mill, containing forty-seven acres, warranted to Thomas Hardy on application No. 4719, January 26, 1768, to W. M. Hall, who sold it to Alex. Magonigle and James Thompson, August 17, 1830, when passing to the widow of the latter. It is now owned by her son, Jerome G. Thompson. Magonigle took the place of Henderson at the end of the bridge and kept store. It was while Magonigle was Chief Sachem of Saint Tammany that the post-office was established, and it is probable that he was instrumental in having it named "Port Royal." This was probably 1833, and at this period Tammany town, with its Port Royal post-office, was still a much more important point than Perrysville. The advent of the railroad carried business to its station, and in 1847 the "Port Royal" post-office was moved to the borough, and finally the borough in 1874 appropriated the name itself, since which the old Tammany town is generally spoken of as "Old Port Town." When the post-office was started out in Old Port town, they did not wish to have it called after a little town across the creek; but at the time of the removal of the office into the borough, they could not change the name to Perrysville, because it was already in use in this State. Here, in the early days, before the canal was made, there was a warehouse on the bank of the creek, about two hundred yards below the bridge. Arks were built up the creek, partly loaded, floated down to this warehouse, where they waited a favorable rise in the river. It is possible that this quiet retreat in the bend of the creek, so near the river, suggested the idea of a port, and the "Royal" would come in as a tribute to King Tammany, or Lawrence King. Now all is changed; the store-house, the warehouse, the still-house are all gone; the old tavern-house

alone remains to remind one of the days when this was the centre of everything and the "Great Crossing of Tuscarora." The town was finished long ago, but is by no means dead. Here Noah Hertzler is a store-keeper and has been for forty-seven years now past. No other merchant has remained so long in one place in this county.

Lutheran Church on Church Hill.—Jacob Rice, on January 1, 1803, sold one and a half acres of the land patented by his father, Zachariah, under the name Spring Hill, to "Valentine Weishaupt and Peter Rice, Trustees named and appointed by the German Lutheran Congregation of Tuscarora Valley," for sixteen dollars. "Witness, Benjamin Kepner and Christian Brand. Endorsed, deed poll in trust for the German Lutheran congregation of Tuscarora Valley," on "the road from George Wilson's mill to Hunter's Gap." For this lot William Harris made a survey as early as May 12, 1802, when it was yet the land of Lawrence King. The early history of this church is in doubt, but there must have been a building already erected at the time of the survey, for Harris' draft has a neat picture of the church, having two windows on the side next the road, and he says it is "for a Burying-Ground and a place of Worship for the use of the German Society." It appears, therefore, that there was no partnership in this building. In later years the Presbyterians helped to repair the church and were allowed to occupy it on the unused alternate Sunday. Both congregations rebuilt in town, and the old church was sold to N. Hertzler by the Lutherans, and torn down by him in 1856. Some of the timber went into the mill and some into a house in the borough. The yard adjoining the old church contains a large number of graves, the oldest dated 1803. Adjoining this, grounds have been secured and a cemetery regularly laid-out, where most of the burials have taken place for some years.

Beside the old grave-yard and cemetery on Church Hill, there is in the middle of the township a burial-place commonly called Kilmer's Grave-Yard. It is said to be older than that at Church Hill. There are many unmarked, but the oldest marked is 1811. The names occurring are Kilmer, Strouse, Kepner, Bolinger, Humaker, Lange, Morrison, Mohler, Jacobs, Harris, Hartman, Crozier, Logan, Brandt, Moss, McBride and others. On the creek-bank, below Grouinger's bridge, on Johnson's farm, in the orchard, are buried a connection of Littles (later Lytle) and Sandersons, who were first settlers here. Gradually the plow, furrow by furrow has encroached upon these graves, until now not a grave is distinguishable,—a sad comment on the avarice of men. About two hundred yards east of this, on the line fence, is another grave yard, chiefly of the Brandt family. Christian Brandt died on this farm October 6, 1822, aged seventy-four years. He was a Mennonite, and had big meetings at his house, but most of that sect came from the east side of the river.

The bridge across Tuscarora Creek, at Old Port Royal, was built in 1818. In 1822 the frame and roof were put on; and it still stands, the first and oldest of all the bridges. John Rice lived at the north end and filled up the abutment. The petition for this bridge was first presented to the court at August term, 1815, and was said to be where the road from Mifflintown over the Tuscarora Mountain crosses the creek.

School-Houses.—Turbett township has five public schools. 1. The one near the river, on the south side, is called the Olive Branch. It is on the Strouse farm and took the place of an older Olive Branch on the North farm. 2. Next up the valley is the new Mt. Hope, on the Kohler farm, built in 1850, and it took the place of an older Mt. Hope built in 1820 on the farm of Koon's heirs. 3. The upper one is called Freedom, and is on the Turbett farm, now Graham. These three are built of brick. The house that preceded the Freedom was called the Bottom, and stood at the same place. A still older Bottom school-house stood near by. 4. Near the dam on the north side of the township is the Old Port or Dam school-house. 5. The last house is called Church Hill, being near the old church-grounds. The two last named are frame buildings. There was formerly a school-house at Kilmer's grave-yard. It is said to have been the first in the township and in use as late as 1820. Teachers: James Garner

(as early as 1798), Jacob Buehler, David Powell, Benjamin Lane. There was in early times a school-house in connection with the Church Hill Lutheran church. James McKean, Peter Hench, George Gibson, William Knox, George Meloy, Michael Fletcher, "a fine scholar and good musician," and Olsdorf (German) taught here. Sandy Point school-house, built of stone in 1839, was used until 1850, when the new Mt. Hope and Olive Branch were built. A third and oldest Mt. Hope stood at the forks of the road near James Koon's. In a deed of Benamin Kepner, in trust for a school-house, to James McLaughlin and John Franks, the place is thus described: "That piece or lot of land that the said Benjamin Kepner has lately laid off for a school-house lot on the public road leading from Colonel Thomas Henderson's towards the Tuscarora Mountain and Kilmer's, and on a handsome round rise of a small hill and including a spring." Teachers: David Powell, Richard Morrison, John Meloy, George W. Baker, Jesse Fry. Another old school stood on the Turbett farm, at the south corner, older than the Bottom houses above named, in which Samuel McFadden and David Powell taught. Here the father of the Hon. William A. Wallace did his first teaching after coming to this country, and ever felt great gratitude to Stewart Turbett for securing him the school. The first schools under the free school laws were at Church Hill, Kilmer's and Freedom. There were one hundred and sixty children attending school in 1884.

THE GOSHEN ROAD.—From the region of the Tuscarora Station there was a road made along the south side of the river, down below opposite Thompsontown. It is known as the "Goshen road." Near Vandyke Station was a celebrated shad fishery, where "Goshen" John Thompson lived. Some say the road was called after him, but the fact is, "Goshen" was a name given by the people to that locality and the road, to distinguish them. Old people, now living, "went to Goshen for shad." As the Israelites were assigned to the lands of Goshen, because it was a good pasture-ground for their flocks (Gen. xlvi: 34), the farmers along the north river-bank were in the habit of putting their stock across the river during the summer, and thus arose the name for that strip between the river and mountain, and that part at Thompson's was patented under the name of the "Happy Banks of Goshen." The name is in use to this day. This strip was in Milford formerly, as the record shows: June term, 1791, a petition from inhabitants of Milford township "setting forth that a small part of this township situate between the Tuscarora Mountain and Juniata River lies detached from the main body of the township, and very convenient to Fermanagh township. Your petitioners therefore request that the strip or neck of land lying below Widow Bonner's plantation, and extending along the Juniata to the Cumberland County line, may be struck off from Milford and annexed to Fermanagh township." The court appointed James Harris to view and report next session. This strip constitutes those portions of Walker and Delaware now south of the river.

Tuscarora Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is located on the Captain James Patterson tract. It was made a block signal-station in 1876. There is a large reservoir here to supply engines with water. A short distance below Tuscarora Station James Williams once had a small tannery.

The Roaring Spring is a short distance below the station. Before the railroad was made over it, a large stream issued from crevices between the rocks with such force as to cause a loud roaring sound, that could be heard at quite a distance. The flow of water is still accompanied by considerable sound.

CHAPTER XI.

BEALE TOWNSHIP.[1]

As early as April 17, 1820, nine petitions were presented to the court, signed by two hundred and eighteen citizens of Milford and Turbett townships, praying for viewers to lay off a new township out of parts of Milford and Turbett, but with discretionary powers as to the boundaries. Nothing resulted from these efforts.

[1] By A. L. Guss.

Beale was formed by a division of Milford on February 8, 1843. The viewers were William Dunn, of Fayette; Thomas Stinson, of Walker; and William Sharron, of Fayette. The division line follows a public road first laid out in 1768, from Tuscarora Creek to a point near the Shade Mountain, and from the top of that mountain to Tuscarora township line. The first assessment was taken in 1843, and showed about one hundred and twenty-five resident taxables, besides fifteen single freemen. The name given it was a compliment to one of the oldest families in the county, and long prominent in its affairs and in business enterprises, and especially in honor of Hon. John Beale, who was a man of unsullied integrity, kind-hearted and a patriot. He died January 7, 1867, aged sixty-eight years.

By an act of March 15, 1853, the farm of John Woodward, hitherto in Milford township, was annexed to Beale township.

Beale township is bounded by Milford on the north and east, by Spruce Hill on the south and Tuscarora on the west. The northeastern quarter is drained by Markee or Big Run, formerly called the South Branch of Licking Creek. The balance of the township is drained by streams running southward into the Tuscarora Creek, the principal one of which is Doyle's Run. The Herring Bone Ridges extend westward through the township, and the limestone formations in the Johnstown Valley spoon out against the Shade Mountain.

As the territory of Beale township was in Milford prior to 1843, and in Lack prior to 1769, the reader is referred to the assessment lists of those townships for lists of the first settlers and their locations, and to Milford for a list of early taxable industries.

Early Settlers.—Commencing on the creek adjoining the Milford line, we have: Alexander Maginty obtained a warrant for three hundred and twelve acres, February 3, 1755. Wilson Laird, Michael Lauver and John Allen now reside upon it.

Above Maginty, towards the ridge, Clement Horrell warranted ninety-seven acres, June 27, 1768, now divided among the above-named present owners. It was on this tract that William Stewart, Sr., was killed by Indians, as given under the head of Spruce Hill township.

The following quaint documents relate to the lands at Academia and Pomeroy's Store, and the first one is the oldest paper pertaining to land titles that has been found in Juniata County. They are given as in the original,—

"For & in Consideration of ye sum of eighteen pounds to me in Hand, Paid, or said to be Paid, by Saml. Waddle, of Chester County, in Pennsylvania, ye Recept of which I Do acknowled, and my Self therewith fully Satisfied have Bargained, Sold & Set over all my Right Property and Interest of an Improvement of Land Situate on ye Tuscarora Creek To ye said James Waddle, Bounded on ye Creek from a Ridge of Hills which as ye Extent north of ye Indian Claim who is now Settled on ye Bottom Surrounded by ye Creek Southward from ye East End of ye Said Ridge down ye Creek Crossing another Ridge of high hills Bounding on ye Land Settled at present by Robert Bell, and westward to James Kenedy's Settlement on ye end of ye Said Ridge of mountains at ye west End, and Eastward on ye Said Ridge of hills to ye plase of Beginning to ye afore-Said Waddle, his Heirs and assigns for Ever, & do Bind and Oblige myself to Hold and keep ye Said Claim for ye said Waddle until ye first Day of October next Ensuing ye date here of and Deliver ye Said Improvement at ye Said time Clear of Incomberance to ye said James Waddle, his heirs or assigns, and to ye True Performance of ye Same I do Bind my self in ye Pennal Sum of Thirty & Six Pounds Current money of Pennsylvania, allways Excepting ye Indians & Proprietor of this Province excepted; in wittness whereof I have Put my hand and Seale this first day of ye month Called June, 1754.

"Robeart Taylor.[seal].

"Witness Present: William Beale, Samuel Kenny, Charles Kenny."

(On the back.)

"Know all men by these Presents that I, James Waddle, of the township of East Calm, Dos Sign over all my Interest, Right and title of the with in Bill of Sale unto William Beale, of Whiteland, in the county Chester and Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman and his heirs for ever; Dated this fourteenth Day of October, 1760. "James Waddell.

"Witness present: Abiah Parks, Benj. Elliott.

"(Endorsed): Bill of Sale, Robert Taylor to James Waddle."

"Know all men by these presents that I, James Waddle, of the township of East Calm and County of Chester and Province of Pensylvania, farmer, have sold all my right and title of a Curtain Teniment improvement Situated in the Tuskoraro Valy Near the

River Juniata, In Cumberland County, It being a purchas from Robert taylor by a Bill of Sale Dated the first day of June, 1754. And by these Presents Do acknowledge To have Sold and made over all my Right and Interest in Said Improvement Tenem'ent and piece of Land Situated as Before Sd Unto William Beale, of Whiteland, in the County of Chester, Yeoman for the Consid'ration of thirty Pounds To me in hand paid, as witness my hand this fourteenth Day of October, 1760.

"And further have signed over the Said Bill of Sale, and allso do acknowledge the warrant taken out of the office Bearing Date the 4th Day of Febry, 1755, to be for the taking up of the Said land, and to be for the Use of the Said William Beale, his Executors, administrators and assigns for Ever.

"do witness my hand and Seal this fourteenth Day of October, Being in the thirty-third year of his majesty king George the Second, one thousand Seven hundred & sixty, 1760. "JAMES WADDELL.

"Witness Present: Benjm. Elliott, Abah Parker.

"Received of William Beale ye Sum of thirty Pounds for the aforesaid Value Received—I say Received the above P sum for me this fourteenth Day of October, 1760. "JAMES WADDELL.

"(Endorsed): Artikels of a grement made for a sarting pease of land in Toskerorer Valey from James Wadel to Wilm. Beale."

The tract described above is in the vicinity of Tuscarora Academy, and comprises hundreds of acres of the best kind of land. The lines described are a specimen of the quaint old style of surveying by the eye and without a compass.

David and Thos. were sons of William Beale, and the family had come over with Penn, and had always been Quakers. When they moved to Academia they had to cut the road, a mere path, to get to their location. The place they crossed the creek, at the bend where their uncle, "old John Bales," lived, has been, in consequence, called the Quaker Ford ever since. The sons of Thomas Beale were William, John, Washington, Albion and Hannah, married to Isaac Evans. Peter Bale, Sr., was the ancestor of a family now also spelled Beale; but being a German they are not related to the above.

To the lands William Beale held in the right of Waddle, he added at several dates three adjoining tracts. These lands are now in possession of J. Nevin Pomeroy, heirs of Andrew Patterson, Widow Samuel Okeson and the academy grounds. Merchant John Patterson bought the William Beale tract in 1807, and moved his store down from the ridge to where Pomeroy's store now is, in 1816. Here he carried on merchandising until his death, in 1836. He became wealthy, owned a great many tracts of land, and for long years no man was better known in the county. The title "Merchant John" was always used to distinguish him from "Esquire John," his cousin, also well known.

Hon. Joseph Pomeroy, for many years owner of the Beale-Patterson homestead and mill, was an active and successful business man; a merchant; associate judge of Juniata County. He was of French-Huguenot stock. The Pomeroys were among the earliest settlers, and Thomas, the ancestor of the family, was killed by Indians in Franklin County.

The first grist-mill west side of the Juniata River is taxed to Abraham Stamford (Sanford), as a renter, in 1767. The only other mill in the county that year was that of James Patterson, at Mexico. The next year there are two mills west of the river,—one taxed to Thomas Beale, who held his father, William's, property at Academia; the other to Robert Campbell, who was on Licking Creek. Beale also had a saw-mill, 1769–71 and 1801–2. In 1811, Merchant John Patterson appears with grist and saw-mills at this point, and held them till his death, in 1836. The first mill was built down near the dam. It was washed away by a flood. The second mill was situated midway between the first and the present.

By an act of Assembly, February 26, 1796, the Tuscarora Creek, from its mouth up to Thomas Beale's mill-dam, was declared a public highway.

James Kennedy, whom we know had a "settlement" already in 1754, was a little slow in getting a warrant for it. Where he had been sleeping is not known; but when, on June 4, 1762, he came to survey in his two hundred and fifty-nine acres, he found that a slice of fifty acres, which he wished for, was in William Beale's survey. There was some trouble over it; but the older warrant held the ground. His tract was long known as the Nicholas Okeson property, who kept a public-house as early as

1790, and the land is held by his grandson, Jonathan.

Ralph Sterrett took up one hundred and forty-six acres, July 27, 1762, sometimes called the "Fort property" and "the old Barclay place," and it is now owned by William Milliken. It is very probable that Ralph Sterrett lived here, if anywhere in this county. The run was called after him. He was an Indian trader, and at home in the woods almost any where. He had a son William, part owner of the forge on Licking Creek, and once sheriff of Mifflin County, who is said to have been born in Bigham's Fort, and the first white child born on this side of Tuscarora Mountain. On March 5, 1764, Ralph Sterrett and his wife, Martha, sold this tract to James Chambers, whose only daughter, Mary, married William Barclay, and their only child, Isabella, married John Milliken, and became the parents of W. B. Milliken, who now resides on the place, as also James M., John A., Joseph, Mrs. Joseph Criswell, Mrs. Ickes and Mrs. Charles Book.

Above Sterrett, on the creek, Thomas Freeman warranted one hundred and sixty-three acres February 24, 1755, including in it the celebrated Indian Mound, treated of elsewhere, now the land of Charles Book. Ralph Sterrett had some kind of a squatter claim on this tract, which he disposed of to Freeman. He was a dealer in such claims.

North of Freeman, David McNair warranted seventy-one acres August 8, 1769.

James Williams warranted eighty-nine acres February 6, 1755, on the river, now John Imes. This survey ran across the creek.

David Bowel warranted sixty-seven acres March 23, 1767, now owned by James Beale. The names David and Thomas Bowel (the latter having land near the old forge) may be supposed to be varied spellings for Beale; but they belonged to a family after whom Boalsburg, Centre County, was named.

James Scott got an order for two hundred and nine acres, April 16, 1767, on the creek (and partly across it), now McNair Wilson and David Imes, formerly Theophilus McDonald.

Above this, at the southwest corner of the township, Joseph Scott warranted two hundred and eleven acres June 17, 1767, now Jacob Bair. These are all by the creek,—now by the Valley road.

Samuel Fear warranted a tract about the year 1771 (now the heirs of James Leach). Here, in a gap, on the old abandoned road "from Waterford to Mifflin," was the "Old Store Place," where Merchant John Patterson lived from 1791 to 1807. Here he laid the foundations of his fortune. It is now in a very out-of-the-way place, but was then a central point and on the main road. Here, in this gap, John Simmison was shot and wounded by Indians in 1756, but recovered and lived to be an old man, as related by his son, who lately died near Carlisle, nearly one hundred years of age.

Samuel Brice warranted two hundred and two acres, December 16, 1755, at Doyle's Mills, now partly owned by William Okeson's heirs and Captain James J. Patterson. Brice's warrant says, adjoining Ralph Sterrett and James Scott. It appears that Robert Pollock, of Toboyne, was a squatter on this land and sold his right to James Scott. The date was probably in 1754. The sale to Brice is worth preservation. The following is a

"BILL OF SEAL FROM SCOOT:

"Know all men by these presants, that I, James Scot, of the County of Cumberland and township of Lack, hath set, sold and Delivered, In plain and open market, unto Samuel Brice, of the County of Lancaster and township of paxtown, an improufmt that did Belong to Robert poak, for a sartin sum of money gave in hand; which said Right and Improufment I warrant and Defend from all manor of persons Laing aynay Claim, Right or title to the said Land adjoining to Reff Starit on the south est side, and James Scot on the West side, and Abraham Dewit on the north side, which said Land I warant from all men, the honrable prepareator Exsepted.

"As witnes my hand and Seal this 7 day of febauray, 1755.

"Sined, Sealed and delivered in the presance of these witnes presant.

"(Signed by mark), JAMES SCOT [Seal].
"(Witnesses): Andrew Johnston, William Shakley."

At a later day it was deemed necessary to get something in writing from Pollock, and, accordingly, a quit-claim deed was executed by him to Robert Walker for twenty shillings, August 24, 1774. Brice sold this tract to

Robert Walker May 22, 1773. Walker sold part (two hundred and two acres) to Thomas Harris November 12, 1774. Harris erected a grist-mill as early as 1779. Harris sold it to Dr. John Archer, of Harford County, Md., October 12, 1788. Archer sold it to Thomas H. Stewart, of Huntingdon County, March 24, 1810.

It seems that the two hundred and two acres sold to Harris did not include all the tract claimed by Walker. For this there was then issued a warrant to Robert Walker June 5, 1770.

William Okeson, about 1833, bought of Thomas H. Stewart about two hundred and twenty-five acres of the Brice lands, on which he resided during his long, active business life. This fine farm still belongs to his heirs.

The "Bill of Seal from Scoot," above given, is the work of the subscribing witness, Andrew Johnson, who seems to have been the first lawyer in Juniata County. He had his office at McWilliams' Shop. John Johnson, the White Hunter, was likely his brother. Andrew left his settlement on the head of "Reff Starit's Run" at an early day.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart lived at the Okeson mansion at Doyle's Mills. He was taxed as owning a negro slave, who is the ancestor of Robert Johnson, colored, now living in Beale. Thomas Harris, who probably went to Maryland from near Harrisburg, bought the old Brice lands at Doyle's Mills about 1776, and divided them between his son, John Harris, and son-in-law, George Stewart, the father of John, the surveyor, who was related to the Lyons, for whom he did surveying. Surveyor John was the father of John Harris Stewart, also a surveyor. Among the descendants may be named Dr. Joseph Stewart and his sons,—Rev. Robert, Rev. J. H., George H., of Pittsburgh, and John, late of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; and also the descendants of Mrs. Annie Stewart, wife of Dr. Joseph Kelly. Colonel Stewart took an active part against the Indians on the border during the Revolution.

The post-office established in 1863, Doyle's Mills, was named after Richard Doyle, who long owned the mills at this place, Jonathan Doyle being the first postmaster. Captain James J. Patterson succeeded in 1868, and John P. Kelly in 1872.

Abraham Dewitt warranted two hundred and twenty-seven acres August 24, 1767, now occupied by William Leech and others. William Irwin, an active man in the Presbyterian Church, long owned this place. Dewitt bought the Sunbury Ferry October 8, 1779, and his widow (then Eleanor Coldron) sold it to John Lyon October 25, 1787.

James Heddleston, west of Brice, was an early settler, but only warranted his one hundred and seventy-five acres May 4, 1789, now owned by heirs of John Harris. This was the old George Sanderson improvement. George Sanderson had an order of survey, and held a large body of land, but the survey was never returned. At length he sold out his claims, such as they were, to John Harris, James Boggs, Jonathan Kearsly and others.

The following facts relate to the lower side of the township, in the Johnstown Valley: John McMahan warranted one hundred and fifteen acres, above Robert Huston and below Johnstown, July 5, 1762, enlarged by two surveys in the name of his widow, Margaret; now the property of T. K. Robison, Mrs. Frankhouse, Rev. J. Hervey Beale, J. Kelly Patterson and William Swartz.

James McMahan warranted one hundred acres February 4, 1755, and two hundred and sixty-two acres more May 12, 1767, just above John's tract. It passed to John Henderson, then to William Beale, surveyor. The bulk of it is now owned by Samuel and William Pannebaker, David Adams, Haldeman's heirs and others.

A small portion of William Beale's land came into possession of his son, the Hon. John Beale. He sold it out in lots, and the place, taking his first name, was called Johnstown. When, later, a post-office was established here, it was named "Walnut," but the village retains the old name, somewhat to the confusion of mail matter. The town has the usual hotel, stores and shops of a country village. A post-office was first established here in 1833. John Harris was the first postmaster, and has since been succeeded by

Samuel Buck, Joshua Beale, Mahlon Kerlin, John Adams, Jacob Lemon, Solomon Doughman, John H. Rogers for eight years, Mrs. Sarah Hostetler and Alexander Woodward since 1871.

The first Methodist camp-meeting in Juniata County was held in the grove just above Johnstown about 1820. The land then belonged to George Hikes, a nurseryman, who was an active member of that society. Owing to its novelty and some extravagant actions, it attracted immense crowds of people. The father of this man Hikes kept a nursery near Newville, Cumberland County, and from him Merchant John Patterson got a large lot of choice apple trees, which were planted at Academia, Peru Mills, on the farm of the late Abraham Guss, Sr., in Milford, and elsewhere. They were the earliest good grafted fruit introduced into the county, at least in large quantities. They were called Rambos, Hoops, Penicks, Russetts, Red Streaks, Winter Sweets, Vandevers, Pippins, Oats and Cotlins.

John Irwin, on February 4, 1755, took out a warrant for two hundred acres to be located on Tuscarora Creek, but before he got it surveyed the tract was surveyed to others. On June 12, 1766, he had resurveyed to him three hundred and fifty acres, now a fine piece of land and in the heart of the valley. After his death it was divided, December 23, 1794, between James, Jr. and Robert Irwin, his sons. This tract now comprises the farms of E. Southard Parker, Abraham G. Partner and Abraham Brubaker.

On the road from Johnstown to Academia, on the top of the ridge, at the head of Tar Hollow, is a tract which was warranted to Matthew Mateer, one hundred and thirty-four acres, July 3, 1767. Here once lived, for about fifty years, Robert Miskelly. It is now owned by J. Calvin Beale.

Christopher Irwin is stated to have had an improvement north of John Irwin, above the ridge, in 1786, but he is on the tax-list already in 1773. He warranted three hundred and thirty acres May 19, 1795. The Irwins are said to have settled above the ridge, because the valley was too swampy. There is a great deal of misapprehension among the people now as to the facts in such cases. Men then knew the difference between poor and good land as well as people do now. The dates in the case of the Irwins show that they knew where to locate their warrants. There were men who located their surveys on the good land, but erected cabins on adjoining uplands, which they could thus hold by right of improvement, in addition to their surveys, and they did this, especially for a few years, where the timber was small and thin and easily removed, and where they could with little labor raise something to get a start and give themselves time to clear the more fertile and more heavily-timbered lands. The first settlers dug no wells, and always located where there was good water, which sometimes was not convenient to the main body of their lands.

Several tracts above were occupied and claimed by one John Woods as early as 1755. The stream rising in this region was early called Sterrett's Run, after Ralph Sterrett, who lived near its mouth, and later, Woods' Run. It is now known as Doyle's Run.

James Irwin, Sr., bought, in 1762, the right of John Irwin, who held in the right of John Woods, and warranted two hundred and seventy-four acres February 25, 1773. He also bought the tract warranted by John Woods, two hundred and twenty acres, November 6, 1772, thus making four hundred and ninety-four acres. He also took up in his own right one hundred and fifty-two acres more, March 26, 1788, situated between his other land and the mountain.

This tract was sold to Benjamin Fahnestock, who built a saw-mill on a mountain stream in 1797. Part of it passed to Rudolph Bollinger, then to Daniel Bollinger, who added a small chopping-mill. The place was afterwards owned by Jacob Bushy, Samuel Allen and now David W. Allen.

The other part is now owned by James Sherlock, David Hertzler, Harrison Minium, William Stewart and Widow Hannah McDonald. William Cochran warranted two hundred and twenty-four acres March 8, 1765. On the north line of this tract is St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the point here is known as McWilliams' Shop, or Allenville. John P. Kelly occupies the old mansion place, and on a draft of December 20, 1805, the stream is still.

called Sterrett's Run. On Finley's survey, made September 29, 1762, "Joseph Day's, formerly Andrew Johnson," is on this Cochran tract.

Samuel Finley, who also figured in lands at various points, had warranted two hundred and four acres June 1, 1762, "on the head of Starrett's Run," where Harrison Reed and others now reside.

William Reed warranted June 4, 1770, one hundred and fifty-one acres. On this tract John B. Bordell resides, and on the edge of it is Pine Grove school-house.

Michael Yeater's place was taken up by Alexander Glassford. A warrant to John Dillon "to cover an old improvement," April 2, 1805, embraces one hundred and sixty-four acres, now John Bardell.

About 1795 there was a great emigration to the vicinity of Cincinnati and other points along the Ohio River, some going into Kentucky. More followed at intervals, and took from Tuscarora Valley many of its most active young men. In later years the tide was farther north into Ohio. In 1836 to 1840 there was a great moving west into Ohio and beyond. Descendants of those who once lived in Tuscarora may be found in great numbers in Wayne County, about Wooster, Bucyrus and New Lancaster. In places, especially in Beale township, the exodus of 1836 took nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants.

THE INNIS FAMILY AND THEIR CAPTIVITY.—Francis Innis settled with his family at an early period, where his great-grandson, Robert Innis, now resides, on the main road from Doyle's Mills to McCoysville. The maiden-name of his wife was Milliken. At the time of the taking of Bigham's Fort, June 11, 1756, Innis, his wife and three children were carried away by the French and Indians. It is a question whether they were taken at the fort or on their farm. The tradition in the family has always been that they were taken in the fort; that only Innis and another man were at the fort, the others having gone out to look after their farms; and this corresponds to what Rev. Beatty says in his journal printed elsewhere. (See also article on the fort under the head of Tuscarora township). The children taken were Jane, afterwards married to James Thompson, Nathaniel and Mary. They were taken to Kittanning, where Mrs. Innis had a splint run into her breast during the running of the gauntlet, to which she was subjected. They were divided among the Indians according to their customs and taken northward, towards Niagara. The infant child, Mary, was put under the ice because it was sickly. Mr. Innis was a Scotch-Irishman, raised to strict ideas of Sabbath observance. He refused to work for the Indians on Sunday, and for the offense was threatened with death at the stake. Just at this juncture a party of French traders came among the Indians, and gave them some goods for their captive. Mrs. Innis was with some Indians and in charge of some old and decrepit persons. This was probably near the St. Lawrence. Being in want of provisions, they saw a vessel coming, and they sent her in a battoe to beg bread for them, because the French would much more likely give to a white person than to an Indian. As luck would have it, she here found her husband on board, and he besought the French to buy his wife, which they did, and they thus both got to Montreal, where they remained near a year. Their son James was born there. Here he worked and repaid the French for the price at which he and his wife had been purchased. They were then allowed to return home. It has been published that they did not return until after the peace in 1764, being held in captivity eight years. This is a great mistake. According to the Colonial Records (vol. viii. 147) Robert Taylor and Francis Innis and sister, were examined before the Council, July 14, 1758, as to the conduct of one Lawrence Burk, who had married among the Indians and remained with them during the whole war. They were, therefore, back to Philadelphia at that date already, probably on their way home. The sister is perhaps a mistake for his wife,—it is certain that the woman, whether wife or sister, had also been in captivity. Taylor was abducted at the same time with Innis. It is a tradition in the family, and doubtless true, that on their return they found their land occupied by some squatter, who refused to remove, and that Mrs. Innis walked to Philadelphia, to the Land Office, to have him removed. The records show that 233 acres were warranted to Francis Innis, June 3, 1762, and this property has been held in the family ever since. Their two older children, however, did not return with them. It will be seen in Pennsylvania Archives, (vol. iv. 106), that early in 1763 they sent the Governor, James Hamilton, this petition:

"That in June, 1756, your petitioner, his wife and three children were taken and carried away from Tuscarora by Beaver King and his company; that your petitioners' youngest child was put to death in December following. Your petitioners were bartered away for French goods, etc., and your petitioners' son and daughter are still prisoners left behind. They, therefore, humbly beg leave to remind your Honor, and pray your wanted care in enquiring for your petitioners children, and your distressed petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"(Signed) FRANCIS AND MARGERY ENNIS."

In the fall of 1764, at the end of his expedition

into Ohio, Colonel Bouquet returned with a large number of captives which had been surrendered to him, and among these the Innises recovered their two children, who had been held in captivity for eight years. A man in Philadelphia had taken the boy to raise, and refused to surrender him until his parents proved his identity by a private mark. This mark was on his back, where two boils had been lanced. The father told the man who held him that unless these marks were found upon him he would not claim the boy. The girl, when told to go into a room among a number of gentleman, at once recognized her father. She had not lost sight of her brother, having seen him occasionally during their captivity. There must have been great rejoicing when these children were restored to their home. Their son Nathaniel moved to Kentucky, and died there. Francis, Jr., born after their return from captivity, married a Gray, and moved to Cincinnati, and bought a farm before there was any town there, and which is now all built over, and constitutes part of the city. He took a boat-load of produce to New Orleans, which he there traded for sugar, which he shipped to Baltimore, where he died soon after landing. He left a tract of land in Black Log Valley, which the family have lately recovered after a remarkable search among family records and land titles. His only child died young in St. Louis. The living Innis families are descendants of James. It is stated on his monument: His parents being taken captive in the year 1756 by the French and Indians at Bigham's Fort, Juniata County, he was born in Montreal." He served two tours in the Revolutionary War. By the first wife, Ann Arbuckle, his children were Francis, William, Samuel, James, John, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Alexander, Joseph, Ann. By the second wife, Isabella Oliver, he had Sarah, Mary, Isabella, Robert, Jane, Ebenezer, Nancy, the last still living. The older sons went to Brown County, Ohio, the rest by the first wife to Rush County, Ind. Robert's children were Sarah Ann, Elizabeth and Mary respectively married to John Milliken, McConnell Beale and John Adams. Ebenezer's children were Jennie, Belle and Robert, respectively married to Matthew Rogers, Alfred Patterson and Victoria Junk.

Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church.—In 1766 Rev. Charles Beatty traveled through the Tuscarora Valley and preached, August 20th, at a house three miles after crossing the Tuscarora Mountain by the Traders' Path; after service he traveled three miles farther and lodged at William Graham's, now near David Esh's, in Spruce Hill. The next day he went two and a half miles, where his companion, Rev. George Duffield, preached at "a place where the people had begun to build a house for worship before the late war, but by accident it had been burned." This was at Academia and at the site of the present Lower Tuscarora Church. By some means the above statement has been made to read in several written and printed sermons, that Rev. Duffield preached "at a place where a house of worship had been commenced, but was discontinued on account of the war." Our quotation is from the original. The church burned by accident was, therefore, the first one. The second one was built soon after Mr. Beatty's visit. It was built of round logs, covered with clapboards, was without a floor, and had a large fire-place in the end. It stood on the road to the present church—the road running over its very foundation. The grounds where the church is situated were granted by order of survey No. 134, to "John Lyon, William Graham, Robert Houston and Joseph McCoy, in trust for the Presbyterian Society or Congregation in Milford township, Tuscarora valley, under the care of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia," twenty acres adjoining William and John Beale on one side and a ridge on the other. It was surveyed, May 27, 1813, for the congregation, "say 25 acres, John Patterson, Esq., to pay the fees." In 1823 it is called the "Milford township Glebe," twenty-four acres. The old round-log church gave place, about 1790, to one of hewn logs, which stood between the present church and the public road. It had no ceiling, no plastering and small windows. The floor and pews were made of sawed boards. The pulpit was high, and stood at the west end. There was a door at each side near the pulpit end, and an aisle ran across from door to door, from which two long, narrow aisles ran back to the rear end of the building, three blocks of pews, beside one at each side of the pulpit in the corners, making thirty-six pews. A diagram of the "sitters" in 1803 has been preserved. There were ninety-three families, and their stipends foot up £122 11*s*. This house was built under Rev. Hugh Magill. In 1816 the fourth edifice was erected under Rev. John Coulter. It was built of stone, and at the time regarded as altogether too grand and costly an undertaking; but time showed the pastor's pro-

gressive ideas and shrewd forecast of the wants of the people, for it gave the congregation a prominence and prestige among all the churches of the region. Stewart Laird was the contractor, and did his work well, for it still stands on the point or forks of the road, now remodeled and turned into a two-story school building, and so used since the burning of Tuscarora Academy. Being seen of all, it needs no description. The present church edifice is of brick, and was built under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. G. W. Thompson, in 1849, and cost sixty-five hundred dollars.

From the time that this infant organization was visited by Revs. Beatty and Duffield supplies were occasionally sent from the churches east of the mountains in the older and more thickly populated regions. In 1771 an effort was made to get Rev. Mr. Rhea, but it was not successful. The congregations in Tuscarora and at Cedar Springs renewed their "supplications" for supplies and for a regular pastor. A Rev. Samuel Kennedy, whom the Presbytery refused for some reason to recognize as a minister, came and preached, and soon won adherents, which bred division and a great deal of trouble in both congregations. Presbytery attempted to restore order; sent its moderator to read a paper; it was snatched from his hand, and, to avoid a riot, he deserted the field. At length, in 1776, came Rev. Hugh Magill, first as a supply for ten months and afterwards, getting a call, he was installed as the first pastor of Lower Tuscarora and Cedar Springs Churches on the fourth Wednesday in November, 1779. After seventeen years (1796) he resigned the Lower Tuscarora Church and continued at Cedar Spring until his death, September 4, 1805. For six years the church was dependent on supplies. Rev. John Coulter preached his first sermon January 1, 1800, and was installed August 11, 1801. He continued to preach until his death, June 22, 1834, that day being the first time in thirty-three years that he failed to meet his appointment. He was the son of James Coulter, who lived in Lack from 1791 to 1823, by the tax-lists. Before his marriage he lived near Johnstown; after that, at the Randolph farm, above McCoysville. His son James prepared for the ministry, but died, never having preached but one sermon. Revs. Coulter and Hutcheson were married to sisters named Waugh. His sons, David and John, moved West. Isabella married George Noss; Eliza, Joseph S. Laird; Jane, Dr. Galbreath. Rev. Coulter was an able and faithful pastor. Prior to his advent the Presbyterians in the upper end of the valley worshipped at an old log church at McWilliams' Grave-yard, in Lack township, and were served by a preacher from Path Valley. About the time of Mr. Coulter's coming they organized Middle Tuscarora at McCulloch's Mills, and Upper Tuscarora took its place at Waterloo. Coulter served the two former, while Rev. Alexander McIlwaine was installed pastor of Upper Tuscarora and Little Aughwick at Shade Gap, November 5, 1799. He died March 6, 1807. In November 1834, Rev. McKnight Williamson began to preach at Lower Tuscarora, and was installed, the next year, pastor of this church alone, and continued until April 14, 1845. He is now near eighty-five years of age. In 1842 there was a great revival in Tuscarora, under Rev. William Ramsey, a new-school Presbyterian minister, who had come to visit his sister, Mrs. Judge Beale. From the school-house it went to the Camp-Ground and then to the church. The valley had never witnessed such an awakening before. Rev. Williamson assisted the movement, and many were added to his church. The next pastor was Rev. Benjamin H. Campbell, in 1846, who continued only a few months. In the spring of 1847, Rev. G. W. Thompson took charge of Lower Tuscarora Church and served it for seventeen years, until his death, January 28, 1864, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Since then the pastors have been as follows: Rev. Samuel Milliken, 1864 to 1870; Rev. L. B. W. Shryock, 1870 to 1873; supply for one year, Rev. J. H. Stewart and Rev. Thomas Robison; Rev. J. H. Oliver, 1875 to 1884; Rev. C. S. Dewing, 1884, present pastor.

Public Schools.—There are six public schools in Beale township, and the buildings are all frame,—Pomeroy's, John McLaughlin, Thomas McCoy, John Casner and Miss Reynolds taught here at an early date. Academia,

George Meloy and James Steele taught here before 1812. Rock, Johnstown, McAllister's and Pine Grove. Kepner's school-house, near John Jenkins', on the township line, was not used after Beale township was organized. James Butler, in 1817, taught in the old house near Pomeroy's school-house. The number of children in Beale attending schools in 1884 was two hundred and sixty-seven.

James Butler was an Englishman. He wrote the book called "American Bravery Displayed." He compiled a school reader of choice extracts, mostly patriotic, which is still in manuscript in the hands of his grandson at McCoysville. The following is from the pen of Andrew Banks;

"The only author, either of prose or poetry, which this county has at any time produced was James Butler, Esq., who used to indulge himself in framing a kind of doggerel, mostly satirical, notwithstanding which, they possessed some degree of merit. Some of his pieces were published, one in particular, on the subject of St. Clair's Defeat, which, of course, was tragical. It possessed considerable merit and was published, but not now in circulation, as far as known. He also wrote and published a novel entitled 'Fortune's Football,' which possessed some merit. For many years he kept a record of all the births and deaths which fell under his notice until his death (at Mifflintown), about two years ago (1842), at the age of eighty-seven years."

Tuscarora Academy.—Rev. John Coulter, about 1800, opened a classical school in the house of Hugh Alexander. This was the first school of the kind in the county, and was continued until 1805. About the year 1805 Rev. John Hutcheson started a similar school in Mifflintown, which was continued until about the time of the opening of Tuscarora Academy.

Rev. McKnight Williamson opened a school in 1835, in a house on the farm now owned by Henderson Gilson. He taught the classics and other higher branches. In 1837 he taught a class of about fifteen students in a house belonging to Andrew Patterson. Merchant John Patterson gave two thousand dollars and several acres of land for the use of the school. Many other residents of the valley also gave liberally. The Legislature, in 1837, incorporated "Tuscarora Academy," which was the first institution of the kind established in the county. The school was opened in 1839 with Professor David Wilson as principal, and continued until 1852, with the exception of about two and a half years, during which time he was at the head of the Lewistown Academy. The academy for many years had an uninterrupted tide of success. From 1852 it passed successively under the control of Rev. Dr. G. W. Thompson, Rev. G. W. Garthwaite, Dr. Isaac Blauvelt, Dr. J. H. Shoemaker, Dr. David D. Stone, W. A. McDowell, Dr. D. D. Stone, Captain J. J. Patterson, and Dr. D. D. Stone, under whom, in October, 1873, the building used as the boarding and dormitory departments was burned. The trustees purchased the building now used as the boarding department, and the school has been continued ever since by Dr. Stone, Dr. Cleveland, Captain J. J. Patterson, Harkins Brothers and Rev. Vaughan, present incumbent. It has at present over thirty students.

Beale township has sent out some of her own sons to enlighten others. Calvin McDonald now edits the San Diego *Herald* in California. Rev. N. A. Okeson is an Episcopal clergyman at Norfolk, Va.

Indian Mound and Fort.—At Bryner's bridge, two miles above Academia, there are the remains of an ancient Indian mound of human bones, and near by there was once an Indian fort. The mound is on the creek bottom, about one hundred yards from the north end of the bridge, on the upper side of the road, and now consists only of an unplowed spot, thirty feet long and twenty wide, grown up with wild plum bushes. Originally it was a huge sepulchre. Octogenarians living near informed the writer that they conversed with the original settlers concerning it, and were told that when they first saw it, it was as high as a hunter's cabin (fifteen feet), and that its base covered an eighth of an acre. Other old folks describe it as having been twelve feet high and one hundred in diameter, with an oval base. Ninety years ago there stood upon it a large elm-tree. Some eighty years ago this property was owned by George Casner, who, with his sons, Frederick, Jacob and John, hauled out the greater portion of the mound and scattered it over the fields. An old lady says she saw the bottom all white with bleaching bones after it had rained. Even after this spoliation the mound was six feet high; but afterwards it was plowed over for a number of years until it became nearly level. Students from the academy frequented it for teeth and other relics. Quite a number of stone axes and flint arrowheads, pipes and other relics were exhumed, all of which have been lost sight of and carried away. It is believed by intelligent old citizens that this mound

was the result of some terrible battle between two hostile tribes, who thus summarily disposed of their dead.

"THE OLD FORT FIELD.—At the lower end of the bottom, Doyle's Mill Run enters the creek. Its bank on the side next the mound, for some distance, has a perpendicular cliff about twenty-five feet high. Between this cliff and the high bank bordering the bottom, at the edge of the swamp, there is an elevated flat of perhaps twenty acres, of triangular shape, extending on the west to a high ridge, the end of which is opposite the mound. This elevated point between the run and swamp is called the Old Fort Field. The point of the Fort Field is down the creek, and about three hundred or four hundred yards below the mound. No one knows how long the name Old Fort Field has been in use. There are three things about this field that deserve notice, and, as in the case of the mound, it is a pity that they were not described by a competent scholar before they were obliterated.

"1. There was an earth-work thrown up, from the cliff on the run to the creek bottom bank, enclosing about three acres of the elevated point, which, by nature and art, was thus rendered perfectly inaccessible. Persons yet living saw this earthen bank when it was three feet high. It was semicircular in form, with the concave side next the point of the elevated land. It was composed entirely of ground, and had clever saplings growing upon it. By frequent plowing and cultivation it has now become almost entirely obliterated.

"2. Within this enclosure Mr. Milliken, some years ago, plowed up an old fire-hearth or altar, composed of flat, smooth creek stones, on which rested a quantity of charcoal and ashes, articles which are almost indestructible. Such altars among the Ohio mound-builders are not regarded as mere fire-places, but probably connected with the council-house or sacrificial devotions.

"3. One of the most interesting remains of this fort or ancient fortified village, is a series of 'steps' cut in the rock, near the point of the enclosure, leading down to Doyle's Run. These steps were very distinct to the first settlers, and are, in fact, yet well defined. Neighboring children used to go to 'play at the Indian stone steps.' These steps could not have been formed by any process of nature, such as the crumblings of alternate seams in the strata, for the rock is tilted on its edge and admits of no lateral cleavage.

"We have here the earth-work, the hearth and the carved steps, and their proximity to the mound certainly link their history together. Was this a military fort, and are the bones the result of the battle fought there, or was it simply a fortified village and the bones the natural accumulation of successive burials? We venture an opinion of their origin and history.

The tract including the Fort Field was taken up by Ralph Sterrett, and he no doubt for a time lived here. As mentioned under the head of Bigham's Fort, it is probable he had a kind of fort at this place. The question arises whether his block-house may not have given origin to the traditionary 'Old Fort Field.' Some have so supposed. We very decidedly think not. Sterrett's residence must have been farther up the run, at the spring and near the Chamber-Milliken mansion. He had nothing to do with the enclosure formed by the earth-work, and there was no spring in it. He neither could have made it nor utilized it. It is very likely, however, that he had his fort near by the Fort Field, and being a trader and conversant with the country, even before it was purchased, it is very likely that he selected this tract because of the old Indian-cleared corn-fields that were with little labor ready to be again planted. His house, with its loop-holes for defense, could not have given the name to the field."

A MASTODON.—In 1847 Drs. J. P. Sterrett and J. L. Kelly discovered in the ancient surface alluvium of the Post-Tertiary period, along the bank of Tuscarora Creek, near Academia, a tusk and a number of teeth of a *mastodon giganteus*, a fossil member of the elephant family. The animal, when alive, must have been twelve feet high and twenty-five feet long, allowing seven feet for the tusks. The remains were found six feet below the surface. The tusk was nine feet long, about two feet of which must have been in the socket. It was eight inches in diameter at the socket end, and gradually tapered to a point. One of the teeth had yet a portion of the jaw remaining. Though many have been found in miry grounds elsewhere, this is the only "find" that we know of in this interior mountain region of our State.

CHAPTER XII.

SPRUCE HILL TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed by dividing Turbett on September 10, 1858, and is the youngest township in the county. The viewers appointed were Joseph Middaugh, of Turbett, Isaac Kurts, of Walker, and David Bashoar, of Fermanagh. The line from the Tuscarora Creek to the top of the mountain is nearly straight. The first assessment was taken in 1859. There were then about one hundred

[1] By A. L. Guss.

and eighty-six resident taxables and forty-four single freemen. The name given this township was derived from a place on the bank of the Tuscarora where there were formerly a great many spruce-trees, from which it obtained the name of Spruce Hill. A school-house afterwards had the same name; then it was given to the post-office and finally to the township.

Spruce Hill is bounded on the north by Beale and Milford, on the west by Tuscarora, on the east by Turbett with the Tuscarora Mountain to the south. The northern line follows the creek, except the Half-Moon, a loop in front of Academia, which is included in Spruce Hill. The Limestone Ridge divided the settlers in the valley next the mountain from those along the creek, excepting at the Half-Moon.

As this territory was in Turbett prior to 1859, and in Milford prior to 1817, and in Lack prior to 1769, the reader is referred to those townships for assessment lists of the first settlers, and to Milford for a list of early taxable industries.

Early Settlers.—Hugh Quigley warranted one hundred and nine acres, June 12, 1762, on the Tuscarora Creek, in a loop, now owned by John F. G. Long. The first road from the Run Gap was to pass his house.

Samuel Christy warranted one hundred and forty-eight acres May 29, 1767, now the Casner brothers. This was Hunter John Williams' old place, where he was in 1763, when the Indians visited the valley and from whom he made a narrow escape.

William Stewart got a warrant, February 3, 1755, for a tract on the south side of Tuscarora. He was killed by Indians before the land was surveyed. John Williams, hunter, married the Widow Stewart, left his "old place" to Christy, as stated above, and moved to the Stewart place, which, January 14, 1788, he warranted in his own name, not forgetting, by an unnatural line, to include the best part of his old place, thus making two hundred and ninety-nine acres, and now owned by J. Nevin Pomeroy, being just across the creek from his store.

Captain John Williams was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He was the grandfather of Captain John P. Wharton, father of John Williams, Jr., and grandfather of Joseph Williams.

William Stewart came from the Yellow Breeches and was married to an Irwin. His children were William, Jr., James, and a daughter married to Edward Milliken and another to Thomas Kenny. Milliken moved to Washington County and Kenny to Kentucky. James died in Carlisle. William married Alice Graham. He died about 1805, leaving the following children: William married Peggy Copeland; Annie, wife of William Wharton, who was in "St. Clair's Defeat;" Margaret; James, above Johnstown; George went to Chillicothe; John went to Indiana County; Thomas, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Rice, and is still living at a very ripe old age in Turbett; Robert, a tailor, married Margaret Groce; Rebecca, wife of Nicholas Arnold; Mary, wife of Peter Hench. The children of Mrs. Stewart to John Williams were John, Benjamin, the wife of Robert Patton, the wife of William Jacobs, the wife of George Jacobs, the wife of Jesse Packer, grandfather of ex-Governor Packer.

The circumstances of the death of the first William Stewart are related by Thomas, abovenamed, as follows: He went across the creek to hunt for his horses at John Allen's place. Two Indians came upon him—a large one and a small one. Stewart and the large one got into a scuffle; Stewart took the Indian's tomahawk from him and threw it away. The small one got it and struck him on the head. They took his scalp and departed. While this was taking place, his son William, who had accompanied him, made his escape. When found, his dog was beside him and fought for his body. He was buried there under a poplar-tree which is said to be still standing.

John Sherrard warranted two hundred and four acres October 25, 1765, and John Armstrong three hundred and fifty-six acres February 3, 1755. It would seem, from the fact that Sherrard had to pay interest on his land from March, 1760, the same as James Gray, hereafter cited, that Sherrard had improved his tract as early as Gray, namely, in 1754, allowance being made, as in the case of Mrs. Mary Ander-

son, for the time he was driven away by the Indians. Armstrong's application calls for "300 acres on Tuscarora Creek, where some Indians called by the name of Lakens live, about six miles from the mouth of Tuscarora." These two tracts constitute the Half-Moon, being that part of Spruce Hill township lying north of the creek. Armstrong had surveyed his tract and then it was resurveyed together with the other tract May 10, 1768, and soon after Cox & Co. got both tracts and are so marked in 1770. In this loop there was an Indian town of the Tuscarora tribe called "Lackens" in 1755, and the bill of sale given under the head of Beale township shows that in 1754 the ridge running across the neck of the Half-Moon loop was "the extent northward of the Indian claim who are now settled on the bottom surrounded by the creek." They were still there in 1762, when a chief from New York came to Philadelphia and wished to be shown the way and given a pass to see his brethren in Tuscarora Valley.

Across the creek westward from John Armstrong, on February 3, 1755, George Armstrong got a warrant for one hundred acres "on the south side of Tuscarora, opposite to the settlement of the Indians called Lackens." This warrant was addressed to William Maclay, surveyor. This survey was along the creek where David Esh now lives and Esquire John Patterson's old place. It was soon added to the William Graham surveys and shares their history.

Above this, on the creek, lay the survey of James Kenny, one hundred and seventy-six acres, warranted February 3, 1755. The date of this warrant, and that for his large tract in Turbett, show that this man had been sighting around for lands at an early date. It is now owned by William Telfer, Joseph Ard's and Jacob Esh's heirs. On this Kenny survey, near the Mill Run, a fourth of a mile east of Pleasant View, is Ebenezer Church and grave-yard—"surveyed February 4, 1843, at the request of Samuel Heddin for the use of a Methodist Episcopal Church." The draft shows a spring in the corner of a one-acre lot. The present church was dedicated October 7, 1877; Rev. E. J. Gray, president of Williamsport Seminary, officiated.

John Beale, one of the early settlers, had a survey on the bend of the creek, above Kenny and below Chambers, to which he added from time to time, some of it, perhaps, warranted in the name of other people, the whole making about two hundred and twenty-five acres. He was here in 1763. Enoch Beale now lives here at the Okeson fording. John, Thomas and David were sons of William Beale, of Whiteland, Chester County. Their father never moved here, but took up in his name several tracts, and other tracts were taken up by his sons after they moved here and had established themselves. John is first named on the tax-lists in 1763, Thomas in 1767, David, 1772. Thomas lived at Pomeroy's, in Beale; David is a single freeman in Milford in 1772, and after that date at Bealetown. John had a son William, the father of Samuel, who was the father of Enoch, the present owner, and they all lived on the same place at the Okeson fording.

Ralph Sterrett, an Indian trader, had a claim to a tract of about seven hundred acres, now the site of Pleasant View, and held part by right of sundry improvements in the name of other persons, and they were warranted in the name of David Chambers, Charles Stewart and others, except one hundred and twenty acres which Sterrett himself warranted, September 22, 1766, and took in the land of the present little village. The Charles Stewart warrant for one hundred and seventy-two acres is dated August 3, 1787. These lands are now held by James Fitzgerald, J. L. Barton, Theodore Meminger, Jacob Esh's heirs and David Barton. Northward of the above, on the creek, lay the David Chambers survey, one hundred and sixty seven acres, November 4, 1766, now known as the Bryner property.

PLEASANT VIEW is a small village, containing only eight dwelling-houses. The school-house here has the title La Grange, so named by Benjamin Reynolds, who deeded the ground for school purposes about 1856. The post-office here was formerly called Tuscarora Valley, and seems to have been established about 1830, with James Milliken as postmaster; after his death James B. Milliken, then Benjamin Cresswell. About 1848 Henry Louder became postmaster,

and about this time the name was changed to Pleasant View. The postmasters since have been as follows: Joseph Barnard, James S. Patterson, from 1862 to 1870, and J. L. Barton, since the last date.

Norris Williams, on the creek above, warranted eighty acres January 13, 1791. On this place was the Jesse Evans saw-mill, 1795; now Thomas Ramsey; late Telfer. The saw-mill tract (three acres) was sold by Samuel Williams to Jesse Evans, May 4, 1805. On November 28, 1805, Charles Morrow sold Daniel McDonald the mill-race, etc., formerly occupied by Jesse Evans. On August 29, 1807, Evans sold the three acres to McDonald.

Joseph McCoy took up three tracts, making one hundred and eighteen acres, in 1788, lying between Williams and the John Gray place. These he sold to Jesse Evans, March 18, 1805; and he to Daniel McDonald, one hundred and thirty acres, August 29, 1807. Theodore Meminger, present prothonotary, now resides upon and owns most of this tract.

Charles Murray warranted, March 26, 1788, three hundred and thirty-nine acres, west of McCoy, comprising the highlands.

James Scott's survey extended across the creek to the amount of sixty-seven acres, warranted April 16, 1767, now David Swartz.

Abraham Enslow had a tract in the northwest corner of the township, now owned by G. & D. Ubil.

Having followed the creek side, we now return to the main valley adjoining the Turbett line.

William Rennison warranted two hundred and sixty-four acres at the Spruce Hill line adjoining Turbett, surveyed May 6, 1761, and warranted February 3, 1755, though the Land-Office itself seems to be without this date. It was a choice tract and is now owned by Thomas Stewart, Yost Yoder, Joseph Yoder and Samuel Graham. Rennison sold seventy-five acres to his son John, who sold to William Stewart, November 28, 1782, who also got twenty-five acres more of the main tract in 1784, and it has been held by the Stewart family ever since.

John Crozier warranted two hundred and nineteen acres September 10, 1766, where Samuel Wharton now lives.

William Kenny and Charles O'Harra, in two tracts, took up four hundred and thirty-nine acres over towards the mountain from the above, now Calvin Gilson and others.

John Christy took up, November 27, 1766, a tract of one hundred and fifty-four acres above Rennison.

William Christy, by application 1994, November 4, 1766, took up one hundred and fifty-four acres west of Rennison, which, by will, descended to his son William, who sold it to William Wharton, August 14, 1811, then one hundred and seventy-eight acres. It has since passed to William Wharton, Jr., and is now owned by his son William, being the fifth William owner of this place. This is probably the original settlement of the Widow Christy on the tax-list of 1763, and possibly her husband lived here. William, James, John, Samuel, who took up this and adjoining tracts, and also Dennis, on Licking Creek, were probably all her sons. The Wharton grave-yard is located on this farm.

James Christy, on order of November 27, 1766, had surveyed, April 15, 1767, one hundred and twenty-eight acres, now owned by Henderson Gilson. It lay between Crozier and Patton.

A little east of this the traveler will observe a farm with a conspicuous residence perched up against the side of the Tuscarora Mountain. This is where Leonard Mauger now lives, before this called Stewart Cummin's place, two hundred and two acres. It is historic as the residence of John Cummin, the father of Juniata County. Side by side with the above, and highest up the mountain, may be seen the old home of Roger Staynor, an old Revolutionary soldier.

John Patton, by warrant of August 23, 1785, took up two hundred and fifty acres at Spruce Hill, now owned by John Gilliford, George Meminger, William Evans, Thomas T., William A. and J. Harvey Patton and others. By his will it descended to his son William. John Patton's church certificate, July 22, 1753, shows he came from Ballygawley, Ireland. John Patton never lived on his tract, but his son William came upon it about 1787. Patton is

taxed for this land already in 1763, and is constantly given as an adjoiner.

William, son of John, served all through the Revolutionary War. His son, James S., married Jane Gilliford, a granddaughter of John, who settled opposite Hollidaysburg, or, as Jones says, near Blair Furnace, and was killed by Indians in 1778, a number of whose descendants now reside in this county.

William Patton had erected a saw-mill on his tract as early as 1790. On February 26, 1798, he conveyed to John Francis thirteen acres, including the saw-mill, which he then sold to Thomas Gilson, January 1, 1799. Thomas Gilson is first taxed with a grist-mill in 1790, the same year that the saw-mill commences. That was his old mill up the run, where the fulling-mill and tannery were erected afterwards. It was not without some research that the location of the old mill was discovered. Thomas Gilson was drowned at the bridge at the "Old Port" town in 1816. His son William carried on the mill, and from him the thirteen-acre mill property passed to his son William, who conveyed it to Jesse Rice, March 5, 1839; Rice sold to W. H., John and Robert Patterson, May 1, 1846, who sold to Robert Patterson, Jr., April 3, 1849, whose heirs still own it.

Baptist Church.—On June 9, 1794, William Patton conveyed to Nathan Thomas, Daniel Okeson and Jesse Fry, "representing the Baptist congregation of Milford township, in trust, one acre, to erect a house of worship," adjoining Patton's mill-dam and race, "together with the free privilege of a spring and way to and from it, situated over the mill-race." On this ground they erected a log church building, in which they occasionally held service. The congregation becoming weak in this vicinity, it was abandoned to strengthen another church erected near the old forge on Licking Creek. The land was sold to William Gilson by Lewis Horning and Dennis Randolph, trustees of the church, April 12, 1829. Before this a number of persons were buried here on this church property.

On a part of this tract Thomas Gilson erected a grist-mill, taxed as early as 1790, built of logs, and which he abandoned in 1799, after purchasing the saw-mill and water-power lower down. On the old mill-site he put up a fulling-mill in 1811, which was run by him and his son David until the product of such mills was superseded by factory goods. After this, about 1850, John Moffet, Elias Gruver and Samuel Shearer built a tannery where the fulling-mill had stood, and after running it some time, it was burned, when they rebuilt on a larger scale and did an extensive tanning business. It was sold to John A. Sterrett, of Lewistown, and ceased running about 1880. It is near by Spruce Hill post-office, often called "Conn's Store," a small hamlet near the mill, on the main road up the valley.

Arks were formerly built at Spruce Hill (before the erection of Patterson's mill-dam), in the creek, which, when floated down to the Royal Port, could be loaded with five hundred barrels of flour, and taken safely out of the mouth of the creek and down the river.

Samuel Rogers, on application, September 15, 1766, took up two hundred and five acres southwest of Patton, which passed to Charles Stewart December 23, 1766; to David McNair August 14, 1771; to Joseph Gordon May 4 1772; to John Kerr, who had it patented, calling it "Prospect." From Kerr it passed to Samuel Hogg, and then to George Gilliford, the present owner.

Stephen Cochran warranted three hundred and thirty-five acres September 28, 1767, west of Rogers, which he sold to Matthew Henderson, which he sold to William Graham June 10, 1774; now owned by Samuel Graham's heirs, Jonathan Swartz and Allison Hench. There is a cave back of Widow Graham's house, which has never been explored.

John Graham had a warrant for one hundred acres, "including a Deer Lick at the foot of the Tuscarora mountain," September 20, 1762. He was a son of William Graham, mentioned below, and was killed by the Indians on July 11, 1763, over the mountain at Buffalo Creek. When last seen he was sitting on a log near the place of attack, with his hands on his face and the blood running through his fingers. His tract is now partly the property of Noah Esh,

one hundred and seventy-two acres. John Graham had also warranted one hundred and seventy-two acres March 1, 1763. The deer-lick is on Noah Esh's farm.

John Fitzgerald warranted a tract January 11, 1765, part of which was included in the Cochran survey.

William Graham, a pioneer in this section, warranted a tract of one hundred acres September 20, 1762, adjoining James Kenney, Robert Hogg and his other lands. He also warranted one hundred acres "on south side Tuscarora creek, in Leck township, including his improvement," March 2, 1763. His house on this property was burned by the Indians July 11, 1763. It stood on Benjamin Hertzler's lot, near a spring in front of Mrs. Isabella Graham's house. He purchased the tract of John Armstrong, already named as being opposite Lackens, and the three surveys added together made four hundred and nineteen acres, and are known as the "Graham lands." The lines have been very much changed. Parts of the surveys of Armstrong, John Graham and the two William Graham tracts were patented, March 12, 1839, by Joseph Yoder, two hundred and thirty-nine acres; now owned by David B. and Noah H. Esh. John Patterson, Esq., patented one hundred and fifty-four acres April 12, 1827, parts of Armstrong and the two William Graham tracts. On this tract, on a mountain-stream, William, son of William Graham, erected grist and saw-mills in 1813, which were continued by his sons, then by Yost Yoder, John Esh; now Benjamin Hertzler; but the mills have been abandoned for several years.

Robert Hogg, claimed by some writers to be one of the first settlers, had a large tract of three hundred and ninety-three acres warranted April 11, 1763. It is choice land, and is now held by John L. Patterson, George Patterson, William Patterson, Christ Yoder, James Fitzgerald, the latter's mill being on the tract.

Robert Hogg's daughter, Mary, was married, September 15, 1778, by Rev. Hugh Magill, to John McKee, and they occupied part of the mansion tract. Their children were Robert, Thomas, William, Mary, James, John, Martha, David, Logan and Sarah. They all left Tuscarora Valley except William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Laird, in 1816. Mrs. Samuel Cooper, of Port Royal, and Mrs. M. Forsyth, of Derry, Mifflin County, are daughters. John McKee laid out on his land a lot for a church and grave-yard. No church was ever built here; but the ground was used for a grave-yard, and here Robert Hogg and wife, Letitia, John McKee and others are buried. It is known as "McKee's grave-yard," and is on the farm now Christ Yoder's. Here, therefore, repose the remains of one of the pioneer adventurers into Tuscarora. There is a story that, at the time of the taking of Bigham's Fort, Mrs. McKee and her father (Robert Hogg) were taking some goods across the mountain on a cow, and were seen by the Indians, who let them pass, because they did not wish just then to alarm the fort.

Although William Maclay surveyed and returned for Hogg three hundred and ninety-three acres under his warrant, yet this was more than could be held under it. One John Kennedy thought he would like to lay a warrant on the surplus. Hogg entered his caveat and they were cited to appear July 28, 1765. Kennedy not appearing, Hogg was heard. The decision was, "That Hogg made an improvement on the place in dispute long before Kennedy obtained any warrant for the same, and was driven off by the Indians; therefore Hogg is to have three hundred and ninety-three acres, provided he take out a new warrant for one hundred and fifty acres, but this must not interfere with John Gray." Hogg sold the benefit of this grant to John McKee June 7, 1786, who warranted one hundred and fifty-one acres inside of Hogg's old lines. The time Hogg was driven off by Indians must refer to 1756, when Bigham's Fort was taken. The reader will note the special tender regard for Hannah, widow of John Gray, that the lines of her survey remained unchanged, and that she be not troubled with any interferences.

The name of this old pioneer was spelled Hogg in former days. He came from East Pennsborough, in Cumberland County, where numbers of the family spell their name Hoge. Jonathan Hoge was long active and useful in

the early days of this State. The tombstones say Robert Hoge died January 20, 1798, aged eighty years. Letitia Hoge died March 12, 1812, aged eighty-eight years. John McKee died November 10, 1830, aged seventy-six years. His wife, "old Mrs. McKee," of the famous law-suit, and only daughter of Robert Hoge, died in the West. There is an old path here, crossing the mountain, which was known as Hogg's, and later, McKee's Gap, though there is no depression in the mountain.

Arthur Eccles, two hundred and nineteen acres, November 3, 1766, south of Hoge; now W. J. Evans, David Naylor, E. S. Petit and Wisdom School-house, so-called from the name given to the tract on the patent granted to Robert Eccles.

William McMullen, westward of the southern part of Hogg's survey, warranted two hundred and twenty-two acres, April 4, 1755, and June 8, 1762; now Samuel Ebberts, Hugh Davis and others. These were formerly called "Warwick lands." Here formerly lived Joseph McCoy, one of the most active men in the early enterprises of the Presbyterian Church. It was sold from McMullen in 1771 to John Cox, and bought by Joseph McCoy, February 22, 1772. West and south of McMullen lay lands of Merchant John Steele, now heirs of Rev. Thomas Smith. No house on this tract—farmed by Ebberts.

John Stiger's survey, one hundred and seven acres, November 5, 1787, lay next the mountain. James Matthias, or Mathews, had one hundred and seventy-four acres, February 19, 1793, near by, now Silas Smith's heirs.

John Gray had a warrant, dated February 8, 1755, for "one hundred and twenty acres, including his improvement on the south side of Tuscarora Creek, adjoining Robert Hogg and James Gray." This survey was "said to contain two hundred and forty-two acres." "By virtue of the judgment of the Board of Property, and an Order of re-survey from the Surveyor-General, dated April 25, 1796," William Harris re-surveyed this tract February 6, 1799, "agreeable to the old lines, for John Gray, the heir-at-law of John Gray, deceased," and made it contain three hundred and eighteen acres. This is the most celebrated tract of land in Juniata County. (See the appended narrative on the Gray property case.)

John Milliken, in the right of James McConnell's heirs, warranted three hundred and thirteen acres, April 21, 1794, south of James Gray, and improved at an early day (now John Barnard's and others').

James Gray was a brother of John Gray, whose wife, Hannah, was abducted by Indians. James held his land without any warrant until November 18, 1774, when it was said to contain three hundred and thirty-two acres. It lay in the main valley west of that of John. After the death of James the place was divided between his sons, John, Jr., and Hugh,—John the lower, and Hugh the upper half. Hugh dying, his tract was left to his son, James, and a daughter married to James Hughes. In making this division, February, 1812, it was found that the tract had four hundred and seventy-seven acres, or two hundred and thirty-three to each son of James, situated partly in Lack and partly in Milford. When these lands came to be patented, it was found they could not hold all the lands under the old warrant; so there was obtained a new warrant in the name of James Gray, October 6, 1815, for one hundred and sixteen acres inside the south side of the tract, containing, as the surveyor says, "lands improved at least as early as 1778 (another draft says 1774), if not earlier, and continued in cultivation." James Gray himself, in his day, lived on the upper end of his place. He was to be left in Lack, in 1768, on the formation of Milford; but nearly all his land went into the new township. He died about 1795. His lands are now owned by John Bennett, David Beale, William Gruver, John Leonard and Isaac Books.

It was James' son, John (and his children after him), who were the active parties in the great law-suit. He is said to have lived a long time in a cave, where the mother of Elder Gilliford formerly resided. Had he diligently cultivated the two hundred and thirty-three acres inherited from his father, and attended to his own business, he might have lived in a good house, and left his children a fine estate. He sought by law to take his Aunt Hannah's

farm, and the lawyers ate him up. Seeking more, all was lost.

Samuel Wharton, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, who was under Wayne at Boston and in every battle from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and was never wounded. He came from Chester County and settled, about 1774, at the Delancy (now Miles) place, and died in 1831. His wife was a Wilson, and both families were originally Quakers. His children were John, Samuel, William, Robert, Mary (wife of Samuel Meloy) and Sarah (wife of John Middagh). John's descendants moved mostly to Delphi, Ind. Samuel, Jr., moved to Columbiana County, Ohio. William's sons were William and Samuel; the former married Jane Mary Delancy, and has sons, William and Robert. Captain John P. Wharton is a son of Robert, son of Samuel.

The land of William Anderson lay northeast of Spruce Hill post-office. Possessed of squatter improvement rights, Anderson settled at a spring, and was commissioned assessor of Lack township, October 28, 1762. He took the first assessment of Lack for 1763. A certificate for himself and wife shows they came from Fagg's Manor, in Chester County, and numerous neighbors testify that they "know nothing of him but honesty." On the 10th of July in that year, in the dusk of the evening, "the old man was killed with his Bible in his hand, supposed to be about worship," by a band of marauding Indians, who also killed his son Joseph and a girl brought up in the family. The wife, Mary, was at the time at their former home, in Middleton township, Cumberland County. On March 14, 1765, she presented her case to John Penn, and he was pleased to issue to her a special warrant, No. 88, in which he recites, that Mary Anderson says, "her late husband, March 27, 1760, purchased an improvement of Peter Titus on two hundred acres and made considerable more improvements, and continued thereon till July, 1763, when, in the late war, her husband and Joseph, their son, with a servant, were all murdered at their settlement by the Indians."[1]

[1] See third chapter of General History, vol. i. p. 76.

Spruce Hill Schools.—There are six public schools in this township: Centre, Matamoras, Spruce Hill, La Grange, Wisdom and Gap. These houses are all frame. Before 1807 a house stood near James Okeson's. Andrew Garner, Joseph Highlands, Robert Coulter, Alexander Coulter and John Glasgow were teachers. In 1830 it was known as the Big Spring school-house and taught by John Gray; later teachers, John Frow, Alexander Graham, George Morrow, Kelly Patterson, Jane Liggett, John Rutherford and Adam Nelson. About 1807 an old school-house stood on a lot where Widow Steward lives, and David Powell taught here. In 1817 a house stood on Samuel Mowery's land; William Williams taught here. In 1817 a house stood where S. A. Hoffman's wagon-shop now is, and Charles Woodney taught. Another old house stood a fourth of a mile below Conn's store, on the road. Another stood near Samuel Wharton's as early as 1802. The number of children in Spruce Hill attending school in 1884 was two hundred and forty.

Spruce Hill has been the birth-place of some men who have their mark elsewhere,—Rev. Joseph Kelly, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Spruce Creek; Rev. J. H. Barnard, son of Joseph, now of Kankakee, Ill.; Rev. Joseph Patterson, who died in Jacksonville, Fla.; Rev. William A. Patton, formerly of Willingford Colored Academy at Charleston, S. C.

The Gray Land Litigations.—The survey of John Gray has connected with it much interesting legal history. He had made an improvement on his tract of three hundred and eighteen acres prior to the date of his warrant, February 8, 1755.

On June 11, 1756, the Indians took Bigham's Fort, situated a few miles west of Gray's land, an account of which will be found in Chapter III. of this work, entitled "Settlements and Massacres," page 69. They carried off Hannah, wife of John Gray, and a three-year-old child named Jane, whom Gray had left in the fort while he and another person went to Carlisle on business. As Gray was returning to the fort a bear ran across his track, frightened his horse and threw him off. In consequence of this accident he was detained some

time on the road in readjusting his pack, and when he returned to the fort he found that it had just been burned and every person in it either killed or taken prisoner. Among those carried off were Francis Innis and wife and George Woods. John Gray joined Colonel John Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, in September following, in hopes of hearing from his family; but he returned to his former home in Bucks County, where he died, leaving a will dated April 12, 1759. This will provided as follows:

"I give unto my sister, Mary Gray, one full half of my plantation on Juniata river, in Tuscarora valley, to be taken off the side lying next to my brother, James Gray's plantation, upon this condition, that she pay to my nephew, John Gray (son of James Gray), the sum of £5 in one year after my decease, and in consideration of her making no demand of £13 of any of my heirs or legatees, or of my estate now or forever, which £13 I formerly borrowed of her. The other half of my said plantation I give unto my loving wife, Hannah Gray, and my daughter, Jane Gray, to be divided between them, share and share alike; but in case my said wife should die before the execution of this my will, or never return from captivity, then her part both of real and personal estate bequeathed to her to remain to my daughter Jane. And if it should so happen that my daughter Jane should die, or not return from her captivity, and my wife return and survive her, so, in like manner, that part given to my daughter shall remain in my wife and her heirs forever."

Mary Gray was executrix of the will.

The widow, Hannah, hid in the wagon of a trader in some deer-skins, and escaped. Having returned, she took possession of the property, and was taxed for it in 1763. Her husband's sister, Mary, it seems, did not accept the devise, at least did not comply with the condition, as the following receipt signed by her, dated August 19, 1760, shows: "Received of Hannah Gray the sum of sixteen pounds, it being in full of all debts, dues and demands against the estate of John Gray." As Hannah paid the claim and interest on which Mary's half was made conditional, she and every one else considered her as the owner of the land. About 1771 she married Enoch Williams. They resided on the plantation, and were taxed for the whole tract for many years. They had no children. Their right of ownership was undisturbed for twenty-five years. In 1764 Colonel Bouquet marched an army to the Muskingum, in Ohio, and forced the hostile tribes to surrender the captives held by them. Among those recovered were a large number of children scarcely able to recognize their parents. Those unable to tell where they belonged were taken to Philadelphia, and persons who had lost children were notified. Mrs. Gray went and brought back a girl which she said was her Jane. The identity of this child became a matter of dispute.

Mary Gray never qualified as executrix, and there was a citation to her, on April 22, 1790, to appear at the register's office in Bucks County, in order to undertake the trust reposed in her by the testator. This she refused to obey, and Enoch Williams was appointed administrator of the estate March 16, 1791. This legal disposition of the estate did not prevent the coming storm. John Gray, the deceased, had a brother James, who settled above him, his residence being on the border of the present Tuscarora township. James had a son, John Gray, Jr., who desired to secure Mrs. Williams' land, which twenty-five years of hard labor by Enoch Williams, her husband, had made very valuable. John Gray, Jr., somehow managed to get possession of a house on his Aunt Mary's half of the land. Measures were at once commenced to eject him. On November 9, 1796, Enoch Williams and his wife, Hannah, sold David Beale two hundred and fifty acres in trust for the benefit of said Enoch and Hannah, in their separate capacity, as if they were not man and wife, all damages arising from the ejectment suit then pending against John Gray to be for the sole use of Mrs. Williams[1] The price was five shillings and other valuable considerations. Once Mary Gray relinquished all her right to the half of this tract to her poor sister-in-law, and took sixteen pounds in full of all claims against the estate. In course of years this sympathy ceased. Hannah lived with another man, and busy-bodies were circulating the story that the child she had taken was not her own. Young John persuaded his Aunt Mary to give him a deed for her half of the place, May 21,

[1] Deed Book C, p. 359.

1803, thus renewing or setting up a claim which she had abandoned many years before. Hannah Williams, on July 11, 1803, sold to David Beale all her rights to the half of these three hundred acres, as vested in her by the deed of trust of November 6, 1796, for two hundred and fifty dollars. David Beale, being thus armed with the title claims of Mrs. Williams, in conjunction with Enoch Williams' legatees, pressed the ejectment suit they had instituted, and succeeded in dispossessing John Gray, Jr., and afterwards placed David and John Frederick as tenants upon the place. The dispute was all confined to that half of the survey devised conditionally to Mary Gray. An ejectment suit was brought by John Gray, Jr., in August, 1810, against the Fredericks, then in possession under titles derived from Williams and his wife. In October, 1815, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. An appeal was taken by Gray to the Supreme Court, which, at a session held at Sunbury, June 4, 1817, reversed the decision of the lower court, and sent the case back for re-trial. In the mean time there was a great change in the title of the Enoch Williams half of the estate.

Enoch Williams, by his will dated April 19, 1802, devised his estate to legatees, and his interest in the half of the land was sold to satisfy the judgment of Messrs. Hale, Duncan & Watts, his lawyers, who got tired waiting, the land being then vested in Zachariah and David Williams, surviving obligors of Edward Williams, on August 21, 1821, and was bought in by Hale and deeded over to John Norris, of Mifflin County, for two hundred and sixteen dollars. Enoch Williams had died about 1803, and Mrs. Williams also died not long after. Beale and Norris thus became directly the interested parties in the suit. On May 20, 1823, it was tried again, and the verdict was for the plaintiffs, for one-half of the place as devised to Mary Gray on the side next James Gray, with six cents damages and six cents costs. It was then again taken to the Supreme Court. John Gray having died, his heirs, under John Cummin, continued the suit. The land in dispute was that part which was devised to Mary Gray. The judge ruled that there being no actual survey dividing the place, James and Hannah were tenants in common, and that in such case twenty-one years of peaceable possession did not give title unless an actual ouster was proved. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and, at Sunbury, June 30, 1823, the decision of the lower court was reversed. This case, as decided by the Supreme Court, is printed in 10 Sergeant & Rawle, page 182 to 188. The next trace found was in what was then called the Circuit Court, May term, 1827, and then again at May term, 1832, it says: "Judgment as per agreement filed." The agreement is signed by John Cummin, Robert Barnard, John Norris and Joshua Beale, and by the attorneys. The two first represented the minor children of John Gray; and Joshua Beale, the heirs of David Beale. This remarkable compromise of conflicting claims reads: "And now to wit, May 7, 1832, by consent, judgment is to be entered for Plaintiff (now John Gray's heirs) for the one-fourth of the tract of land for which this ejectment has been brought—the line to cross N. 37½ W.—the defendants to pay docket costs and the plaintiffs to file no bill." This compromise ended the contest for the Mary Gray half of the place. The part gained by the Grays paid but a small part of the costs.

There was an ejectment suit instituted by William McKee against John Frederick and Samuel Kirk, January term, 1817. Frederick and Kirk were mere renters, holding the place at the time. The girl that Mrs. Hannah Gray (now Williams) had taken as her own, and always treated as her own, married a man named Gillespie, and they sold the property inherited from Mrs. Williams to a clergyman, named William McKee, of Washington, D. C., and he sold it to his nephew, William McKee, son of John, already named as married to Mary Hogg.[1]

[1] This lady is the "old Mrs McKee," a witness at some of the trials. It has been published that she "spoke with a rich Irish brogue," and "on one occasion became quite garrulous, and entered into the history of the valley, to the great amusement of the court," and that "she describes the spurious girl as a big, black, ugly, Dutch lump, and not to be compared to the beautiful Jenny Gray." Mrs. McKee was native-born, and no doubt a woman of

The record shows that, after many postponements, the case came up for trial at Lewistown May 28, 1823, when the following jury was impaneled: Philip Gilmore, Thomas Elliot, Henry Dunmire, Nathaniel Cunningham, James North, Geo. Sigler, Aquilla Burchfield, Augustine Wakefield, Jas. Jacobs, Patrick McCahan, James Baily, James Brisbin. On the 29th Mr. Hale moved to discharge the jury "on account of improper conduct of the plaintiff and some of the jurors sworn in the trial of this cause." The jury was discharged at the cost of the plaintiff. On March 19, 1825, a jury returned a verdict as follows: "We do find for plaintiff the upper half leased to Johns & Hills; also one divided half of lower part, now supposed to be in possession of Samuel Kirk; to be laid off by an artist on the ground." This verdict, certainly based on a belief in the genuineness of the girl taken by Mrs. Williams, and on the validity of the title derived from her as a lawful heir, was rendered by the following jurors, than whom the county contained no better men: Amos Gustin, John Adams, John Beatty, Jr., Francis H. Kinsloe, David Brought, John Robison, John Crissman, John Maxwell, Stewart Turbett, John Gettys, William Kerr and Gabriel Lukens. This verdict gave McKee the Mary Gray half and half of the other part. A new trial was granted December 24, 1828, and on June 27, 1829, the case was removed by *habeas corpus* to the Circuit Court, the final decision of which, on May 3, 1833, was in favor of the defendants; and thus terminated forever the most celebrated land litigation in the history of this county, and perhaps having no equal in the annals of the State.

In the mean time David Beale had also died, leaving a will dated May 21, 1827, in which he authorized the sale of this land in case of a favorable termination of the suit. Accordingly, his sons, his executors, sold the undivided half to William Okeson for three thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, April 4, 1836; and John Norris sold his half to the same purchaser for three thousand five hundred dollars, March 29, 1836; and it is nearly all held by his son to this day. Samuel Gray was the only male descendant of John Gray, Jr., party to the suits here described. He removed to Mifflintown and kept a hotel, and at his death left no male descendants.

The last trial of this cause was before the Circuit Court held in Mifflintown. The names of the jurors and the papers connected with it could not be found. Samuel Creigh was present, and on May 2, 1833, wrote to his brother Alfred an account of the suit, which had just then closed. This account was published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society about a year afterwards, and was the basis of the numerous narratives which have since appeared..

education, culture and refinement. As her son was claiming the land through Mrs. Gillespie's title, it is a very unlikely story that she spoke of her as above stated. The same writer says: "Her historical developments so much interested one of the jury at Lewistown, an old settler himself, that he, forgetting the restraints of a juryman, sent for the old lady to come to his room at the hotel, and enter more at large into the days of auld lang syne. The old man was a little deaf, and the old lady's voice could be heard throughout the house. One of the counsel, whose side of the case wore rather a discouraging aspect, overheard the old lady, and the next morning exposed the poor juryman, amidst a roar of laughter from the court and bar. The case, of course, had to be tried before another jury."

CHAPTER XIII.

PORT ROYAL BOROUGH (PERRYSVILLE).[1]

THOMAS and James Wilson were sons of George Wilson, and were born in Armagh, Ireland. George died in 1746, and his wife, Jane, in 1776. James, after spending some years at the mouth of Licking Creek, removed to Virginia, where he died in 1808. Thomas was a justice of the peace in Cumberland County, and one of the men who helped drive out squatter trespassers on the unpurchased lands of the Indians in 1750. He took up a large tract where Port Royal borough is situated. One tract was warranted February 3, 1755, and had two hundred and forty-two acres; the other, June 9, 1763, had one hundred and six acres. The

[1] By A. L. Guss.

lower tract he called "Armagh" and the other "Addition," surveyed, April 26, 1765, by William Maclay. George Armstrong's land bounded above on the river. Wilson moved on his lands in 1771, and assumed prominence in the early settlement. He was called "Thomas Wilson, Creek," to distinguish him from the one at the mountain. His son George, sheriff of Mifflin County in 1791, and his grandson, Sheriff W. W. Wilson, of Mifflintown, recently deceased, were men well known in their day.

Henry Groce bought two hundred and twenty-three acres, April 27, 1812, at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, and laid out a town, April 15, 1815. At that time Commodore Perry's fame was on everybody's lips, in consequence of his great victory on Lake Erie, in which several of the Juniata boys had participated. Hence the town was called "Perrysville" until 1874, when it was changed to "Port Royal," which before this had been the name of a post office established at Saint Tammany town. It was removed to Perrysville about the time the railroad was built. It is a common notion that the post-office was called Port Royal because the name "Perrysville" was already applied to an office in Allegheny County, but this is a mistake. When the office was established it was not in Perrysville; and, besides this, prior to the canal and railroad, Saint Tammany was a much more important point than Perrysville. Its history will be found under the head of Turbettt township. The railroad company changed the name of the station December 1, 1875. The borough has no record of the change.

The town was incorporated April 4, 1843, and it first appears on the tax-lists as a separate district in 1856, prior to which date it was included in the Milford township assessments. J. W. Rice, Samuel McFadden and George McCulloch are named in the act to give proper notice of the first borough election under the incorporation. Before the incorporation Groce sold the farm to Benjamin Kepner, but excepted the lots numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 43, 62 and 65. This was April 16, 1827, and it is fair to infer that he had not sold more than these eighteen lots up to that date. The plan of the town is recorded at Lewistown, in book M, p. 53, September 13, 1815. The post-office was moved to town in 1848, where it was kept by Robert Logan and afterwards by Dr. G. I. Cuddy, John B. Henderson, John Lukens, John M. Thompson, James M. Alter, James Wharton and Miss Maggie Wharton.

The first store was kept by Benjamin Kepner in a stone house next the river, and said now to be the oldest house in town. Gideon Thomas built the warehouse owned by Noah Hertzler. The borough contains three churches, an academy, four stores, two hotels, three confectioneries, a drug-store, a foundry, planing-mill, printing-office, bank and other business places and one hundred and thirty-five dwelling-houses.

Public Schools.—The first school-house at Perrysville stood on the river-bank, on a lot now owned by William Wagner. John Gish taught here. It was burned in 1825. School was kept in it as early as 1816. The second house was where Mrs. Henderson's house stands. The third, and first under the free school system, stood opposite Buck's store. Another house was on Middle Street, and cost one hundred and fifty dollars. John McLaughlin and David Powell taught in it before 1834. The borough was organized as a separate school district April 5, 1856. The directors were Solomon Kepner, Jacob Koons, Isaac Frank, Adam Holliday, Richard Bryon and George W. Jacobs. The present school building was erected in 1870. The lot cost two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the house about fifteen hundred dollars. It is a two-story brick, and has three rooms. There were one hundred and seventy-one pupils in 1884.

Perrysville Bridge Company.—The Perrysville Bridge Company was incorporated April 16, 1829; supplementary act, April 15, 1834. The first bridge was built at this place in 1831, and was broken down by snow in 1839. The heavy snow crushed down the roof into the middle of the bridge, and then, by its leaning weight, burst out the arches, so that the whole structure fell down upon the ice upside down, so completely wrecking the timbers that

scarcely a piece was fit to be used again. The piers and abutments were sold by the sheriff to satisfy some creditor. The purchaser turned in the title to the company. A bridge was built in 1842 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and was washed away by the floods October 9, 1847. This blow broke up the company ; but a new one, composed largely of the same men, built another bridge in 1851, and raised it five feet higher than the former one. It cost about four thousand five hundred dollars, and it was first crossed on the 10th of September. The incorporators were Stewart Turbett, John M. Pomeroy, Samuel Okeson, Wilson Laird, John Esh, John Kepner, George I. Cuddy. Like those at Mifflin and the new one at Mexico, it still remains a toll-bridge, in which honor Juniata County alone along the river has the unenviable distinction.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first sermon preached in this vicinity was by Rev. Charles Beatty, August 24, 1766. His journal will be found on pages 80, 81 and 82. The first Presbyterians in this section worshipped in Lower Tuscarora Church. The members having increased along the lower part of Tuscarora Creek, services were occasionally held in schoolhouses. At length the Lutherans of Church Hill entered into arrangements with the Presbyterians to help repair their church, and for this they were granted the use of it on the alternate unoccupied Sundays. Mr. Williamson preached here ; also Mr. Thompson, during his ministry (1847–64.) In 1852 a new brick church was built in Perrysville, costing about six thousand five hundred dollars. In 1856 part of the roof was blown off. In 1880 and later repairs were made. At first the members belonged to the Lower Tuscarora Church, and were served by its pastor. A separate body was organized October 14, 1865. The name was changed to Port Royal in 1883. The parsonage was built in 1869. The membership at its organization was two hundred and thirteen. The first pastor was Rev. William Y. Brown, installed June 7, 1866 ; continued to June 5, 1870. Rev. James H. Stewart was called and installed August 15, 1871 ; continued to October 29,1877. Rev. R. F. Wilson was installed March 27, 1879, and in 1886 continues in charge. Of the two hundred and thirteen original members, twenty years ago, fifty remain. Samuel Buck has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty years. The elders at the time of the organization were John McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, D. W. Flickinger, John Koons, George W. Strouse, all of whom were officers in the parent church. Since then there have been installed Dr. G. M. Graham, October 31, 1865 ; David Wilson, Isaac Hawn, Samuel Buck, A. J. Patterson and Robert E. Flickinger, February 13, 1870; David S. Coyle, Uriah Wise and D. Nelson Van Dyke, May 4, 1879. Present session : (John and James McLaughlin), Graham, Wilson, Buck, Coyle and Van Dyke. The present pastor preached an historical discourse on the twentieth anniversary of the congregation, October 11, 1885, which has been published.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutheran Church in Port Royal is a continuation of the organization at Church Hill, sometimes called "Lower Tuscarora" and "Rice's Church." The date of its organization is lost, but is was probably before the beginning of the present century. Church Hill is the oldest German Church west of the river.[1]

[1] In a sermon now before us it is stated that at the time of the early settlements (whatever period this comprehended) there were "no people of any other nationality here (in Tuscarora Valley) except Scotch-Irish, and no people of any other creed besides Presbyterians. All people of other national ancestors, or religious creeds, are importations made long since those times." As a matter of fact, there were a few persons of other creeds from the earliest settlements.

There were some Episcopalians in the region, and they once held services at McLaughlin's, in Turbett. The Baptists and others also had a small sprinkling of adherents among the early settlers. The Thomas family (1786) were Welsh and Baptists. The Beale family were originally English and Quakers. Daniel Okeson and Peter Kerlin, in 1786, and Thomas Van Swearingen, in 1793, were descendants of the ancient Dutch settlers on the Delaware. The Germans settled in the east end of the county as soon as any one settled in the west end ; and they were not far behind them in entering Tuscarora Valley, as the following shows : Benjamin Kepner, 1772 ; George Crain (Grahn), 1774 ; Philip Strouse, 1776 ; Andrew Kountz, 1789 ; Major Benjamin Kepner, John Kepner, 1790 ; Conrad Shuey, 1791, a French Huguenot ; Christian Brandt, a Mennonite, 1796 ; Leonard Groninger, Stephen Doughman, Samuel

It will be seen, under the head of Turbett township, that there was a church building at Church Hill already in 1802. This congregation received pastoral visits from Rev. William Scriba, and probably others from Carlisle. Rev. George Heim, coming from Snyder County, also preached to them for a few years. Rev. John William Heim preached his first sermon "in Tuscarora Valley, Rice's Church," on the 26th of June, 1814. (See history Lebanon Church, in Tyrone township, Perry County, for biography of Rev. Heim.) He was followed by Revs. Charles Weil, S. R. Boyer, Jacob Martin and Levi T. Williams. The charge was then divided and Rev. P. Willard succeeded at Mifflintown, and Rev. Peter P. Lane, in the spring of 1852, became pastor of the Lower and Upper Tuscarora, otherwise known as Church Hill and St. Paul's Churches. He remained about four years, and was followed by Rev. P. M. Rightmyer for six years; Rev. A. R. Smith, for two years; Rev. Samuel Yingling, for one year; Rev. Thomas C. Pritchard, for three years. Then came a fourteen-year pastorate of Rev. H. C. Shindel, followed by Rev. A. H. Spangler, the present pastor. The church was moved to town and the corner-stone of the present brick building was laid August 6, 1855. Rev. Dr. D. H. Biddle preached the sermon in the Presbyterian Church. It was dedicated August 5, 1855, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kurtz. The building is seventy-five by forty-five feet, with a basement for Sabbath-school purposes. The auditorium seats about six hundred persons. The cost of the church was about five thousand dollars. The church elders then were Daniel McConnell and Joseph H. Kessler, and the deacons were George Boyer and Samuel D. Kepner; Rev. P. P. Lane was the pastor and Jacob Speicher the contractor. The parsonage of the church was built in 1861, during the pastorate of Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, and cost about two thousand three hundred dollars. The lots on which the church and parsonage stand were purchased from John Kepner, and the adjoining hitching-ground from John Hughes. The congregation in 1886 has about two hundred and sixty communicants. On December 25, 1854, Christian Hartman and David Kepner, in behalf of Lower Tuscarora, and Jacob Bushey, in behalf of Upper Tuscarora, released the interest of those congregations in the Lutheran parsonage in Mifflintown to the congregations east of the river.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Port Royal is the oldest church building in the borough. After repeated efforts to get the date of its organization, we can only guess that it was built about 1847. It is a substantial brick building, and the church here constitutes a pastorate, together with those at Spruce Hill, Ebenezer and Reed's Gap.

PORT ROYAL BRANCH BANK.—This bank was organized in September, 1867. The late Joseph Pomeroy was its first president. The cashiers have been Samuel Buck, T. Van Irwin, J. H. Irwin, Mason Irwin and W. C. Pomeroy. The Directors are J. Nevin Pomeroy, Amos G. Bonsall, Noah Hertzler, L. E. Atkinson, Philip M. Kepner, W. C. Pomeroy and Joseph Rothrock. The same board manages the Juniata Valley Bank of Mifflintown.

TUSCARORA LODGE (formerly Perrysville Lodge), of Port Royal, No. 556, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1859. It has thirty-five members. They own a hall, built in 1875, which cost, including the lot, about two thousand dollars.

The Port Royal *Times*, the only paper ever published in the west end of the county, was started in 1876 by John W. Speddy, who has conducted it successfully ever since. It is neutral in politics and devoted to local news.

Kepner, 1797; Jacob Kountz (now Coons), 1798; Petor Rice, 1799; Valentine Weishaupt, 1800; Philip Saylor, Jacob Hench (Huguenot), John, Jacob and George Rice, 1801; Henry Rice, John Suloff, John Weimer, Henry Aché (now Aughey), 1803; Father Zachariah Rice, 1809. These citations might be very greatly extended, but they prove that men of other creeds and nationalities were not far behind the first settlers in Tuscarora Valley, and were not "importations made long since." The lands under William Penn and his heirs, and under the Commonwealth, were free and open to all. As those who bought out the first settlers earned their own money, and paid the price agreed upon, it is difficult to see in what sense they are "importations."

The Rices, the two Kepners, Groninger, Weishaupt, Weimer, Suloff, Saylor and other families were the active members in the erection and sustaining the church on the hill.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY.—In October, 1852, David Wilson, in connection with David Laughlin, opened the Airy View Academy at Port Royal. Mr. Laughlin was elected the first superintendent of the public schools of Juniata County. The Airy View Academy has been in almost continued operation since its organization, and is now (1886) conducted by Professor Wilson, who, as a successful teacher, has exerted a great influence for good on many of the young men of this as well as of other counties, who were his pupils.

I. N. Ritner, a citizen of Port Royal, who was lieutenant in the famous Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has since the war entered the ministry in the Baptist Church and is now preaching in Philadelphia.

Colonel John Armstrong, in a letter August 20, 1756, gives an account of one of the prisoners taken at Fort Granville, named Peter Walker, who "made his escape in the night somewhere about the Alleghany Mountain, and fell down Juniata to the mouth of Tuscarora, where my brother George was encamped." Captain George Armstrong, then encamped at Port Royal, was on his way to Kittanning. He most probably went up Licking Creek by the Fort Granville path. He afterwards owned the farm just above town.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATTERSON BOROUGH.[1]

THE railroad station in Patterson is scheduled "Mifflin," and is directly across the river from Mifflintown. The site of the town of Patterson is part of a tract warranted to John McClellan September 8, 1755. It had been surveyed by John Armstrong, but the papers were burned in Armstrong's house, in Carlisle, before the survey was returned to the Land-Office. Hence it was re-surveyed on December 9, 1765, and had five hundred and fifteen acres. On June 23, 1795, in consideration of buildings erected by him, and out of natural love, etc., McClellan conveyed to his son Joseph the part of this tract whereon Joseph "now dwells," containing one hundred and fifty acres, on Juniata River, and bounded south by James Sanderson and north by Thomas Gallagher. The line ran from the river, by the street, past the warehouse, over the hill towards Licking Creek. Here Joseph McClellan lived in a house on the corner below the bridge, and kept a ferry. In 1800 he sold the tract to Captain Noah Abraham, of Path Valley, to whom, and his heirs after 1806, the land and ferry belonged many years. It was bought by William W. Wilson, and soon again sold to William H. Patterson, of Mifflintown, from whom it was purchased by John and Christopher Fallon. Previous to the time of this grant to his son Joseph, John McClellan conveyed the lower part of the tract to his son-in-law, James Sanderson, who built a house over the spring, opposite Mifflinburg. This house was washed away by the first "Pumpkin Flood" in 1810. Sanderson then rebuilt on the upper corner of his tract, across the way from McClellan's house. He sold his tract to Benjamin Law. It was purchased by Gallagher & Parker, and in 1848 it was purchased by William B. Foster, first vice-president of the railroad company, and by him afterwards sold to William W. Wilson, except a tier of lots.

In 1849 the town was laid out by the Messrs. Fallon. The survey was made by George R. Mowry. They gave the railroad company all that part of the flat on which the shops were built, and the grounds now used as a yard. Andrew Parker, Esq., was their agent, and afterwards he became the owner of the balance of the unsold Patterson farm and lots. On the part deeded the railroad company, shops were built in 1851, and later. A force of seventy-five men were employed in repairing cars and engines. In 1869 the company removed most of the machinery of the shops to Altoona, and in 1871 the round-house was taken down, and there are now but half a dozen men here employed. The removal of the shops was a great check upon the prosperity of the town.

Before the building of the railroad there was an abrupt bluff along the bank in front of the station, which was removed, and five good double houses were built by the company.

[1] By A. L. Guss.

The cars began to run as far as Lewistown September 1, 1849. For some time the freight and passengers were carried in the same train. Saml. Laird was the first agent. In 1849 he was succeeded by James North, who remained until May, 1884, when he was succeeded by his son, W. S. North. The ticket-office was moved in 1855. The "Patterson House" was built by Messrs. Fallon & Wright, and they had a contract with the company that two trains daily were to stop long enough for passengers to take meals. This was done for some years. The hotel was kept by D. H. Lusk & Brother till 1854, and by General William Bell until 1858, after which it was merely a lunch-room. The company bought the Patterson House for one thousand seven hundred dollars in order to get rid of the contract.

James North furnished poles and assisted in putting up the first telegraph line, and in 1850 an office was opened. He had never seen an instrument before the one was placed in this office but after some instructions from David Brooks, now noted in the telegraphic world, he took charge of the office. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War during the Rebellion, took from the line of service in the government David Strouse, of Turbett township, who learned to handle the geared lightning with North in that warehouse.

The Adams Express Company established an office in Patterson in 1857, with James North as agent. The office was moved to Mifflintown. A post-office was established in Patterson, with James North as postmaster, May 1, 1852; and he held the office five years. Since then the postmasters have been James North, F. J. Mickey, Joseph Pennell, R. E. Parker, Dr. P. C. Rundio, J. B. M. Todd, Samuel Strayer, Samuel Brown, W. W. Copeland, Howard Kirk.

Patterson was incorporated March 17, 1853. By an act of April 18, 1853, John J. Patterson, Joseph Middaugh and James North were directed to comply with the provisions of the incorporation act, and to hold an election for borough officers on the following 3d of May. Afterwards it was discovered that, the tax on the act of incorporation not having been paid, the act itself was inoperative and the organization void. On April 13, 1854, an act was passed to legalize the election and proceedings under it, as if the incorporation act had been in full effect. The first assessment was made in 1856. Prior to this year it was assessed as part of Milford township.

In November, 1884, a fire destroyed the buildings on the upper side of Main Street, from the Patterson house to the cross-street eastward, and also Todd's corner. The fire originated in a bakery, when preparations were being made for an ox-roast over the result of the election.

The Patterson Red Star Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized April 1, 1880, with thirty-five members. It got truck, ladders, gum buckets, hooks and six Babcock fire extinguishers. It was chartered under the name of "Friendship Hook-and-Ladder Company," June 10, 1884, and now has fifty members. They have a house, built in 1882, on which is the old Mifflintown court-house bell.

First School Board, organized May 23, 1853: Jacob Frank, president; John Yeigh, treasurer; J. W. Oberholtzer, secretary. School was kept prior to this in a frame school-house, built by Milford township, and in it the first borough school was kept by Hiram Albert, October 1, 1853. In 1861 a brick house was built on lots bought of Jacob Silvius and John McNulty. In 1875 a brick school-house was built, with four rooms. Since the incorporation of Patterson the elections have been held in the public school-house, and here, in 1855, while teaching school, the writer cast his first vote and acted as a clerk for the election. There were one hundred and seventy-nine children attending school in 1884.

The corner-stone of the Patterson Church of the Evangelical Association was laid July 24, 1874,—dedicated December 13, 1874,—S. M. Siebert, missionary. It cost twenty-seven hundred dollars. The pastors since have been Revs. Zachariah Hornberger, G. W. Currin, G. E. Zehner, C. W. Finkbinder and E. Swengel.

Before the building of the road there were but two houses at Patterson,—an old tavern-stand on the river-bank, on the corner of Joseph McClellan's tract, and just across the street was the

house and barn of the Law place. The original road, which extended from the ferry straight across the hills, by the warehouse, to Licking Creek, was abandoned, and the roads forked, from the ferry, down and up the river, reaching the present road-beds at some distance outside of the borough. The warehouse was the first great improvement, and for a period the centre of trade and travel. Here James North started a store in May, 1850. The idea was ridiculed by prominent citizens of Mifflintown, who regarded it a visionary project, saying it would indeed be a splendid place to "keep" store. It was his own individual enterprise, but the people called it "the railroad store." His first purchase of goods was two hundred and fifty dollars. After eleven years his sales amounted to seventeen thousand dollars. The next store was opened by Messrs. Oles & Frank in 1853. The borough now has three hotels, seven dry-goods-stores, one hardware-store, one drug-store, one shoe-store, one tobacco-store, two coal and lumber-yards.

April 18, 1853, the Patterson, Johnstown, Peru Mills and Concord Plank-Road Company was incorporated by R. C. Gallagher, And. Parker, E. S. Doty, W. W. Wilson, John J. Patterson, James North, D. H. Lusk, John P. Shitz, William Miller, John S. Miller, Jacob Lemon, John Brubaker, Samuel Allen, John J. Hart, Neal McCoy, William Okeson, Joseph S. Laird, Samuel Crawford, Stewart McCulloch, William Johnson, William Elder, Daniel Skinner, Samuel Holliday, Sylvester Doyle, Oliver McCurdy John Alexander, W. H. Patterson, Joseph Berry, George Noss, Joseph Slaymaker.

A ferry was a notable feature in early life on the river. In early days "viewers of ferries" were among the township officers appointed by the courts. Alexander Lafferty, who lived across the river, held this office as early as 1763. John McClellan kept facilities for crossing the river at this place from the time of the earliest settlements. After about 1790 it was kept by his son Joseph. On March 17, 1796, it was incorporated under the name of Harris & McClellan and said to be "on the main road leading from Sunbury to Path Valley." In 1775 the ferry must have been at the Mifflintown fording, for the Rev. Fithian, coming down from Lyon's (Sterrett's), crossed directly in front of the house of John Harris, and the first road led from this point directly across the hill to Licking Creek, just where it should have remained. It seems that after Mifflinburg started, it being then the most important place, the most of the travel desired passage lower down; so McClellan for a time kept his ferry opposite that now old town. A road-view in the fall of 1795 started "at Mifflintown, opposite John McClellan's ferry." A road in 1794 is said to run "from John Lyon's, through the town of Mifflinburg, by John McClellan's old ferry"—he having started another ferry half or quarter of a mile farther up the river than the one at Taylor's. In 1800 it was bought, along with the farm, by Noah Abraham, who died in 1806, and the ferry was leased to Samuel Mettlen to 1815, and to James Love till 1821, and to John Robinson until it was rendered worthless by the building of the bridge, but was sub-let to John Lytle in 1828 and 1829. James Sanderson had a ferry lower down from 1811–1815 and Benjamin Law in 1816. In 1822–1824, John Love again had a ferry lower down than that of Abrahams.

One of the events at this ferry was the upsetting of the "flat" with a load of grain belonging to Jacob Kepner. The front horses swam out, but the other two were drowned and the grain was lost. Rev. Jacob Esh grasped the tail of his horse and by this means landed safely on shore.

Samuel Mettlen came to Milford in 1806, and occupied the farm at the ferry at Patterson. His children were Alexander, Samuel, Thompson, Thomas, Robert, John, Joseph and Sarah, married to William Nesbit. He had a brother William, who had a son William, and daughters Jane and Margery. John's son, John T. Mettlen, was register and recorder a few years ago. Alexander and William were in Rogers' company in the War of 1812–15. They were at Lake Erie in 1813, where Alexander, then twenty-three years of age, with Jacob Tool, a shoemaker of Mifflintown, performed one of the most memorable feats in our history.

Every intelligent reader is familiar with the

victory won by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Perry's ship was disabled and defeat seemed inevitable. All depended on Perry reaching another vessel. He did reach it, and gained a victory that has made his name immortal. Few people know, however, that this depended on a couple of young men from the ferry at Mifflintown. Had it not been for the skill of Alexander Mettlen and Jacob Tool in handling oars, and their bravery under fire, there would probably have been no Perry's victory. Perry had called for volunteers for his fleet out of the land forces, and sixteen men responded from Captain Rogers' company, recruited in Mifflin County. (Nearly all of the sixteen were residents of the Juniata end of it.) One of these was John F. Rice, son of Peter, of Turbett, born in 1790, who died recently at Shiloh, Shelby County, Ohio. He was said to be the last survivor of Perry's fleet. When he was eighty-six years old, having yet a clear mind and distinct recollection, he gave the following account:

"I went on board the schooner 'Scorpion,' under command of Capt. Christian Champlin, from Carlisle, Pa. I was in the battle of Lake Erie on board the 'Scorpion'. . . . Commodore Perry was on the 'Lawrence,' and when it was cut to pieces and all killed but twelve men, I saw the Commodore leaving it in a row-boat, and going to the 'Niagara.' Jacob Tool and Alexander Metlan were called from our boat to take him over. They were called by a signal from the 'Lawrence'—they were detailed to mannage the boat. I saw Commodore Perry get down into the boat and rowed toward the 'Niagara' by my two comrades above named. I heard the discharge of the cannon, but did not see the ball strike his boat, but I saw him jerk off his coat, stuff it into the hole the ball made, and then fly to the oars himself, and went in safety to the 'Niagara.' The 'Niagara' was near by, and I could hear all that was said. Commodore Perry asked Captain Elliot why he did not bring the 'Niagara' into action. Elliot said he was trying to do so, but the wind was against him. The Commodore said, 'Captain Elliot, I am afraid the day is lost.' Then stepped up a Captain Brown, as he was called, for he had been in Napoleon's army, and said: 'Commodore, take my advice; take command of this vessel yourself, and try and break through the lines, open fire from both sides of them, and then bring up your gunboats into action and you'll gain the victory.' Perry did exactly as Captain Brown advised. . . . The 'Niagara' now sailed directly through the British lines, and when pretty nearly between the 'Queen Charlotte' and another vessel, the 'Niagara' opened from both sides with fifteen guns on each side of her, doing terrible damage to both. The noise was so terrible you would think the very earth and water would open. We had several cannon on each of the gun-boats, and when we opened fire, we all commenced to fire on the fleet, and soon the British were compelled to hoist the white flag. James Simes was the first man who boarded the 'Queen Charlotte.' He got five hundred dollars reward."

Mettlen and Tool were in it. Had Mettlen and Tool not been there, it is more than probable that Perry would never have written his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Simes, twenty years before this, lived in Fermanagh. Tool disappears from the tax-lists after 1816. Poor Mettlen, after all his bravery, was destined never again to see his Juniata home. After the victory, in which he played so important a part, he had an altercation with a man on board the vessel, who pushed him overboard, and he was drowned in Lake Erie.

Medals commemorative of the victory on Lake Erie were struck by the United States Mint by order of the State of Pennsylvania, for presentation to such of her citizens as had volunteered to serve on board of the American squadron on that occasion. The father of Alexander Mettlen got one. It was two and a fourth inches in diameter. On the obverse it had a profile of Perry, and the words, "Oliverus Hazard Perry. *Pro patria vincit.* Presented by the Government of Pennsylvania." On the reverse there is the device, "To . . . . ." (a blank being left in which the name "Alexander Mettlen" was engraved), inclosed in a wreath of laurel. Above it is the legend, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours.—Perry." The inscription is, "In testimony of the patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813."

CHAPTER XV.

FERMANAGH TOWNSHIP.

THE date of organization of this township is not known. It was not erected in October, 1754, at the time of the formation of the first

townships "tother side of the N. Mountain." That it was erected soon after the above-mentioned date is shown by a deed dated April 20, 1755, given by Captain James Patterson to William Armstrong. The deed mentioned conveyed one hundred and fifty-five acres of land situated in Fermanagh township, near Juniata River. The original territory of Fermanagh township embraced all the new purchase lying north of the Juniata River. This township also included that part of Mifflin County lying south of the river to the Black Log Mountain, and was part of what is now Snyder County, embracing Selinsgrove, part of Centre and Huntingdon Counties. This fact is determined by the names of persons who were known to be residents of those parts, as will be shown hereafter.

The Indian troubles of 1756 interfered with all business in the settlements north of the mountain until 1762. At the March term of court in that year William White was appointed constable for this township. He resided a short distance above the village of Mexico, and was killed by the Indians on the 10th of July, 1763. No mention of this township organization is found in the court records, but on and after 1762 it was officially recognized. In 1763, the following-named persons were appointed officers of Fermanagh: Arthur Moody, constable; John Nicholson and Samuel Mitchell, supervisors; Andrew McKeener and George Hays, overseers of the poor; Alexander Lafferty and James Gallagher, viewers of ferries; and George Hays, collector.

TAXABLES OF 1763.—In this year the first assessment of the township was taken, a copy of which is here given,—

	Acres.
"Armstrong, George, Col	200
Armstrong, William	200
Armstrong, John	200
Armstrong, Alexander	100
Brightroch, Robert	100
Bringham, Alexander	200
Brown, Charles	300
Buchanan, William	200
Burdge, Moses	100
Curran, William	300
Calhooen, Robert, free	200
Chambers, Thomas	100
Crampton, James	100
Duglis, Andrew	200
English, James	50
Foughts, John	600
Greenwood, Joseph	500
Gallagher, James	100
Gabraiel, George	200
Guthrey, Robert	200
Henderson, William	200
Huff, John	50
Huff, Lawrence	100
Hunter, Samuel	300
Hayes, George	100
Long, Andrew	100
Laferty, Alexander	200
McKee, Thomas	400
McCalester, Hugh, Jr	100
McBride, John	100
McLevy, William	100
McClure, Andrew	200
McCormick, Hugh	400
Mitchell, Samuel	100
Montgomery, John	100
Man, Stufell	100
Nickson, John	100
Nickle, William	100
Neilson, Robert	160
Patterson, James	400
Reed, Azariah, Sr	100
Reed, Azariah, Jr	100
Reed, John	100
Rodman, William	300
Sturgeon, John	100
Suagert, Frederick	100
Stewart, William	300
Stanford, Jacob	300
Storns, Jean, Widow	400
Wert, Francis, Esq	400
White, William	200"

There were seven thousand three hundred and sixty acres warranted and four hundred acres patented, which last was to James Patterson, who resided at the site of the town of Mexico. The locations of some of these lands will be interesting,—The Armstrongs, at and near McAlisterville; William Buchanan, near Jericho; James Crampton, below Mexico; William Curran, near Cedar Spring; Andrew Douglas, near Jericho; John Foughts (Pfoutz) and Joseph Greenwood, in Pfoutz Valley and below in Perry County; George Gabriel resided on the site of Selinsgrove, Snyder County; Samuel Hunter then owned the

site of Thompsonville, in Juniata County, and Marysville, Perry County; Alexander Lafferty, the site of Mifflintown; Thomas McKee owned land on both sides of the mouth of Mahantango Creek; Hugh McCalester, Jr., where Washington McAlester now lives; Hugh McCormick, where Enoch Horning now resides; Samuel Mitchell, farm now owned by Benjamin Shellenbarger, Fayette township; Stuffel Man (Stophel Monce), in Greenwood township in 1768, and was the first collector; Robert Neilson, on Cedar Spring Ridge; James Patterson, Mexico; the Reeds, the adjoining tract up the river from Mifflintown; William White, adjoining James Patterson and above Mexico.

In 1764–6 the settlers were again driven out and in 1766 they returned. An assessment was taken in 1767 which contained names of settlers who lived in what is now Mifflin County, of whom were the Crisswells, Hollidays, Brattons, Carmichaels, Holts, Lyons, McKinstrys, Martins, Samuels, Stewarts, Swifts and Wakefields; and in what is now Huntingdon County was Dr. William Smith, Captain William Trent and John Gamble. These names disappear the next year, 1768, and re-appear in Derry, now Mifflin County, and in Barre, Huntingdon County.

The following are the names of land-owners in the tax-list of 1767, with number of acres, horses, cows and cleared land, including those published in the list of 1768 for Derry township, Mifflin County:

" Armstrong, William, 50a, 7ac, 2h, 2c.
Armstrong, John, 200a, 5ac.
Armstrong, Alexander, 50a, 3ac, 2h, 2c.
Armstrong, James, 50a, 4ac, 1h, 1c.
Barton, Rev. Thomas, 400 patented, uns.
Brown, John, 200a, 3ac, 1h.
Carson, Adam, 100a, 10ac, 3h, 1c.
Clark, William, 50a, 5ac, 2h, 1c.
Coons, Adam, 200a, 10ac, 3h, 1c.
Cheney, Ezekiel, 100a, 3ac, 1h.
Crawford, Robert, 50a, 3ac, 1c.
Croghan, Charles, 100a, 1ac, 3h, 2c.
Cowan, James, 200a, 30ac, 2h, 1c.
Crampton, James, 100a, 5ac, 1c.
Cyle, James, 100a, 10ac, 2h, 2c.
Cocks, Charles, 3700a, uns.
Collender, Robert, 600a, uns.
Chew, Benjamin, 1000a, uns.
Duffield, George, 1700a, uns.
Davis, William, 2c.
Douglas, Andrew, 100a, 10ac, 2h, 2c.
Dickey, James, 150a, 5ac.
Evans, Thomas, 100a, 6ac, 2h, 1c.
Gamble, John, 100a, 7ac, 1h, 1c, 1 negro.
Gibson, James, 100a, 3ac, 2h, 2c.
Gallagher, James, 100a, 10ac, 2h, 2c.
Hall, Thomas, 50a, 2ac, 1h.
Hamilton, William, 100a, 2h.
Hamilton, Widow, 100a, 15ac, 2h, 3c.
Hays, George, 100a, 15ac, 2h, 1c.
Henderson, William, 500a, 30ac, 2h, 3c.
Jones, Daniel, 400a, uns.
Jones, Daniel, 150a, 20ac, 2h, 2c.
Johnston, Edward, 50a, 5ac, 2h, 2c.
Kearsley, Jonathan, 150a pat, uns, 3ac.
Lackens (Lukens), John, 100a, 10ac, 2h, 2c, 1 negro.
Lowrey, Alexander, 300a, uns.
Lyon, William, 50a, uns.
McClay, William, 300a, 20ac, 100a, uns.
McCalester, Hugh, 100a, 40c, 2h, 1c.
McCalester, William, free, 100a, 4ac.
McCartney, John, 100a, 10ac, 1h, 1c.
McCartney, William, 100a, 20ac, 3h, 1c.
McCartney, John, 2h, 2c.
McCormick, Hugh, 100a, 20ac, 3h, 2c.
McDaniel, Duncan, 100a, 6ac, 1h, 1c.
McDaniel, John, 100a, 3ac, 1h.
McElhatton, William, 100a, 3ac, 1h, 1c.
McKeaver, John, 100a, 5ac, 2h, 1c.
McMullin, 50a, 3ac, 1h, 1c.
Martin, William, 100a, 3ac, 2h, 2c.
Minner, Isaac, 1h, 1c.
Minner, Ezekiel, 1h, 1c.
Mitchell, John, 1h, 1c.
Mitchell, Samuel, 100a, 15ac, 1h, 2c.
Mitcheltree, James, 100a, 6ac, 2h, 1c.
Neilson, Robert, 200a, 3ac.
Purdy, James, 100a, 2h, 1c.
Patterson, Captain James, 500a pat, 15ac, 3h, 4c, 4 negroes, 1 grist-mill and 1 saw-mill.
Patterson, William, 50a, 1 saw-mill.
Peters, Rev. Richard, 900a, uns.
Ross, William, 200a, 10ac, 2h, 2c.
Reed, John, 100a, 108ac, 2h, 2c.
Rodman, William, 100a, 15ac, 3h, 3c.
Riddle, William, 50a, 5ac, 1h, 1c.
Smith, Dr. William, 1300a, uns.
Stephens, John, 200a, uns.
Starns, Widow, 200a, 15ac, 2h, 2c.
Stewart, William, 50a, 2ac, 1h, 1c.
Sherran, William, 100a, 5ac, 2h, 1c.
Sherran, Hugh, 100a, 2ac, 1h, 1c.
Smith, John and Buchanan, William, 400a, uns.
Trent, Captain William, 600a, uns.
Wright, David, 100a, 5ac, 2h, 1c.
Wright, Joseph, 100a, 10ac, 2h, 2c.
Wharton & Boynton, 600a, uns.
West, Francis, Cedar Springs, 100a, 5ac.

West, Francis, above ye narrows, 100a, 5ac.
West, Francis, 100a.
Wallace, William, in Mr. Tea's dist., 1800a, uns.
Wallace, Samuel, in Mr. Tea's dist., 7200a, uns."

At the March term of court, 1767, James Purdy, living near now Jericho, was appointed constable, and also at the July term of court following.

At the July term, 1767, the boundaries of Fermanagh were described as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth Cockalumus Creek, up the North side of Juniata and to terminate at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence (along the mountain) to the heads of Cockalumus Creek; thence down the said Creek to the place of beginning."

It will be noticed the territory embraced in the above comprises all the present townships of Fermanagh, Fayette, Walker, Delaware, Monroe, the north parts of Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, in Juniata County, and that part of Greenwood township, in Perry County, that lies east of the Juniata River and north of Cocalamus Creek, including the site of Millerstown.

Its territory remained unchanged until 1789, when Mifflin County was erected, and Fermanagh became one of the townships in that county, losing that part of the territory that now lies in Perry County which was attached to Greenwood township, in Cumberland County.

At the June term, 1791, a petition was presented asking that the portion of Fermanagh east of a line running from the mouth of Delaware Run near Thompsontown, northwest to the Shade Mountain, be annexed to Greenwood township. The report of viewers was confirmed. The boundary line was not definitely run until November, 1795, when James Nelson was ordered to survey and locate the line.

This annexed all of Monroe and parts of Fayette, Delaware, Susquehanna and Greenwood to Greenwood township.

At the same term of court a petition from citizens of Milford was presented, asking that a strip of land "lying below Widow Bonner's plantation and extending along the Juniata River to the Cumberland County line, be annexed to Fermanagh." The viewer's report was confirmed, and the territory was annexed, which is now those parts of Walker and Delaware townships lying south of the Juniata River.

Walker township was erected from Fermanagh in 1823. Fayette township was formed from part of Fermanagh and Greenwood in March, 1834, since which time the area of Fermanagh has remained unchanged. Lost Creek passes through the township westerly, and enters the Juniata at Cuba Mills. The north, middle and south forks of this stream unite near Jericho on the eastern limit of the township

The early settlers in the territory now Fermanagh were Alexander Lafferty, Thomas McCormick, James Purdy and James Sharon. These men were the first to settle in the limits of the present township, in 1755, an account of which will be found hereafter. The settlers were driven out several times, from 1763, and were much troubled by Indians as late as 1780.[1]

[1] "*Copy of an agreement relative to protecting the frontier, &c.*

"May 21, 1780.

"Terms proposed to the freemen of this company for granting some assistance to our frontier, as follows, viz: That four men be raised immediately, and paid by this company, in grain, or the value thereof, at three pound, old way, per month, during the time they shall be in actual service, and also provisions. The time they shall engage to serve, one month, and the method for paying the men aforesaid shall be by levying a proportionable tax on all and singular the taxable property of each person residing within the bounds of Captain Minteer's company; and if any person shall so far forget his duty as to refuse complying with his brethren in the aforesaid necessary proposals, he shall be deemed an enemy to his country, and be debarred from the privileges of a subject of this State by being excluded the benefit of all tradesmen working for him, such as millers, smiths, &c."

"'We, the subscribers, do approve of the above proposals, and bind ourselves by these presents to the performance of and compliance with the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 21st day of May, 1780. N. B.—Wheat to be 51, Rye and Corn 31 per bushel. We also agree that Captain Minteer's company shall meet on Wednesday next, at William Sharon's.

"'Wm. McCoy, Jas. Taylor, Saml. Sharon, Epenitus Hart, John Watson, Christian Lintner, John Narrows Riddle, Robert McDowell, Thomas Wiley, James Banks, James Patterson, David Nelson, Robert Carnagan, John McCartney, William Martin, William Harris, William Cunningham, James Dickey, William Wright, William Brown, William McAlister, Hugh McCormick, James Armstrong, John Henderson, James Nelson, William Canahan, George Moore, James Harris, Hugh Sharon, James Patterson, William Stretch, William Stewart, Jr., Alexander Armstrong, Andrew Doug-

TAXABLE INDUSTRIES.[1] — The tax-lists of Fermanagh township from 1763 to 1831 show assessments on the following, in addition to lands and stock. Those that fell into Walker in 1823 are marked "W." The line between Fermanagh and Greenwood, after 1791, ran through Thompsontown and McAlisterville:

GRIST-MILLS.

Aldricks, James, 1799–1813.
Anderson, Enoch, 1786–88.
Banks, James, Jr., 1817–28.
Brown, John, 1794.
Burns, Robert, 1817–22.
Byers, John, 1791.
Byers, Martin (2), 1808–19.
Campbell, John, 1807–13.
Cookson, William, 1790, '91, '95, 1802–3.
Curran, Samuel, 1786–93.
Custer, Richard, 1783.
Gustin, Amos, 1831.
Horning, Elias, 1803.
Horning, Lewis, 1804–31.
Kepner, John, Sr., 1771–82.
Lintner, Conrad, 1796–1803.
Myers, Christian, 1822–31.
Myers, Samuel, 1802, 1820–21.
Ogden, Isaac, 1782–83.
Patterson, George, 1785–1809.
Patterson, James, 1768–71.
Patterson, Widow (James), 1772–84.
Purdy, James, 1770–79.
Purdy, John, 1780–93.
Rodfrhong, Frederick, 1805–7.
Shade, George, 1774.
Shade Sebastian, 1778–89.
Shupe, John, 1787.
Smith, John, 1785–90.
Sturgeon, Peter, 1794–99.
Thompson, Isaac, 1732–83.
Thompson, James and Samuel, W., 1814–31.
Thompson, William, 1785–1813; Thompsontown, 1809–13, Mexico.
Thompson, William and Robert, 1814–31.
Thompson, William and Robert, W., 1823–31.
Wagoner, John, 1795–97.
Watson, John, 1794–1809.
Whiteside, Thomas, 1828–31.
Woods, David, 1810.

FULLING-MILLS.

Anderson, Joseph, 1787.
Evans, Evan, 1823–28.
Haman, Andrew, 1814–22.
Matson, Joseph, 1817–19.
Patterson, George, 1785–1809.
Patterson, James, 1782–91.
Roberts, Lewis M., 1827–31.
Smith, William, 1795–1802.
Thompson, James and Samuel, W., 1814–31.
Thompson, William, 1809–13.
Wiley, Samuel Jr., 1805–13.

CARDING-MACHINES.

Adams, John & Jacob, W., 1826.
Beale, John, 1825.
Custard, Samuel's, heirs, W., 1823.
Horning, Elias, 1826–28.
Horning, Jacob, 1824–25.
Thompson, William (3), 1813.
Wiley, Samuel, Jr., 1813.

CLOVER-MILL.

Whiteside, Thomas, 1813.

OIL-MILL.

Kinzer, Jacob, Sr., 1796, '99, 1802.

TILT-HAMMER.

Horning, Lewis, 1809–19.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

Banks, Ephraim, 1812–14.
Bell, William, 1811–12.
Bryson, Samuel, 1785.
Christy, Jacob, 1829.
Cochran & Co., 1811.
Cooper, Robert, 1797–99.
Cooper & Davidson, 1796.
Cummings, Joseph, 1824.
Dealy, James, 1808–11.
Elder, John, 1829–31.
Gallagher, Robert, 1821.
Gallagher, Thomas H., 1812–14.
Gingrich, John, 1830.

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las, Andrew Nelson, John Gill, George Green, Charles Blain, David Walker, James Purdy, Robert Nelson, James McIlvaine, Thomas Howard, Hugh McAlister, Matthew Stull, Thomas McElroy, Henry Matson, William Wiley, Thomas Pole, Hugh McElroy, Samuel Mitchell, John Purdy, Anthony Trimmer, William Upton, James Smith, John Henderson, William Henderson.

"'To receive the grain, or shoes, or shirting for the marching party, John Purdy, at his mill; Robert Nelson, at his house; Hugh McAlister, at his house; William McAlister, at his house.'

"An agreement made by the under-named persons, viz., 'That we will serve as military volunteers along the frontier, for the space of one month, commencing from Monday 29th inst.; to meet at David Nelson's on said day, and to march from thence. Given under our hands, the 24th day of May, 1780.

"JAMES TAYLOR,
"JAMES HARRIS,
"EPENITUS HART,
"THOMAS WILEY,
"JAMES PURDY,
"JAMES ARMSTRONG."

[1] Compiled by A. L. Guss.

Gustin, Amos, 1820–24.
Haman, John, 1809.
Heim, Samuel, W., 1829–30.
Hoover, Frederick, 1829.
Irwin George, 1803–4.
Jamison, John, 1796.
Knox, James, 1796–1820.
Knox, James & Gallagher, 1813.
Law, Benjamin, 1802–24.
Law, James, 1824.
Lintner, Conrad, 1797.
Martin, William, 1796.
Milnor, George A., W., 1828–29.
Monahan, Michael, 1795.
Moore & Rowan, 1799.
McAlister, Hugh, Jr., 1817–21.
McCormick, David, 1815.
McCormick, George, 1793.
McDonald, Bernard, 1808.
McDougal, Robert, 1797.
McElroy, Thomas, 1782.
Ramsey, Manassa, 1802–3.
Reynolds, David, 1804.
Reynolds, David & Levi, 1803.
Rice, Samuel, W., 1831.
Rowan, Stuart, 1799.
Taylor, James, 1812–13.
Thompson, James & Samuel, 1814–23.
Thompson, James, W., 1825–30.
Thompson, Robert, W., 1811–28.
Thompson, Samuel, 1822.
Thompson, William, 1801–13; (2), 1812.
Thompson, William & Robert, W., 1814–27.
Turner, William & John, 1817–19.
Wallace, John, W., 1828–30.
Watson, John, 1796.
Weimer, John, 1824.
Wilson, Hugh, 1829.
Wilson, Hugh & Co., 1830.
Wood, John, 1826.
Zeigler, Jacob, 1814–20.
Zeigler, Jacob & Co., 1811.

DISTILLERIES.

Alexander, James, 1793–94.
Andrews, Robert, 1799–1800.
Aitkins, James, 1795.
Banks, James, Jr., 1790–96.
Beale, Peter, 1794–95.
Beale, Philip, 1793–95.
Beavis, Issacher, 1782–88.
Bohr, Michael, W., 1823–25.
Brooks, James, 1793–94.
Bryson, Samuel, 1791–96.
Burrows, Philip, 1805–10.
Cliftman, Yost, 1811–13.
Cookson, Joseph, 1783.
Cunningham, William, 1786–96.
Curran, Samuel, 1780.
Curran, William, 1826–28.
Davis, Tristram, 1782.
Doerst, Zachariah, W., 1808–12.
Elder, John, 1828.
Finlay, John, 1793.
Fry, Gabriel, 1779–83.
Graybill, Harman, W., 1826, '27.
Graybill, Peter, W., 1828–30.
Greenwalt, Lewis, 1829.
Gustin, Amos, 1824–28.
Hart, Epenetus, 1786–88.
Holman, John & Michael, 1805–7.
Horning, Elias, 1811–28.
Horning, Jacob, 1824–25.
Huntsbarger, Peter, 1820.
Irwin, Christopher, 1796, 1802–3.
Irwin, Gawen, 1797.
Lapp, David, 1818.
Laughbaugh, Lewis, 1802–3.
Lauver, John, 1805.
Linsey, Jeremiah, 1804.
Linter, Conrad, 1805–7.
Miller, David, 1781–83.
Miller, John, 1816–18.
Mitcheltree, James, 1780–83.
Monahan, James, 1809, '11.
Mullin, Joseph, 1782, '83.
McCay, William, 1826.
McCafferty, Charles, 1800.
McClure, John, 1783–85.
McCormick, Hugh, 1789–96.
McCormick, Robert, 1780.
McLaughlin, John, 1800.
Neilson, Robert, 1780–87.
Ort, Conrad, 1823–28.
Patterson, James (2), 1791.
Riddle, John, Sr., 1802–10.
Shade, Sebastian, 1783.
Shardel, Daniel, 1811–13.
Smalley, Benjamin, 1780–81.
Stretch, William, 1785–88.
Swagerty, Frederick, 1780.
Thompson, William (2), 1809–13.
Thompson, William & Robert, W., 1814, 1823–31.
Walker, David, 1788–94; (2), 1795–96.
Warren, Walter, 1822–24.
Watson, John, 1793–1807; (2), 1794–96.
Watt, Hugh (2), 1808–11.
White, John, 1781–83.
Wright, John, 1812–14.
Wright, John, Jr., 1812.
Yocum, Charles, 1809.
Yocum, John (2), 1809, '10; (1), 1811–22.
Zook, Jacob, 1811.
Zook, John, Sr., (2), 1810.
Zook, John, 1811–13.

SAW-MILLS.

Adams, John and Jacob, W., 1816–21.

Anderson, John, 1817–31.
Anderson, Joseph, 1787.
Banks, James, Jr., 1817–28.
Boady, Isaac, 1820–25.
Brown, John, 1794.
Byers, Martin, 1808–19.
Curran, William, 1825–31.
Curran, Widow, or Samuel's heirs, 1820.
Custard, Richard, 1783.
Custard, Samuel, W., 1820–23.
George, Stephen, 1826–28.
Gustin, Amos, 1831.
Hamilton, John, 1776–93.
Haughawout, John, 1830–31.
Henderson, James, 1796–99.
Henderson, John, Jr., 1796–1803.
Hoffman, Adam, 1830.
Horning, Elias, 1805–28.
Horning, Jacob, 1830–31.
Jordan, David, 1795, '96, '99.
Jordan, Thomas, 1779–91.
Kepner, John, Sr., 1771–82.
Lapp, David and Hunsberger, 1813.
Lintner, Conrad, 1796–1803.
Lukens, Abraham, Sr., 1776–99.
Lukens, Abraham, Jr., 1796–1812.
Martin, John, 1830.
Mathers, Joseph, 1816–22.
Moore, John, W., 1817–28.
Moore, Robert and William, W., 1829–31.
Myers, Christian, 1822–31.
Myers, John, 1805–19.
Myers, Samuel, 1820.
McElroy, Hugh, 1811–19.
McMeen, Joseph, W., 1823–26.
McMeen, Robert, 1820–22.
Ogden, Isaac, 1782–83.
Patterson, George, 1785–1809.
Patterson, James, 1781–91.
Patterson, William, 1767–73.
Pennebaker, William, 1811–30.
Purdy, James, 1776–78.
Riddle, John, Sr., 1818–22.
Riddle, John and Samuel, W., 1823–24.
Rodfrhong, Frederick, 1805–7.
Shade, Sebastian, 1778–89.
Shupe, John, 1787.
Smalley, Lewis, 1794–95.
Smith, John, 1785–90.
Smith, William, 1803.
Thompson, Isaac, 1781–83.
Thompson, James and Samuel, W., 1817–31.
Thompson, John, W., 1817–24.
Thompson, Robert, 1785–86.
Thompson, William, 1790–1813.
Thompson, William & Robert, 1814–22.
Thompson, William & Robert, W., 1823–31.
Vines, Samuel, 1814.
Wagoner, John, 1795–97.
Watson, John, 1793–1809.
Walker, David, W., 1827–28.
Whiteside, Thomas, 1828–31.
Woods, David, 1810.
Wright, Azariah, 1811–22.
Yost, Isaac, 1796 ~~1820~~.

CUTLER-SHOPS.

Horning, Lewis, 1806–29.
Turner, Isaac, ~~cutler~~ 1816–20.

TANNERIES AND TANNERS.

Anderson, Alexander, 1812.
Carnahan, William, 1782.
Coyle, William, W., 1823.
Doty, Amos, 1802, '03, '17, '26.
Doty, William, 1820–25.
Elder, David, 1820–31.
Hardy, Hugh, 1817.
Hardy, John, Jr., 1791–94.
Heim, Samuel, W., 1828.
Hoffman, John, 1830.
Hurl, John, 1826–28.
Jackson, Alexander, 1795–96.
Jacobs, Jesse, 1811–31.
Johnson, Thomas, 1811.
Jordan, Francis, W., 1812–31.
Magill, William, 1800–06.
Moore, John, 1794, 1810, '18.
Moore, Robert, 1822.
Moore, Robert & William, W., 1829–31.
McAlister, Hugh, Jr., 1823–28.
McAlister, Hugh, Jr., 1830–31.
McElroy, Alexander, 1809.
Nieman, John, 1824.
North, John, 1825.
Robison, John, 1796.
Rumbaugh, Matthias, W., 1811–25.
Sanderson, Alexander, 1811–19.
Sanderson, James, 1808–9.
Sanderson, William, 1811.
Walker, Samuel, 1804.
Wright, Jacob, 1796–1822.
Wright, John, 1823–31.

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Aitkins, James, 1807–12.
Banks, Ephraim, 1817.
Beale, John, 1831.
Blair, John, W., 1823–31.
Blair, Swan, 1820.
Blair, John S., W., 1825–31.
Burr, Henry H., 1825.
Cottle, Mary, 1814.
Davidson, David, 1796, 1808–11.
Davidson, John, 1809.
Dougherty, Daniel, 1828–29.
Dougherty, John, 1830.
Eyer, Jacob, 1828–31.
Fetterman, Joseph, 1811, '12, '20.

Foncannon, Michael, 1811–12.
Freeborn, John B., 1820.
Gallagher, Thomas, 1796–97.
Gannon, John, 1829.
Horrell, Christopher, 1808.
Jackson, Alexander, 1796.
Jamison, John & Gallaher, 1826.
Johnson, Adam, W., 1826–31.
Jordan, David, 1796.
Kinsloe, Francis, 1822–27.
Lauver, Michael, Sr., 1826.
Linsey, Jeremiah, 1808.
Love, William, 1826, '28.
Magill, Sarah, 1828.
Miller, John, 1815.
Murphy, Francis, 1828.
McAlister, Hugh, Jr., 1830.
McAlister, John E., Jr., 1829–30.
McCrum, Joseph, 1820–25.
McDonald, James, 1814.
Neilson, Robert, 1796.
Osburn, Thomas, 1829–30.
Patton, Robert, 1815.
Porter, James, 1831.
Ramsey, John, 1826–27.
Reynolds, David, 1808.
Rodeback, Daniel, 1814.
Rowland, Thomas, 1827.
Sanderson, James, 1808.
Showers, Adam J., 1826.
Shull, Henry, 1829.
Spangler, Henry & Martha, W., 1826–31.
Stouffer, John, W., 1820–31.
Walker, John, 1814–15.
Watson, John, 1796.
Wertz, Adam, 1826–31.
Wise, Jacob, Sr., 1820, '22.
Zeigler, Jacob, 1820, '22.

FERRY.

Abraham, Noah, heirs, 1818–31.
Harris, William, 1796, 1802–3.
Jordan, David, 1792.
Kreider, Tobias, Sr., 1816.
Miller, David, W., 1817–31.

SHAD FISHERY.

Stuart, Widow William, 1799.

In 1793 John Brown had added to his grist-mill a saw-mill; Thomas Henry owned a tan-yard. George Patterson, near Mexico, in 1794, near his grist and saw-mill, built a fulling-mill. Peter Sturgeon owned the Purdy grist-mill.

In 1815 Daniel Kreider and Christian Acker were coverlet weavers, and dissolved partnership January 1, 1816. Acker continued the business.

In 1813 John Riddle had a wagon-shop and Samuel Belford a blacksmith-shop between Mifflintown and Mexico. James Riddle was a wagon-maker in 1790. The family had formerly lived in the Narrows.

Jesse Jacobs in 1813 was a tanner and continued after 1824.

EARLY SETTLERS—One of the early warrantees to land in Fermanagh was James Sharon, who received his warrant of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land on the north fork of Lost Creek, September 8, 1755. He conveyed all of this tract to his son Hugh, November 24, 1784. He also took up other tracts of land, one of which was on an order of survey No. 846, dated August 20, 1766. These lands came to his sons, Hugh and William Sharon; they were adjoining lands of John Hamilton, Samuel Bryson, Christian and Conrad Lintner, James Banks, Peter Beale and George Moore. On the 22d of March, 1788, William and Hugh sold the last tract to James Banks, except a moiety to William Sharon, and years later, when James Banks presented his application for a patent, he was informed his title was not good, and May 30, 1793, he conveyed this moiety, four acres in full, to William Sharon and received his patent.

On the 28th of December, 1785, Hugh Sharon and Abraham Sheridan took out a warrant for one hundred and forty-three acres. This was later patented as Hugh Sharon's "New Survey." Hugh Sharon sold it to John McClure November 19, 1793, and later it was owned by David Jordan. Hugh Sharon also sold two hundred acres of land June 28, 1793, to Thomas Sturgeon, of Middle Paxtang, Dauphin County. William Sharon sold, April 28, 1791, one hundred and fifty-one acres of land to John Dunlap and William Thompson, and August 22, 1794, one hundred and fifty-two acres to William Thompson, and soon after sixteen acres to William Banks, and June 17, 1793, a tract to Peter Sturgeon, on which there was a grist-mill. These lands are all on Lost Creek, between Jericho and Cuba Mills and vicinity.

It was at the house of William Sharon the men of this locality met in 1776 when the cav-

alry company that went out under Captain John Hamilton was raised. John Hamilton was chairman of the meeting and Hugh Mc Alister was the first to enlist.

It was also at the house of William Sharon the frontiersmen met in 1780. He lived near the line of Fayette and Fermanagh townships, and near the land of Andrew Bashore. His daughter Jane was the mother of Dr. James Frow. The lands of this once prominent family were sold.

James Purdy was one of the early settlers to locate land in this settlement, and came about the same time as Captain James Patterson. His first tract of land was located at Jericho September 6, 1755. He warranted lands in 1762, and later acquired other lands by purchase. The tract warranted in 1762 he sold, January 26, 1791, to John Elliot. He bought a tract of one hundred acres of Francis West (warranted July 9, 1755), which he sold to James Smith August 21, 1777. He also purchased, November 5, 1799, a tract of land on Lost Creek Ridge, which Denman Beavis took up on order of survey No. 5117, July 20, 1768, and sold to his son Issachar Beavis.

John Purdy, the oldest son of James, obtained a tract of land on an order of survey No. 4461, October 6, 1767, which later he sold to John Watson, who patented it January 4, 1786. John Purdy also warranted a tract of land January 20, 1787, and also purchased a tract of Henry Drinker, a merchant of Philadelphia. He sold part of this last tract February 19, 1791, to Michael McCrum, and on June 17, 1793, to Peter Sturgeon, of Paxton township, one hundred and one acres, on which he had erected a grist-mill. A song, written over ninety years ago, entitled "General Arthur St. Clair's Defeat," November 4, 1791, contains many allusions to participators in the battle. The twenty-ninth and thirtieth verses allude to Hugh and William Purdy, sons of James Purdy, who were killed in that battle. The author of the poem was Major Eli Lewis, founder of the town of Lewisberry, York county, Pa., publisher of the first paper ever printed at Harrisburg, and father of Ellis Lewis, late judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Purdys and young Anderson,
Whose names should be revered,
They fought like brave heroes,
But death was their reward.

Full twenty paces in the front
Of their men they did go;
The enemy soon spied them out,
Which proved their overthrow.

Young Anderson, here mentioned, was of this county—whether of the family who then lived near Jericho or near Waterford is not known.

John Purdy purchased, November 2, 1792, four hundred and sixty-five acres of land of William Buchanan and John Smith, merchants, of Philadelphia, which they warranted April 10, 1755; they also had warranted, adjoining, four hundred and ninety-eight acres on February 3, 1755.

The John Purdy Mill, that in 1793 passed to Peter Sturgeon, came again to the Purdys, and in 1829 was sold to Amos Gustine, who erected a larger mill. The ruins of the old mill, now a shapeless pile of stone, are still to be seen northeast of the Jericho dam. The present mill is now owned by the Cowenhovers.

William Purdy, a son of James, and brother of John, took out a warrant for land in the vicinity of his brother December 30, 1785.

The land the Purdys took up and purchased has all passed to others long since.

James Purdy built a grist-mill upon his farm in 1770, which he continued until 1779, when it would appear to be continued by John Purdy, as he was assessed upon a grist-mill from 1780 to 1793, at which time he sold to Peter Sturgeon a tract of land containing a grist-mill.

The children of James Purdy were John, William, Hugh and Robert, Elizabeth and Jane. John married Nancy, a daughter of Thomas Wilson. Of their children, Mary married David Reynolds; Martha became the wife of Robert Nelson and moved to Ohio, where Caroline, a daughter, became the wife of Governor John Brough, and Margaret, the wife of Dr. James McConnell.

Elizabeth, a daughter of John, married a Huston and moved West; Nancy married a Mayberry and settled in Tennessee. Sally resided in the neighborhood of the old homestead

and lived to an advanced age, and died a few years since. She was the last of the family. William and Hugh, sons of James, were killed at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. Robert was an officer in the War of 1812.

William Huston, March 1, 1755, soon after the New Purchase was open for settlement, took up a tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres of land, and embracing Cedar Spring Ridge, which, before 1763, he sold to Robert Nelson, who came to this country from Derry County, Ireland, about 1750, and settled first near Anderson's Ferry, on the Susquehanna. He purchased the tract of William Huston, married and settled upon the place. It was adjoining the glebe lands of the Cedar Spring congregation, of which he and his family were members. On February 10, 1768, he obtained, on order of survey, one hundred and sixty-four acres of land adjoining. His wife, Martha, died July 26, 1794, about sixty-three years of age, and was buried in Cedar Spring grave-yard. He resided in the neighborhood until about 1800, when he removed with his sons to Ohio, where they settled upon lands upon which the city of Columbus is partly built. He died at Bowling Green, Ky., about 1804–5, aged eighty-five years, when on a visit to his son John.

The house of Robert Nelson, during the Revolution and the troublous times that preceded and followed it, was a rendezvous for all patriotic men in this section. He raised money to pay the soldiers from his private resources. This devotion to the cause and his great zeal, placed him in great financial straits, that eventually caused the sale of the Cedar Springs farm. His sons and friends endeavored to save it, but the burden was too great, and it was finally sold. The first sale was March, 1790, to Samuel E. Greer, and October 1, 1792, to William Moore, of Carlisle. It was between 1790 and 1799 efforts were made to retain the farm. On September 11, 1809, the heirs of William Moore sold the property to Eber Benthall, who came to the place from Philadelphia, and about whose life there was much mystery. He settled upon the farm with his wife, Lucinda, who was a woman of much culture. She died January 27, 1812, aged thirty-seven years. He sold the farm, March 24th following, to Christian Stauffer, whose heirs still own it.

The children of Robert and Martha Nelson were David, Andrew, James P., John, Nancy, Mary and Catharine. David and Andrew, the eldest sons, were in the Revolutionary army, and were prominent in the civil affairs of this region of country. Andrew was sheriff of Mifflin County from 1796 to 1798, and prominent in 1801 in the endeavor to remove the county-seat to Mifflintown. He later removed to Columbus, where David had preceded him. James P. was a surveyor, and after 1800 moved to Moundsville, W. Va., where he died. His sister Nancy resided with him. John emigrated to Bowling Green, Ky., and settled there. Mary became the wife of David Allen, and settled near the homestead; they are both buried in the Cedar Spring grave-yard. Two daughters, Martha and Mary, both married a Thompson and settled in the vicinity. David Allen was a son of David Allen, who warranted three hundred acres in the township February 3, 1755.

Catharine Nelson married James Banks, the son of James Banks, and settled on part of the Banks homestead. After 1815, for several years, they resided at the mills now known as Oakland. It later passed to Dr. Thomas Whiteside.

Andrew Douglas settled on Lost Creek, near the Purdys' land, and was wounded in the Kittanning expedition of 1756. His name appears in the first assessment of 1763. He died soon after 1790.

Azariah Reed, Sr., Azariah Reed, Jr., and John Reed are each assessed upon one hundred acres in 1763. The land was adjoining the Alexander Lafferty tract (now Mifflintown), and in 1767 John Reed only appears. He is still there, in 1779, as a resident. Adam Reed, at this time, has one hundred acres, and is a resident. Moses Reed warranted one hundred acres August 4, 1767, and later sold it to John Reed. This land passed, respectively, to —— Henry, Jacob Wright, Robert C. Gallagher, John Schweier, and is now, in part, owned by his son, B. F. Schweier.

March 7, 1755, a warrant was issued from the Land Office to Thomas McCormick, an Irishman, for a tract of land, which is now known as Horningtown. It is said he ascended the Juniata to the mouth of Horning's Run, where he found quite an Indian settlement, with about twenty acres of land cleared. McCormick concluded to locate his warrant near this place. The chief of the Indians, while receiving him in a friendly manner, yet refused to let the surveyor who accompanied him, run the line in that place until McCormick presented him with a bull's-eye watch he carried. The tract surveyed was three hundred and eleven acres, sixty perches, and was returned as "Armagh." McCormick, like the other settlers of that time, did not remain long upon his new purchase, and it is doubtful if he ever returned, as July 30, 1766, he conveyed the property to his brother, Hugh McCormick, who immediately took possession, and Thomas was not afterwards known as a settler in these parts. Hugh remained upon "Armagh" for thirty-two years, and was a prominent man in the Presbyterian Church and in all progressive movements. In 1788 he erected the two-story stone dwelling-house now occupied by Enoch Horning. He was a brother of William McCormick, who settled on the other side of the river.

On the 18th of October, 1798, he sold "Armagh" to Elias Horning, a native of Montgomery County, whose father, John Horning, was a German, who had purchased a large tract of land in Montgomery and Bucks Counties. He had thirteen children, who, with one exception, settled on their father's land. The father lived to the age of one hundred and twenty years. Elias married there, and lived on the homestead farm, in Bucks County, until after the death of his father. After receiving the share of his father's estate, he migrated to the Juniata River, and purchased the property mentioned above and settled upon it.

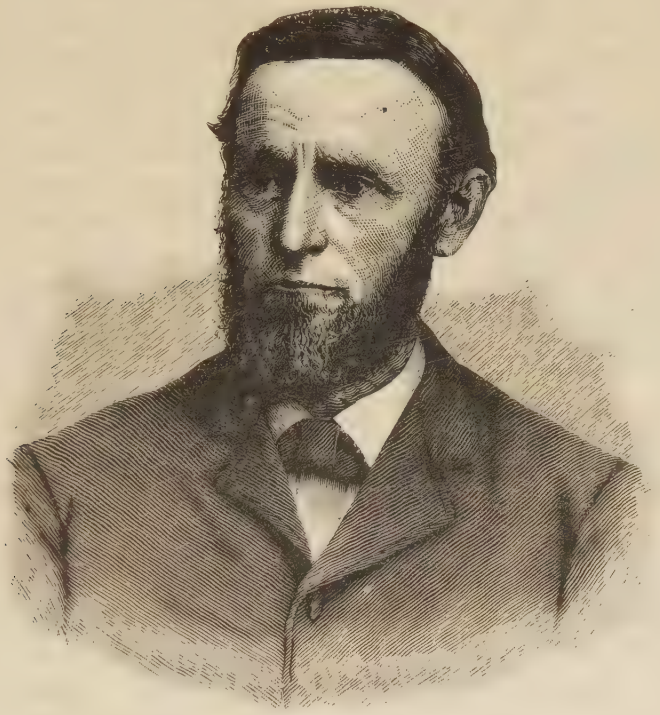
It is tradition that McCormick, upon his first visit to the place, in 1755, found an Irishman, by the name of John Hardy, who had a tannery of six vats here at that time.

This tradition is not true, as the John Hardy here mentioned was born in Milford township, on the farm now owned by William Guss.

The tradition has been published several times and bears evidence of its untruthfulness in its statements, as facts that occurred in 1763–67, and on to 1783, all appear in the story as of one time. A tannery was upon the Horning place, which was owned and operated by Hugh McCormick, with John Davis as the manager, and was abandoned soon after 1790. The vats of this tannery fell in, and years after, when the property was transferred to Elias Horning considerable leather, well tanned, was found in the vats. That part of the farm is now owned by Henry A. Stambaugh. Elias Horning lived upon the "Armagh" tract until his death, at the age of sixty-five. His eldest son, Jacob, the father of Enoch, died at eighty-three years, and settled on the homestead farm. In 1810 the distillery was built by Elias Horning, by whom the bond was given. Jacob was the distiller and ran it until 1828. The tax in 1818 was $193.32. The greater portion of the liquor was shipped on arks and flats down the river to Columbia. Elias Horning planted, in 1810 or 1811, a peach orchard of six thousand trees, the fruit of which was mostly made into liquor. The Horning farm, upon the death of Elias, was divided among four sons,—Jacob, Joseph, William and Elias, the latter having the mansion-house tract. Upon his death the heirs sold it to Jacob and Enoch, and upon the death of the latter it passed to Enoch, who now owns it, as well as the portion that came to his father, Jacob. Joseph's farm passed to Jacob Ulsh, whose sons, Simon and William, now own it.

Henry A. Stambaugh is of German descent. His grandfather, Jacob Stambaugh, who assisted in the transportation of supplies during the Revolutionary War, removed from Lancaster to Perry County soon after the conclusion of that memorable struggle. His children were thirteen in number, of whom Martin was born in Perry County, and learned the trade of a bricklayer, which he followed in his native county and in Juniata County. He was elected and served a term as sheriff of the former county, and afterward removed to the West, where his death occurred. He married Anna Mary

Fusselman, of the same county, whose children are Elizabeth C., wife of Rev. Abner Van Fossen; Jacob, formerly a successful merchant in Mifflintown, whose death occurred in California in 1874; Henry A.; Anna Mary, who died in 1857, wife of Hon. Samuel S. Bloom, of Ohio; and John P., of Philadelphia. Henry A. Stambaugh was born on the 1st of November, 1833, near Landisburg, in Perry County, where the early years of his life were spent.



H. A. Stambaugh

Receiving but meagre instruction at school, he early acquired the trade of a tailor, and afterward a knowledge of daguerreotyping, the latter being made available until 1858, when he entered the navy, and, embarking on the "Sabine," the flag-ship of a fleet sent by the United States government to Paraguay, sailed for South America. The purpose of the expedition having been effected, he afterward embarked for Central America, and later cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, from whence he sailed for Santa Rosa Island. The war at this time being declared between the United States government and the South, the "Sabine" was detailed for government defense, and later despatched to the relief of Lieutenant Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens. The vessel then returning to the North, Mr. Stambaugh reported for duty at the Washington navy-yard, and was transferred to the United States flag-ship "Pensacola," which later became part of the fleet of Admiral Farragut, whose purpose was to open up the Lower Mississippi. He participated in the battle of New Orleans, and on the expiration of his period of service, in June, 1862, received his discharge. Engaging for a brief period as clerk in Mifflintown, he soon established himself in business in the same borough. Mr. Stambaugh was married, in 1864, to Mrs. Jane Isabella Harris, daughter of William Horning, of Fermanagh township. Their children are Anna Mary, born May 10, 1865; William Horning,

October 4, 1867; Charles Jacob, January 28, 1870; Luella Carrie, January 24, 1872; Cornelia, September 1, 1873; Walter, October 24, 1877; Jane Isabella, August 15, 1879; Margaret Elizabeth, October 20, 1881; David H. and Esther E. (twins), February 25, 1883. Mr. Stambaugh continued business in Mifflintown until 1877, when, deciding upon the life of an agriculturist, he removed to the farm purchased by him in 1869. Since that time he has been actively engaged in farming, making the raising of peaches a specialty. He is the second grower of this fruit in the county whose efforts have been crowned with success. He has also been equally successful in the staple cereals. Mr. Stambaugh is a Republican in politics, and has filled such offices as treasurer, auditor and school director, both in the borough of Mifflintown and the township of his residence. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of Fermanagh Grange, No. 787, of which he is Master. His religious sympathies are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he is a regular attendant.

David Jordan, in 1787, purchased of John McClure, one hundred and fifty acres of land in the Narrows, on the river, at which place he built a tavern, and kept it until 1798, when he traded with Michael Foncannon, who had for several years kept tavern at Lewistown. In 1793 Jordan established a ferry across the river at the place. In 1808, when the stage-coaches first began to run past the place, it became known as the "Seven-Mile Tavern." David Jordan, in 1795, married for his second wife, Isabella, the widow of Arthur Buchanan, on whose farm Lewistown was laid out. They lived there until they went to Lewistown, where he kept the tavern on the Diamond, on the site now occupied by Pratt's grocery. Only a short time since, on the site of the old tavern, a water-pipe was uncovered, which brought the water down from the mountain springs, and it was found to deliver three gallons to the minute. Michael Foncannon kept the tavern several years after 1800. It afterwards came into the possession of Michael M. Monaghan, and during the building of the canal, in 1829 and 1830, it passed to Daniel Brought.

The first person by the name of Wiley to locate in the township was Joseph, who was here from 1771 to 1774. Thomas was resident here, not far from Jericho, from 1774 to 1805; William, a drover, from 1774 to 1813; Samuel, Sr., from 1774 to 1805; Samuel, Jr., from 1780. The latter was running a fulling-mill from 1805 to 1813, and carding-machine from 1801 to 1813. In the latter year the name disappears from the rolls.

The tract upon which James Aitken later settled was warranted by Robert McCormick, a brother of Thomas, Hugh and William. He sold it to James Aitken before 1790, as in that year he was in possession of one hundred and fifty acres of land at the foot of the Narrows, where he opened a tavern at the sign of the "Three Candlesticks." The farm was later enlarged to three hundred and six acres and came to Mary Aitken, his wife. Captain Jonathan W. Aitken, a son, kept the tavern for several years and moved to Mifflintown, where he kept tavern and also a store. The property, in 1834, was left by will to Jonathan W., William and Ellen Aitken, and was sold, September 2, 1839, to David McClure, and is now owned by F. Espenshade, of Mifflintown.

John Watson purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres in 1781, and settled upon it, and in 1785 warranted one hundred and forty-eight acres of land at the mouth of Lost Creek, where in 1794, he built a grist-mill and a saw-mill. About 1793 he moved to Mifflintown and opened a tavern, continuing the mills until 1809. They have passed through many hands, and are now known as the Cuba Mills. Dr. William Watson, a son of John Watson, practiced medicine a short time in Lewistown and moved to Bedford Springs, where his son is now living. The mill property was afterwards owned by William and Robert Thompson, of Thompsontown, and later by Jacob Forrey. The mill property is now owned by Joseph Musser & Bro., and the Mansion House and most of the farm by Noah A. Elder.

William Riddle was assessed from 1767. James, probably a brother, settled below Mexico in 1777. They were prominent in the

Indian troubles, and the family are still in the county.

Christian Lintner was the ancestor of the family of that name, who settled on the forks of Lost Creek, and his name appears first in 1773. He lived near the lands of the Sharons and Purdys. He was the father of Conrad, ~~Christopher~~, Peter and John, and gradually came into possession of about six hundred acres of land, which were given to his sons. Conrad was a miller, a merchant and also had a distillery from 1787 to 1805. The others settled near there until about 1805, when they moved to the West. Elizabeth, the daughter of Christian, became the wife of Andrew Banks; another daughter became the wife of Jacob Adams, who died in 1805.

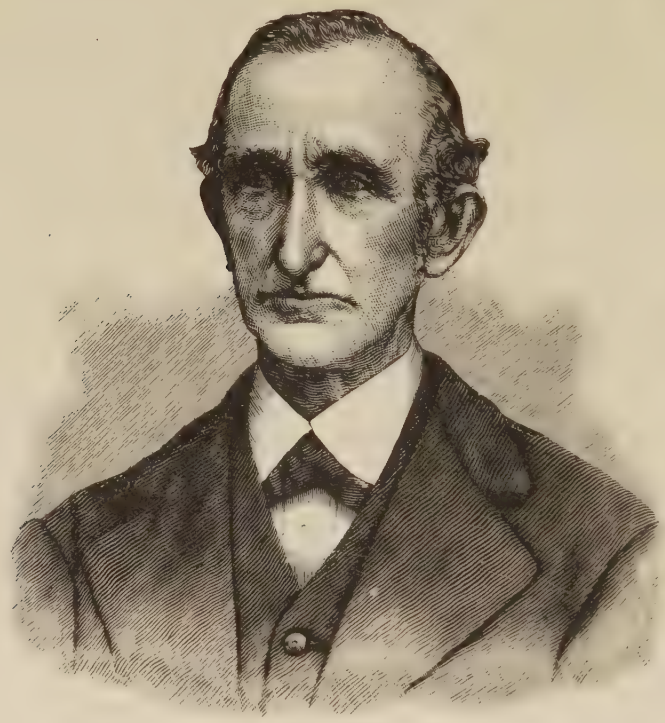
The family of Sturgeon occupied a brief, but important, space in the early history of the township. Thomas and Margaret Corbett Sturgeon were married July 16, 1750, and settled above what is now Harrisburg, Dauphin County, where he built a mill at the mouth of Stony Creek. They had fifteen children, of whom Peter was the fourth. He was in the Revolutionary War. In 1793 Thomas Sturgeon, his wife and three sons—Peter (with his family), John and Moses—and daughters came to Lost Creek Valley, and on the 17th of June, in that year, Peter purchased of John Purdy one hundred and one acres of land, including the Purdy grist-mill. Thomas, the father, purchased two hundred acres of Hugh Sharon, June 28th the same year. Moses, on the 4th of December, 1800, named Anna, a daughter of George McCullough, of Tuscarora Valley. In 1817 Moses Sturgeon and his family moved to near Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, in Shelby County, having purchased a large tract of land there in 1812, where he lived and died, and his family still own the homestead. Peter Sturgeon, after the death, of his father in 1813, emigrated with his family to Ohio and settled near Lancaster, in that State. John, who also had settled in Lost Creek, and had purchased land near his father and brother at a later date, removed to near Somerset about 1817, with his brother Moses.

Thomas, the father, died in 1813, and was buried in the old Presbyterian grave-yard and his wife, Margaret, died in 1817, and one slab marks their resting-place. In this year the remainder of the family emigrated to Ohio. The lands of Thomas and Peter Sturgeon were sold to Adam Johnston, John and William Rannels and others.

William Henderson is on the list of 1763 as owning two hundred acres of land, and in 1767 is assessed on five hundred acres, thirty acres cleared, two horses and three cows; in 1770 on one hundred and ninety acres, and James Henderson on one hundred and fifty acres; in 1773, William on three hundred and James on two hundred acres; in 1776, William on one hundred acres, James on seventy acres and John on one hundred and twenty acres, and each with horses, cows, and John on fifty acres and one horse; in 1780 William has four hundred acres, John (cooper) two hundred, James ninety-three and John, Sr., thirty acres; in 1789 John (cooper) on three hundred, William on one hundred and John, on Lost Creek, two hundred acres. John was in possession of the property until 1803. This farm now belongs to Joseph Rothrock.

Joseph Rothrock is of Holland descent. On the 29th of September, 1733, Philip and Jacob Rothrock arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "Pink Mary," of Dublin, which sailed from Rotterdam, then from Cowes, England. On the 1st of September, 1736, Johannes Rothrock arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "Hart," of London, which sailed, as did the former, from Rotterdam and later from Cowes. From one of these emigrants is descended Joseph Rothrock, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born December 26, 1776, and resided in Mifflin County, Pa., where he was a farmer. His wife, Anna Rothrock, was born November 27, 1772. Their children were John, born August 25, 1794; Abram, November 6, 1796; Isaac, June 22, 1798; Mary, December 31, 1800; Asenath, November 15, 1802; Anna, 1805; Sarah, March 16, 1807; Susannah, January 25, 1809; Elizabeth, April 26, 1811; and Joseph, August 31, 1813. The birth of John, of this number, occurred in Mifflin County on the 25th of August, 1794. He married Sarah,

daughter of George and Elizabeth Sigler, of the same county. Their children are Joseph, born March 3, 1824, and George, born November 16, 1827, who resides with his brother. The death of Mr. Rothrock occurred July 27, 1846, and that of his wife January 6, 1881. Joseph Rothrock was born in Decatur township, Mifflin County, and at the age of three years removed, with his parents, to his present home in Fermanagh township, where the resi-



Joseph Rothrock

due of his life has been spent. After the usual period of boyhood spent at school he acquired a knowledge of farming, and on the death of his father assumed the management of the property, which he has continued until the present time. He was, on the 15th of February, 1848, married to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Sieber, of Walker township, Juniata County. Their children are Sarah Minerva, born May 5, 1849, and married to John T. L. Sahn, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Nancy Jane, born August 22, 1850, deceased; Florence, born November 14, 1852; Josephine, born October 1, 1854, wife of Rev. L. L. Sieber, of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa.; Sibella, born August 29, 1858; John Lincoln, born July 12, 1863; and Samuel Sieber, born July 15, 1866. Mr. Rothrock has never been diverted from the legitimate business of an agriculturist, nor induced to embark in uncertain and hazardous commercial enterprises. His political sentiments have been strongly Republican, though he has never craved office. He has, however, served as jury commissioner, and his earnest sympathy with the cause of education has induced his acceptance, for three terms, of the office of school director. He is a director of the Juniata Valley Bank and member of the County Agricultural Society, of which he has been twice president, and is now chairman of the executive committee. He is also a member of Fermanagh Grange, No. 787. His integrity and superior business qualifications have caused

his services to be much in demand as guardian, trustee of estates and executor, which offices have invariably been filled with the strictest fidelity. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mifflintown, and president of its board of trustees. John Lincoln, the eldest son of Joseph Rothrock, was graduated at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa., and deciding upon medicine as a profession, entered the office of Dr. D. M. Crawford, of Mifflintown, preparatory to graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Samuel C., the youngest son, took a preparatory course at the Mifflin Academy, and has succeeded his father in the management of the farm.

Jacob Kauffman settled in the township in 1795, on land now owned by Joseph Rothrock. He became the owner of a large tract lying between Happy Hollow school-house and the Burd tract, adjoining his original purchase. He died in October, 1824, aged seventy-three years. His children were Abraham, who died on the home farm in November, 1825, aged fifty-one years; Isaac, who settled in Tuscarora Valley and died in July, 1833, aged eighty-one years; John emigrated to Ohio and died in 1864, aged seventy two years; Daniel also moved to Ohio and died in 1864, aged seventy-four; Jonathan located in Walker township, near the Adams farms, and died in April, 1869, aged seventy years; Catharine married Michael Shirk and settled above the home farm, and died in February, 1869, aged eighty years; Philip settled in Walker township, on the turnpike, and died in 1874, aged seventy-one years; Elizabeth married Jacob Moist, and died in July, 1874, aged ninety-one years; Sarah, the youngest daughter, married William Rannels and settled on the Rannels farm. Their daughter Hettie became the wife of Adam Weidman and mother of Dr. J. C. Weidman, of McAlisterville. The home farm, of one hundred and eighty-five acres, passed to John Rothrock in 1827, and is now owned by Joseph, his son. There is upon the farm a burial-place, set apart by Jacob Kauffman, in which he was the first one buried. Others of the family are buried there.

John Elliot purchased a part of the Purdy lands, near Jericho, of James Purdy, January 26, 1791, and lived and died upon it. His daughter Catharine, in 1795, married Hugh McAlister, father of Hugh T. McAlister. A son John settled upon the farm and lived to an advanced age; sold it to Amos Gustine and moved to Ohio.

He had two sons, Edward and Huston. The former died in 1796, at the age of twenty-six; the latter in 1797, aged thirteen years. They are all buried in the old Cedar Spring burial-ground.

The first of the name of Cunningham who appears on the tax-roll of the township is Charles, who is assessed in 1770 on one hundred acres, one horse, one cow and one sheep; in 1772 Arthur appears assessed on fifty acres, a horse and cow and each with ten acres cleared. In 1779 Charles has one hundred and fifty acres, William two hundred and ten and John owns two horses and no land. William lived upon his farm until his death, in 1796, and his widow kept the farm until 1808. The family have been quite numerous and are still represented in the county. Dr. Michael Cunningham was practicing in the township in 1808–9.

An assessment roll of Fermanagh township gives Enoch Anderson a grist-mill in 1786; Joseph, a saw-mill and fulling-mill from 1787, and 1792 to 1793; John, a saw-mill from 1817.

The Andersons lived in the neighborhood of the Sharons, Purdys and Banks. The lands passed to James Cunningham and Hon. David Christy, and are now owned by Michael Bashore and John Byler.

In January, 1793, Peter, John, Philip, George, and Adam Darr each took out warrants for four hundred acres of land on the Macedonia Mountain. No improvement of any consequence occurred until about 1843, when Samuel Hopper and John Hamilton erected a saw-mill on Macedonia Run. The power was a Barker wheel with one hundred feet fall. At this mill was sawed the mud-sills which were laid through the Narrows when the Pennsylvania Railroad was built. The mill has long since disappeared and no improvement of consequence is on the mountain. It is in large part owned by Robert McMeen.

The oldest member of the Banks family of whom any knowledge has been obtained was Hugh, who resided in Ayrshire, Scotland, at the close of the sixteenth century. He appears to have been a man of vigorous physical and mental make-up, strong convictions, and decided moral and religious habits. He had one son, named James, who was the ancestor of the Banks family in America, and was born, most likely, in the town of Ayr, in 1732. Whilst there is no reason to believe that he was brought up in luxury, he enjoyed the advantages of a fair education, and, according to the custom of the place and day, was carefully indoctrinated in the principles of religion, the hopes and habits of which were strictly adhered to in all his subsequent life.

He spent some time in travel in England, where he witnessed something of the profligacy and intolerance of the reigning power, and acquired an intense dislike for monarchical institutions. Immediately upon his return from a second tour through England, he took, as the partner of his life, Miss Anna Small, a lady endowed with a vigorous constitution, personal beauty, intelligence and religion. The union was a very happy one, and James Banks had a wife well qualified to share with him the adventures and trials which were to follow. Shortly after their marriage they began to meditate emigration to America. The chief hindrance to this step in Mrs. Banks' mind was the fear that in this then new and far-off country they would be deprived of the ordinances of religion, which she valued so highly at home.

Two brothers of Mrs. Banks had emigrated to America a short time previously, a circumstance which may have had some influence in favorably disposing her toward the step they were about to take. Having collected together what little property they had, they sailed for America and landed at Christiana Bridge, in the State of Delaware. From here they at once went to New London Cross-Roads, Chester County, Pa., where they made their first home in this country, in a house owned by Captain William Clinton, a brave and noble-hearted man, who treated them with the utmost generosity and respect—a kindness and courtesy of which they afterward made frequent and grateful mention. About this time the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia were much annoyed by frequent incursions of bands of Indians, who broke in upon the border settlements, butchered the people and burned their dwellings. It became necessary to do something for their protection. A small army was raised, and Colonel Washington, then a rising young officer, was put in command. Captain Clinton raised a company of volunteers, in which James Banks enlisted and served two years, sharing in all the discouragements, toils and dangers of the campaigns of 1756–57 on the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. After his return from this expedition, James Banks, in 1758, enlisted in the army of General Forbes, which marched against Fort Du Quesne. The term of his enlistment having expired, James Banks returned to his home in Chester County, and resolved to settle down in the quiet pursuits of a farmer's life. With the money which he had saved from his meagre pay as a soldier he purchased a small tract of land in York County, Pa., about ten miles southeast of York, and eight miles from Wrightsville and two miles from Brogue Tavern. This was the first property owned by the family in America. He purchased another tract two miles south of the one on which he resided. This was known as "the Mount Gilboa tract."

In 1772, in company with Joseph Bogle, he took a tour through Cumberland County, which at that time embraced an immense tract in Central Pennsylvania. He purchased of William Sharon a tract of one hundred and seventy-two acres, for about seven hundred dollars, in Lost Creek Valley, now embraced in the Heckman farm, six acres only being cleared, and no building on it except a little log hut. His companion, Joseph Bogle, purchased the land on which McAlisterville now stands.

Soon after making this purchase, James Banks sold his lands in York County, and removed, in 1773, with his family, to his new farm in Lost Creek Valley.

The route taken was by way of Carlisle, thence to the Juniata, crossing it at Millerstown. Here they spent the night in the woods beside

a huge fire of pine knots. The next day, about noon, after a very tedious journey, they arrived at their little cabin in the wilderness. The day following their arrival being Sabbath, the family, worn out by their week's travel, rested; but James walked two miles to the Cedar Springs, where Rev. Mr. Kennedy preached to a few settlers. Whilst he was absent, a fire broke out in the woods, which for a time threatened to leave the new-comers entirely shelterless; but by their strenuous exertions the hut was saved. During the summer this humble habitation underwent some improvement. The clapboard roof was taken off and it was raised four rounds of logs higher, and covered with shingle roof. This was the second shingle-roof in the neighborhood, that of Major McAlister's being the first.

As already stated, the tract in Lost Creek Valley upon which James Banks settled, in 1773, was for the most part heavily timbered. He, however, entered upon the improvement of his new farm with characteristic vigor. Each year he added as much as possible to the amount of cleared land, and it was not long until he found himself possessed of a property of considerable value. The low marshy parts had been converted into good grass-producing meadows, and the higher ground into fields yielding heavy crops of wheat and corn. Sixteen acres had been added to his original purchase. After a lapse of ten years' unabated labor on his farm James Banks began to realize that he was in the decline of life. The severe endurance of army experience, and the subsequent years of toil in clearing and cultivating his land, now began to tell upon his naturally vigorous physical frame. He accordingly handed the management of the farm over to his sons and spent the evening of life in quietude. Retaining his mental vigor and being fond of books, he gave himself principally to reading. He had a large acquaintance with history, read many works on doctrinal and practical religion, and even acquainted himself with branches of science not at that time familiar to the generality of readers. The Bible, however, was the book of his daily and diligent study. He died in June, 1793, aged sixty-one years. His remains were interred in the place of burial at the "Old Seceder Church," two miles distant. In Scotland James and Ann Banks had both been members of the Presbyterian Church; but after coming to America, from some unknown cause, they joined the Seceders. The change may have been caused by the absence of any church of their earlier preference in the neighborhood in which they resided in York County.

In stature James Banks was five feet nine inches high; he weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds, had red curly hair, fair complexion and blue, piercing eyes. He was a congenial companion, interesting and instructive in conversation, firm in his convictions and averse to controversy. He was a loyal citizen, and took a lively interest in public affairs. He was esteemed by all who knew him.

Ann Banks survived her husband a number of years. This period she spent in the home of her oldest daughter, Mrs. Walker. Becoming aged and infirm, and for the most part confined to her room, she passed much of her time in reading. She died November, 1805, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was buried by the side of her husband in the graveyard at the "Old Seceder Church."

Mrs. Banks was low of stature, somewhat fleshy, of strong constitution and no way backward in the performance of household duties. She had black hair, black eyes and a very melodious voice. She was a woman of intelligence, vigor and remarkable powers of endurance. She was amiable, cheerful, affectionate and charitable. But, above all, she was a devout, faithful Christian.

James and Ann Banks had six children,—Margaret, Jean, Ann, James, Andrew and John.

Margaret, the oldest of the family, was born in Chester County. In 1780 she married Andrew Moore, of Lost Creek Valley. After living for a short time near the place where Patterson now stands, in 1784 they removed first to Fayette County, and not long afterward to Westmoreland, where some of their descendants reside.

Jane, in 1782, married John Beatty, and they moved to Penn's Creek, where New Berlin now is. She died in 1801, leaving two sons

and three daughters. John Beatty subsequently moved to Ohio, where his descendants are a wealthy and influential people.

Ann, the youngest daughter, was born in 1755, and married David Walker, of Juniata County, who afterward served in the army of the Revolution, and was present at the massacre at Paoli. He narrowly escaped the sad fate of many of his companions. He, however, unwilling to leave the field without some trophy, transfixed with his bayonet a large piece of bacon and fled. A British horseman pursuing, overtook him on the edge of a deep marsh, and was upon the point of cutting him down with his sword, when Walker leveled his musket and fired. The horseman, to use his own words, "followed him no more." It was not until after his return from the army that his marriage with Ann Banks took place. In business he amassed a large estate. He stood high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and held various places of trust. He died at his residence in Walker township in August, 1831, aged about eighty years. His wife died before him.

David and Ann Walker had eight children, —James, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret, Mary, Jane, Andrew and David. Mary, David and Andrew died young. The other children lived to mature age and died within the radius of a few miles of where they were born.

James Banks, the eldest son, was born in York County in 1765, and was consequently only about eight years old when the family settled in Lost Creek Valley. He was eighteen years of age when the entire management of affairs devolved upon him. At the age of twenty-four he married Catharine Nelson, and about this time a division of the tract embraced in the original purchase of their father, between him and his brother Andrew, was made. In this division the mansion and the western part of the farm fell to James, whilst Andrew had the eastern part.

James Banks purchased of James Alricks what is now known as the "Oakland property." The purchase was made when money was plenty and property high. In the course of time, however, this state of things was reversed, and James, on seeking new fields for investment, disposed of the property at a loss. Our settlement had now reached an era in which new fields for investment began to excite the minds of many of our citizens, and James concluded Tennessee at this time offered an inviting home to new settlers; he therefore resolved to move his family and locate where both climate and investment were more inviting. His first settlement was in Henderson County, in the southwestern part of the State, but he afterward purchased a tract of land adjoining the city of Memphis. After residing here about a year he died, leaving a large family. His age at death was seventy-two years.

He was a fine appearing man, and was five feet ten inches high. He was dark complexioned, had black eyes and black hair. He was a man of intelligence, firmness and perseverance, was much interested in public affairs, was an active political partisan, was generous and liberal. The children of James and Catharine Banks who grew to manhood and womanhood were Ephraim, Enoch, James, Augustus, David, Martha, Ann, Margaret and Eliza.

The members of the family that accompanied their father to Tennessee were James, Augustus, Enoch, David and Eliza.

Enoch and James alone remained in Tennessee. David removed to Kentucky. Eliza married a Mr. Huntsman and settled in Texas. He died, and she returned to Pennsylvania, and was again married to a Mr. Carnahan. Ann married Robert Knox and lived in Pittsburgh. Augustus returned from Tennessee; was for a time editor of a paper in Huntingdon; married a Miss McConnell, and afterward moved to Peru, Ind. Martha married Hugh Wilson, a merchant in McAlisterville. Their children Lucian Banks and Latimer Wilson, are well-known citizens of Juniata County. Mrs. Catharine Doty, widow of the late E. S. Doty, Esq., of Mifflintown, is the daughter of Hugh and Martha Wilson. Margaret married Wm. McMeen, and lived on their farm, near McAlisterville. Most of their children died young, but those that are still living occupy a very respectable position in the communities in which they reside. Ephraim, the oldest son, entered the practice of the law, was married and resided in

Lewistown; was a man of many sterling qualities; was much interested in public affairs; held numerous responsible official positions; was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and an active worker in every good cause.

Andrew, the second son of James and Ann Banks, was born in York County January 12, 1767; was about fifteen years of age when the management of the farm devolved upon him and his older brother James. On January 14, 1790, he married Elizabeth Lintner, the daughter of Christian Lintner. Their first place of residence was on the portion of land which had been allotted to him in the division of the homestead farm. Here they remained a number of years, but at length parted with that tract and went to live on his half of the joint purchase he and his brother James had made. Here he continued to live during the remainder of his life.

This farm was greatly improved, and comfortable buildings were erected. He made two trips through Western Pennsylvania on horseback, and purchased a tract of land not far from New Wilmington, in what is now Lawrence County. On this his son James afterward settled, and it is still in possession of his descendants.

Andrew Banks was a man of medium height; his hair and eyes were black; his constitution was very robust; his figure erect and he always walked with a quick, elastic step. He acquired a fair English education and was a life-long reader. His power of memory was remarkable. He seemed able to recall names, dates and facts at pleasure. This made him remarkably interesting and instructive in conversation. He never seemed to grow old, but retained a degree of youthful sprightliness down to the close of his life. He was equally at home among children or people of mature years.

In religion he was a Presbyterian, and although not narrowly sectarian, he was very much interested in the progress of the church, in which he was for many years a ruling elder. He was very regular in his attendance upon the ordinances and even after his hearing became so impaired that he could get but little of the sermon he seemed to feel that it was good to be at the place of worship. He was a diligent Bible-reader and was accustomed to memorize favorite passages of Scripture. These afforded him great satisfaction when, in extreme age, his vision became so impaired that he could no longer read.

The close of life was very peaceful. He enjoyed the respect of all his neighbors and the affectionate regard and kindly offices of the household in which he lived. His death was attended by no protracted sickness or suffering. He was simply worn out. He sank beneath the weight of years. He realized that the time of his departure was at hand, and quietly committing his soul to the care of that Saviour whom he had trusted and served so many years, he patiently awaited the moment of departure to the better country. He died on the 28th day of December, 1855, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the grave-yard at the Lost Creek Church by the side of his wife, who had been borne thither seven years earlier.

Elizabeth Banks, the wife of Andrew, as already stated, was the daughter of Christian Lintner, a respectable farmer in Lost Creek Valley. She was one of a family of nine children. Of these, the third son, John, although a young man of extraordinary physical strength, died early. The others all married and removed either to Ohio or to some part of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was born in Kingswood township, Hunterdon County, N. J., September 14, 1766.

When she was six years of age her father purchased a farm and settled in Lost Creek Valley. She grew up an intelligent, well-appearing young lady; and as the wife of Andrew Banks, acquitted herself with great credit, in patience and fortitude sharing with him the toils and privations incident to the times in which they lived. She was a woman of great industry and economy. Even in the decline of life she was no way backward in the discharge of household duties. She was a well-informed, devoted Christian; was interested in every good work, and spared no pains in the religious instruction of her grandchildren, living in the same house with her. She died of asthma, April 4, 1848, in the eighty-second year of her age. Her remains rest beside those of her husband, who followed her to the

grave a few years later. Andrew and Elizabeth Banks had four children, all sons. These were born and spent their earliest days on the farm on which Andrew first lived after the division of the property between him and his brother James, lately known as the Heckman farm. The school-house where these boys received their education was a little log structure which stood just at the bend of the road about one hundred and fifty yards southwest of the Hoffman bridge. Close observation will enable the passer-by to discover the face of a flat rock at the surface of the ground on the east side of the road. It was on that rock that the school-house stood, and of which it probably constituted the floor. Who the instructors were is not now known; but judging from the attainments of the Banks children, it is clear that the rudiments of a good English education were imparted there.

James Banks, the eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born June 18, 1791. He lived with his parents on the farm until 1815, when he married Miss Law. He then removed to the farm which his father had purchased in Mercer Connty, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred at a very advanced age. His family consisted of five children—two sons and three daughters—some of whom are still living in Western Pennsylvania.

James Banks was a large, muscular man, of fine figure. He was well-informed and very entertaining in conversation. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a ruling elder, and also a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The circumstances of his death were somewhat remarkable. Being at church—for he was always accustomed to attend when it was possible—the minister asked him to lead in prayer, which he did with his accustomed earnestness, without any apparent faltering of the voice. At the close of the prayer he sank down, and in a few minutes breathed his last. This was indeed a fitting close to a life that had been so largely devoted to the progress of God's cause as his was,—speedy and peaceful transfer from the church on earth to that on high.

John, the second son of Andrew and Elizabeth Banks, was born May 13, 1793. His earliest years were spent at work on the farm, but inclining to study, he attended a classical school taught by Rev. John Hutcheson, in Mifflin. He walked three miles every day to recite, and made rapid progress in his studies. He was an accomplished scholar in Latin, Greek and German. He pursued his course in law at Lewistown, and after being admitted to the bar he married Katharine Keiser, an estimable lady of Lewistown, and located in the town of Mercer (1819). He was very successful in his profession, and grew rapidly in the esteem and confidence of the people. He was chosen to represent his district in Congress, (1830) was twice elected his own successor, and was the youngest member of the Congress of Clay and Webster. After serving eleven years he resigned and accepted a presiding judgeship from Governor Ritner, for the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Berks, which office he filled with credit and distinction eleven years, after which he resigned, and was nominated for Governor on the Whig ticket in 1841.

The State at that time being largely Democratic, he was defeated, although his personal strength reduced the State majority. Subsequently he was elected State treasurer, after which he gave exclusive attention to the practice of law, and was engaged in very many heavy suits, involving the highest legal ability in the State. After his appointment to the judiciary, he removed from Mercer to Reading, where he resided until the date of his death, April 3, 1864. John Banks was a man of many valuable traits. He was intellectually very strong, refined in his manners and upright in his habits. He was distinguished for his integrity and high sense of honor, and in executive and legal ability ranked among the first men of the State, while socially, he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

His widow still lives in Reading, spending the evening of life in the quietude of her own pleasant home, enjoying the constant presence and affection of a dutiful daughter and son, all that remain of a large family of ten children.

William Banks was born November 17, 1795. He worked on the farm until he had at-

tained nearly to years of manhood. But his health giving way, he was compelled to seek some less severe occupation. For a time he taught school and in the mean time pursued a somewhat liberal course of classical and other studies. He studied law in the office of his brother, John, and after being admitted to practice, located in the town of Indiana, 1826, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred August 10, 1871.

After entering upon the duties of his profession he soon obtained a large and profitable practice, and, as a result, accumulated a very handsome estate. He was once elected to the State Legislature, the only official position he ever sought. He lived single until late in life, when he married Mrs. Charlotta Patton, and died childless. His widow, a lady of intelligence and remarkable force of character, survived him thirteen years, when, in a good old age, she followed her husband to the grave.

DAVID was the youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Banks; and as he alone of the family continued to reside in Juniata County, a somewhat more extended mention of him may be appropriate here. He was born May 23, 1798, and spent his entire life in sight of the place of his birth. His early education was such only as could be acquired at the common schools. Being diligent, however, and apt to learn, he became a reasonably good scholar. He grew up on the farm, and, after his older brothers left home and his father had became too old to work, he succeeded to its management, his father retaining a third interest in the proceeds. April 10, 1827, he was united in marriage to Jane T. McAlister, daughter of the late Judge William McAlister, and granddaughter of Major McAlister, of whom mention is made in an earlier part of this narrative, as having been among the very first settlers in Lost Creek Valley. And we may be permitted to say, in passing, that it would not be easy to speak too highly of the many valuable qualities of this estimable lady.

David Banks

With a helper in life every way suited to his,

wants, David Banks addressed himself industriously to the cultivation and improvement of the farm. The buildings were repaired and rendered more commodious and comfortable. A purchase of eighty acres from the Walker estate, and which bordered his farm on the south, added greatly to its value, as did also a tract of woodland on Horning's Ridge, a mile and a half away. At the death of his father he came into full possession of the farm, the improvement of which may be said to have been his life-work. As he advanced in years and became disqualified for severe labor, he passed the management of the property over into the hands of his son William, whose ambition has been realized in making it one of the best farms in the county.

The life of David Banks was a somewhat uneventful one. He disliked publicity and excitement. He was chosen one of the associate judges for the county in 1856, and served faithfully till 1861. He was once selected as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Legislature, but as the district was hopelessly Republican, he made no effort for securing an election. Although defeated, he proved much stronger than his party. He was deeply interested in national affairs. He believed in the constitution and laws, and during the Rebellion favored the vigorous prosecution of the war for their defense. In stature he was five feet six inches, and weighed two hundred and twenty pounds; he has dark hair and dark eyes. He was widely known in the county, and highly esteemed as a citizen. In his family he was extremely kind and sympathizing, and his children remember him rather as a congenial, playful companion than as a severe parent. And yet they also well remember that in the household his word was law. His government was not harsh, but it was strong.

In religion he was a Presbyterian by education and honest conviction. It is somewhat remarkable that although a quiet, regular attendant at church, a life-long student of the Bible and a strict observer of the Sabbath, he did not make a public profession of religion until late in life. But when he did do so he bore most convincing testimony to the sincerity of his intentions and his readiness for the step he had taken. He was a devout, humble, hopeful Christian.

David Banks died of heart-disease. He was taken ill in November and lingered during the winter, gradually failing. His sufferings at times were great, but he bore them patiently and with Christian resignation. Everything was done to stay the progress of his disease and mitigate his sufferings that could be done, but all was of no avail. He began to sink rapidly, and on Sabbath morning, March 6, 1870, he quietly breathed his last, in the seventy-second year of his age. The next Tuesday his remains were followed to the Lost Creek burying-ground by his bereaved family and a large procession of sympathizing friends and neighbors. His wife, Jane T. Banks, survived her husband ten years. She died July 29, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. After the death of her husband she continued to live in the old homestead until it took fire and burned down. After this she lived in the family of her son William. The last years of her life were very calm and peaceful. The frequent visits of her sons, in whose welfare she always took the deepest interest, gave her great pleasure, as did also the presence of her numerous friends in the neighborhood.

She can hardly be said to have died of disease. The vital forces had done their work and simply ceased to act. She suffered very little pain during her decline, and only one day did she complain of any. Death had no terrors for her. She had prepared for her departure, and when the summons came she was ready to go and be with Christ. The funeral took place on Saturday, July 31st. The Presbyterian Church having no pastor at the time, the services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Mathers, of Bell's Mills, and an intimate friend of the family. She was buried by the side of her husband, and in the same grave-yard where sleep the remains of her parents, two of her sons and numerous friends and relations.

David and Jane Banks had seven children, all sons.

The oldest son, James Andrew, grew up a young man of considerable promise. Resolved

to make his own way in the world, he left home, and after living for short periods in various places teaching school, or working at carpentering, he went to California about the time the "gold fever" was at its height. In the excitement which prevailed during the reign of the vigilance committee he took an active part. At a time when many who had been church-members in the East were casting aside their religion he united with the First Presbyterian (Dr. Anderson's) Church, and was elected first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco. He grew rapidly in influence, and was elected five times to the Legislature and three times to the Senate of California, and was Speaker of both branches of the legislature. He afterwards moved to Nevada, as superintendent of a mining company; was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution, and at the time of his death was Speaker of the State Assembly.

His death, which occurred August 1, 1867, was peculiarly sad. He was spending a few days on a visit to friends at Fort Winfield Scott, in Paradise Valley, in the northwestern part of the State. One day, when up the Humboldt River, only a short distance from the fort, he was waylaid and shot by three Indians. His body was recovered and subsequently removed to San Francisco for burial, where the Young Men's Christian Association have erected a monument to his memory. The letters written to friends in the East, the obituary notices published in the papers and the addresses made upon the occasion of his burial fully attest the high esteem in which he was held by all classes of society.

ROBERT EDWIN, the fifth son of David and Jane Banks, began a course of liberal education at Airy View Academy, and had entered the sophomore class in Cannonsburg College. Two of his fellow-students, boarding in the same house with him, took the typhoid fever and died. He had waited on them assiduously during their sickness. He was then himself taken down with the same disease, but seemed on a fair way to recovery, when he took a relapse, and, after lingering about three months, died April 17, 1858. His death was a very painful stroke to the family, for he was a lovely youth and gave great promise of being a very useful man. His body was brought back to Juniata County and lies in the family burying-place.

JOHN EDMOND, the fourth son, died in infancy, April 7, 1836.

The living sons of David and Jane Banks are William, David Stuart, John Nelson and Lucian.

WILLIAM resides on the farm in Lost Creek Valley; he married Jennie Hamlin, oldest daughter of Dr. Philo Hamlin. Their family is composed of six children living, named as follows in the order of their ages: William, James, Andrew, Ella, Philo and Jennie; Anna May died in infancy.

DANIEL STUART is a Presbyterian minister of reputation, now pastor of a church in Appleton, Wis.

JOHN is an attorney in the town of Indiana, Indiana County, Pa.; is married to Ella Wilson, of Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa. They have two children—Willie and Anna.

LUCIAN is a physician, residing in Mifflintown.[1]

There are many other families, who were residents in this territory before 1800, of whom much might be said, but it is impossible to mention all, and it has been the intention to mention the most prominent.

SCHOOLS.—One of the earliest school-houses in the township was built about 1800. on the Elias Horning property. A log house was built about 1810, on the line of Samuel Thomas' and Howe's farm. It was built by subscriptions of the neighbors, and was called a Union school-house. Among the early teachers were William McCoy, James Cummings, James Mathers and John Purdy, who taught the last school there about 1820. Dr. Cunningham, about 1810, taught school in a log house in Happy Hollow. In an altercation with one of his pupils one of his eyes was gouged out and he did not remain long after this occurrence. Andrew Banks taught in the house in 1815–16. John Knox and William Banks were teachers about 1820.

[1] The above sketch of the Banks family was written by a friend.

The Pine Grove school-house was built of stone, by the neighbors, each contributing work or material, about 1815. James Cummings, Charles B. Meldrum and Jacob A. Christy were early teachers. It was used many years as a preaching place for the Methodists, until the church was built.

At Big Run a school was taught by James Butler, Thomas Henderson and Samuel Crawford.

In 1838 the directors of the township, under the school law, established six schools, as follows:

No. 1. Mifflintown, two schools.
No. 2. Near Judge Daniel Christy.
No. 3. On Big Run, near Thomas McCurdy.
No. 4. Near John Horning.
No. 5. Adolphus Reynolds'.
No. 6. Near J. Renno's.

In the summer of 1873 a brick school-house, twenty-eight by thirty-six, was built near Cuba Mills at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The old house and lot were sold at Hornington in the spring of 1880, and the present brick house, twenty-four by forty, was erected.

The school-houses in the township are at present known as Cuba Mills, Arch Rock, (formerly Hornington), Happy Hollow, Big Run, Renno and Slim Valley—at which two hundred and eighty-five pupils attend.

Pine Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the vicinity of what is now Jericho, over half a century ago, were several families inclined toward the faith of the Methodists, of whom were Samuel Reynolds, Henry G. Hesser, Joseph Cummings, Thomas Shorthill. Services were held by itinerant ministers in the old stone school house for several years, and about 1828 a stone church edifice was built. Among the early preachers were Henry G. Fearing, Wesley Howe, —— Thomas and —— Tannehill. The station was under the charge of the Baltimore Conference for many years, and later under the Pennsylvania Conference. It is still on the circuit and in charge with Thompsontown, Salem and Pfoutz Valley. The old church was entirely remodeled in 1857, and repaired in 1858, and re-dedicated September 22d in that year.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

At the December term of the Juniata County Court, in 1833, a petition was presented, asking for a new township to be formed from Fermanagh and Greenwood. Whereupon the court appointed James Hughes, George Gilliford and Alexander Patterson as viewers, who, in accordance with the order, laid out the proposed new township and reported to the court on March 24, 1834.

This report was confirmed at a court held December 4, 1834, and the new township was named "Fayette."

It is bounded by West Perry township on the north, Monroe on the east, Delaware and Walker on the south, and Fermanagh township on the west.

Early Settlements.—The first settlers in this locality were designated as living on the North, the Middle or the South Forks, which unite and form the Lost Creek, near Jericho. In early days the region of country near the confluence of these forks, and above it, was known as "the Lost Creek settlement." Conjectures are many and stories various as to how the creek obtained its name. It is mentioned in a receipt given by Edmund Physick, in charge of the Land-Office, to William Armstrong, and dated February 6, 1755, which makes it certain that the name was known in Philadelphia before that time. The following statement is by Robert McMeen, of Mifflintown, and is the most reasonable of the traditions:

"As early as the year 1749 the first white men who visited the east end of what is now Juniata County came up the north bank of the Juniata River, or possibly by canoe on the water of that stream. They had doubtless heard of the friendly Indians of the Cedar Springs, and of their being the principal source of the D. O. Run. They, therefore, kept the course of the river till they came to the mouth of D. O. Run. They took the course of this stream and came easily to the Cedar Springs. From this point they explored the surrounding country, and passing the ridge about half a mile north from Cedar Springs, came upon the creek.

"This party returned to Harris' Ferry, &c., without having made any settlements. When the secured ex-

ploring party came, composed in part, doubtless, of the first, they, by mistake, left the river at the mouth of Delaware Run, and soon became involved in the labyrinth of steep ridges and deep vales which lie between the river and the beautiful Lost Creek Valley. 'They wearied themselves' to find the creek, but in vain, and returned to the settlements east of the Susquehanna. The failure to find the valley and creek were discussed and it was determined rightly that the second party had left the river too soon, and the next season a third scouting party came up, took the course of the first party, arrived at Cedar Springs, pressed north and eastward and found the Lost Creek. It has borne this name in the earliest land warrants issued, viz., those of February, 1755, and that lovely and fertile valley having a pretty uniform width of two miles, bounded on the west by Shade Mountain, on the south by Cedars Spring Ridge, on the east by the Ridge at McAlisterville, and sweeping westward eight miles to the Juniata River, at Mifflintown, is called Lost Creek Valley."

The reader is referred to the article on "Taxable Industries" in Greenwood and Fermanagh townships for the early mills and other interests of Fayette.

There were four tracts of land, close together, that were taken up, February 3, 1755, by William Giltnockey, William Armstrong, John Irwin (now Washington McAlister's) and David Hope (Mitchell farm, now Benjamin Shellenberger's). The Giltnockey tract is that part of McAlisterville east of the alley between Dr. Weidman's office and Isaac T. McAlister's dwelling. It passed to Hugh Watts, and, later, to Peter Springer, who patented it May 20, 1812. He resided where Judge Jacob Smith now lives, and, about 1840, sold part of the tract to Jacob Suchman. William Armstrong located a tract, most of it on warrant also dated February 3, 1755, an account of which will be found in the sketch of McAlisterville. Samuel Mitchell and Hugh McAlister, Scotchmen, residing south of the Blue Ridge, after the opening of the New Purchase, started out to explore the country, with a view of selecting a site on which to settle. They crossed the Juniata and passed beyond where James Patterson had located, at Mexico, and came into what was known as Lost Creek Valley, and decided to remain there. William Giltnockey, William Armstrong, Edward Armstrong, John Irwin, David Hoge and others had already located lands in this valley.

There were two tracts, that lay adjoining each other, that they selected, at that time owned by John Irwin and David Hoge, and which were warranted February 3, 1755. Hugh McAlister purchased the tract of John Irwin, which is shown in the draft of the Hoge or Mitchell tract as lying south of it. The following is the text of the deed as given by David Hoge to Samuel Mitchell:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, David Hoge, of the County of Cumberland, yeoman, for and in consideration of the sum of four pounds, ten shillings, to me in hand paid by Samuel Mitchell, of said county, have granted, bargained and sold my improvement on a claim and right to claim to a certain improvement and tract of land lying on the East branch of Lost Creek, bounded on the east by land named to William Armstrong, on the south by a small ridge, the line between it and John Erwin's land, and to the westward and northward by Barrens. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 22nd day of July, 1756.

"DAVID HOGE.

"Jonathan Hoge, witness present."

The above-described tract is said to have been the first on which any white person settled in the valley.

Samuel Mitchell settled upon his improvement, but was driven off, as were all the settlers, in 1756, and returned to Carlisle or Sherman's Valley. He returned again in 1763, and, after getting settled, was again compelled to leave with his family, and did not return until 1766, from which time he, with others who had determined to settle here, remained. In August, 1766, he took out two warrants, for ninety acres and one hundred and two acres. He was one of the settlers, in May, 1780, who organized to protect the frontiers. He died in 1783, and in 1793 his widow is mentioned as owning the land he had purchased.

Their children were William, Robert, Jeannet and Nancy. William married, in 1796, Nancy, a daughter of Major Hugh McAlister. She died in child-birth in December, 1797, and is buried in the Lost Creek Presbyterian Churchyard. The property later passed to David Myers, by whom it was left to his son Samuel and is now owned by Benjamin Shellenberger.

That portion of his land that was taken up in 1766 lies between Benjamin Shellenberger

and the town of McAlisterville, and in time passed to Nicholas Myers and to his son David, and finally to John Musser, who now owns it.

The tract of John Irwin, adjoining the Hoge tract, which was sold to Samuel Mitchell in 1756, was soon after sold to Hugh McAlister. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was Hugh McAlister, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country in 1730, and married a Miss Harbison. They had three sons—John, Hugh and William. John settled early in 1755 in Sherman's Valley, and Hugh and William both settled in Lost Creek Valley.

Hugh McAlister, Jr., settled upon his land in 1756. He joined the forces of Captain Forbes, and served faithfully until the close of the Indian hostilities which then resulted from the conspiracy of Pontiac. The families then living in Lost Creek were again compelled to flee to Sherman's Valley, Carlisle and other places of safety, where their friends were congregated in greater numbers. At this time several of the men of the settlement were out with the forces of Captain Forbes. These families of McAlister, Mitchell and others buried their pots and kettles, and taking the few things they could carry and tying packages upon their cattle, slowly and painfully made their way to Sherman's Valley and joined their friends.

Hugh McAlister and his brother William were, in 1776, enlisted in Captain John Hamilton's forces, which joined Washington's forces the day after the capture of the Hessians at Trenton. Hugh was successively promoted to be lieutenant, captain and major. At the close of the war he was in command of the forces stationed at Potter's Fort (now Centre County), and commanded an expedition sent to punish the Indians for depredations committed near Great Island (now Lock Haven) at the close of the Revolution, and settled upon his farm and lived peacefully the remainder of his days. He died September 22, 1810, aged seventy-four years, and his wife, Sarah, died July 6, 1802.

The children of Hugh and Sarah McAlister were Robert, Hugh, John, William, Nancy and Polly.

Robert married Elizabeth Thompson and settled in Tuscarora Valley; Hugh, the second son, married Catharine Elliot, March 12, 1795, and lived on the homestead. His wife, Catharine, died July 16, 1811. He established a store in McAlistertown, as it was then called, and, in 1817, moved into the new brick house he then built, and where he lived till his death, July 16, 1843, aged seventy-four.

Their children were John E., Sally N., Jane H., Hugh T., Elizabeth E. and James Sharon. John E. settled on the farm, for several years kept tavern in the stone house and moved to a farm north of McAlisterville, where he died. He has two sons living,—Russell, in Philadelphia, and James, in Harrisburg. Sally N. married William Richards, and, in 1840, moved to Illinois. Jane H. married John North, and lived at McAlisterville. He died there and Mrs. North is still living, eighty-four years of age. Of their sons, Calvin B. resides at Selinsgrove; Hugh McA. is an attorney at Columbia, Lancaster County; and Edmund D. is an attorney at Lancaster City.

Elizabeth E. became the wife of Robert C. Moore and settled in Walker township, where she still resides.

Hugh T. married Julia Ann Alexander, and settled in McAlisterville many years as a farmer. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in Juniata County. He is still living and is eighty-one years of age.

James Sharon, the youngest son of Hugh and Catharine McAlister, died in 1872, aged sixty-three years.

John, the third son of Hugh and Sarah McAlister, married Polly Lyttle, and settled on a farm adjoining the old McAlister and Bole farms. He left two children,—Hugh and Polly; the latter married William Moore and settled over the ridge at Van Wert. Mrs. Dr. Henry Harshbarger is a daughter of Hugh.

William McAlister, known as Judge, married Sarah Thompson, and settled on the original McAlister farm, where he died December 21, 1847, aged seventy-three years. He served in the War of 1812, and was for many years an associate judge of Juniata County. His wife survived him until March, 1862, when she died in her seventy-ninth year. Of their children, Hugh Nelson became prominent as an at-

torney in Bellefonte; George W. is now on the homestead; General Robert, prominent in the late war, lives in New Jersey; Thompson settled in Ohio for a time, later in Virginia, where he died; Jane, a daughter, married David Banks, whose sons are William and Dr. Lucian Banks; Elizabeth married David Stewart (they settled in the neighborhood, died there, and are buried in the Lost Creek Presbyterian burial-ground).

Nancy, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah McAlister, married William Mitchell, the son of Samuel Mitchell, who settled on an adjoining farm at the same time her father located on the John Erwin tract. She died in December, 1797, in child-birth, and left a daughter, who reached maturity, married and moved West, and the old Mitchell farm passed to David Myers.

Mary, the youngest daughter of Hugh and Sarah McAlister, married John Allen, who settled in Northumberland County (now Columbia County), where their descendants now are.

William McAlister, a younger brother of Major Hugh, came to this section of country in 1766, with his brother and others, on their return to their farms after the Indian troubles had ceased. He settled on a tract at the head of the Cocolamus, which was taken up by John Gallagher, June 4, 1762. William McAlister purchased, in 1766, and in the same year obtained an order of survey for, a tract called "Addition." In 1812 he obtained a warrant for seventy-three acres south and west. He also purchased other tracts of land in the neighborhood. On the Gallagher tract he settled, and, June 30, 1772, married Sarah Thompson. He joined Captain John Hamilton's company during the Revolution. Before leaving home he made his will, dated December 2, 1776, leaving his estate to his wife, Sarah, and only son, Hugh, then three years old. He went to the army and returned in safety. He cut his name out of the will he had written with his own hand. It is now in the possession of John B. McAlister, his grandson. He was one of the party who gathered May 21, 1780, to organize to protect the frontier. In 1789 he built at the place now known as Brown's Mills a grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery, and in 1790 was assessed on one hundred and fifty acres of land, the mills, distillery and a slave. He lived at the farm until his death, July 7, 1819, aged seventy-four years; his wife, Sarah, having died a few years previous. The grist-mill was burned in later years, and rebuilt by John McAlister. It was about one mile below the Mansion House, and later was sold by the McAlisters to the Stitzer Brothers, who sold the property to Peter Brown, who now owns it and also keeps a store at the place.

William McAlister built a fulling-mill on the main road, at what is now Cocolamus, in 1814, which was completed, however, by his son William, who fitted it up for fulling and put in carding-machines. Robert McCulley and John Sudrich were fullers at the mill in its early days. The mill was torn down in 1848 and a tannery built, which was run by John McAlister until 1862. It is now owned by John Schell. The children of William and Sarah McAlister were Hugh, 1773, died young; William, 1780; John, 1782; Isaac, 1784; Mary, 1786; and Robert, 1788. William married Polly McCulley. He was a surveyor, and settled on the north part of the farm. William H. and John B. McAlister of McAlisterville, are his sons. John married Jane Thompson and settled on the west part of the tract. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and an elder of Lost Creek Presbyterian Church. J. Hutchinson McAlister, of Mifflintown, is his son. He lived several years on the home-farm. It is now owned by John Shelley. A daughter Sarah, married John Stitzer, and settled for several years in Snyder County, where he, with his brother, purchased the McAlister mill property, and resided there until sold to Peter Brown.

Isaac McAlister married Eleanor Wilson, and moved to Ohio. Mary, a daughter of William McAlister, the elder, married Thomas Bell and settled in Pittsburgh, where their descendants are numerous. Robert, the youngest, married Mary Crawford and settled on the old William McAlister tract and died there. His son, J. Allen McAlister, now owns it. Isaac, another son, is a merchant in McAlisterville.

The greater part of the Giltnockey tract lay east of McAlistertown. Part of it was bought

by Hugh Watt in 1779. After his death it was bought of his heirs, Jean and Hugh, by Peter Springer, who settled where Jacob Smith now lives. It was divided in 1813. Part was laid out into village lots in McAlistertown; the rest was sold, part to Jacob Suchman. Peter Springer left three daughters,—Nancy (Mrs. David Landis), Catharine (Mrs. Samuel Shirk), Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Zehner or Seiner).

Peter Springer, in 1829, owned a tract which was granted, August 12, 1766, to John Quigley, and later sold to Nicholas Myers. This tract was sold by Springer to Joseph Sellers, February 10, 1829, who built thereon a stone mill, and sold it to George Rothrock, October 23, 1834. It now belongs to Samuel Gayman. Peter Springer owned other lands adjoining Dr. Thomas Whiteside's land, and in other parts of the township also. A part of the Giltnockey tract was sold by William Giltnockey to Colonel George Armstrong, who, December 24, 1762, conveyed to Alexander Armstrong, who sold to his son James. Alexander Armstrong also owned a tract adjoining east, which was granted on an order of survey September 12, 1766. It was sold in 1774 to James Jamison.

John Shellenberger came to this county from Switzerland and settled near what is now Richfield. He had sons—John, Peter and David. In 1792, John Shellenberger, Jr., was assessed on two hundred acres and Peter on two hundred acres. These sons settled near Richfield, where their descendants still live. David Shellenberger was then a single man. He was born in 1770 and moved with his father to the farm on which Bunkertown is now located, and which John afterwards purchased. John Shellenberger, Sr., was a clock-maker, and had learned the trade in Switzerland. He worked at the trade here, and a clock of his manufacture, with his name across the dial, is in the possession of Enoch Shellenberger, a great-grandson. He lived several years after 1800. David built the stone house now owned by George Martin. David died in 1862, ninety-eight years of age. He left several children, of whom were John, David, Anna, Isaac, Christian and Jacob. Of these Christian is the only one living. David, the father, built a tannery about 1810, which was conducted by himself and son John for many years and abandoned about eight years ago, Noah Smith being the last to run it. Of the daughters of John Shellenberger, Sr., Catharine became the wife of Peter Evey and settled in this township, where he had warranted a tract of land; Maria married Christian Grabel, son of John Grabel, who laid out the town of Richfield in 1818.

The names of Hugh, James, William and Samuel Sharon appear in Fermanagh very early. Of these, Samuel only settled in what is now Fayette township. He was not a brother of the others, and may have been a cousin. He first appears upon the assessment roll in 1770 as a single farmer, and in 1771 is assessed on one hundred acres of land, and in 1773 on fifty acres, a horse and cow. He had seven children, who were born between 1773 and 1792,—Sarah, James, Ann, Sarah, Samuel, Robert and William. James was born in 1775, became a Presbyterian minister, who settled in Dauphin County. Ann, born in February, 1778, became the wife of Joseph Sellers and settled at the old Hamilton mill, now the property of Robert Humphrey, in Delaware township. Sarah, the second of the name, the first dying when an infant, was born in July, 1782, and married William Shedden. Samuel, born February 23, 1785, married Sarah Davis, a daughter of Joshua Davis, of Slim Valley. Robert, born in 1789, died young. William, the youngest son, was born March 2, 1792. He married Susan Davis, sister of Sarah Davis, the wife of Samuel.

Samuel Sharon was settled in the vicinity soon after his marriage. He was active with the frontiersmen in 1780. He was executor of the will of Samuel Mitchell, who died in 1783. The tract of land on which he lived the later years of his life was warranted by him July 9, 1787, and was patented August 22, 1809. He was a justice of the peace many years and died about 1815. The property was held in common by Samuel and William as the homestead until 1843, when it was divided and Samuel retained the mansion-house and north part and William the south part. The mansion farm now belongs to Henry Smith. He died about 1862, and his

sons were in the army and served through the war, after which they sold the farm and moved to Davis County, Iowa. A daughter resides in Sunbury, and one in Bloomsburg, in this State. William built upon and settled upon the south part of the farm. He was elected to the Legislature in 1830, and served in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, and again in 1851. He died in 1858. Mrs. William Sharon resides in McAlisterville, with her son, William W. Sharon. Her daughter, Mrs. Mary Adams, resides with them. The farm is now in possession of Abraham Sieber.

James Jamison, a Scotchman, settled on the farm lately owned by Henry Sieber, and now by Jacob Witmer. This tract was adjoining William Giltnockey. It was warranted by Jamison May 26, 1773. The next year he purchased two hundred and sixty-four acres of land adjoining, which was granted on an order of survey to Alexander Armstrong, September 12, 1766. He died a few years after his settlement here, devising his property to his only son, John, by will, dated in March, 1776.

The stone house now owned by Jacob Witmer was on the old homestead. John married Sarah, a daughter of John Watson, who lived at Mifflintown. His sons were John, D. Montgomery, William, Robert W. and Edmund L., Hannah (Mrs. Judson Hunt), Margaret (Mrs. David McClure) and Sarah L. (Mrs. Anderson Martin).

Montgomery settled on the homestead tract and was at one time sheriff of the county. William resided with him. Robert W. located three miles east, at the foundry and mill property which he bought of Joseph Van Ormer. Edmund L. settled on part of the homestead. Mrs. McClure settled at Lewistown, Mrs. Martin at Tuscarora Valley and Mrs. Hunt on part of her father's farm. Montgomery, Edmund L. and Mrs. Hunt are still living.

The name of Martin appears first in the assessment roll of 1767, when William owns one hundred acres of land, three acres cleared, and a horse and cow. In 1768 James appears, with fifty acres and a horse. In 1770 the name of David Martin first appears, and without land, and in 1771, David, William, John and James Martin are each assessed on one hundred acres and a horse and a cow. On the 5th of March, 1774, David Martin took out a warrant for a tract at what is now known as "Good-will," which later he conveyed to James Martin, who sold it to John Shellenberger, about 1785. David Martin married Grazella, the sister of Robert McMeen, and resided in this section until after 1792, upon other lands he owned.

Joseph Bogle, in 1771, owned two hundred acres, and in 1772 was living here and had two horses and two cows, and in 1775 Andrew Bogle appears as owning a horse and cow.

In 1779, Joseph Bogle bought the William Armstrong tract, and in the same year sold it to William Stewart. The names of Bogle disappear from the tax-list in 1779.

The land on which Oakland Mills is situated was warranted to Michael Stuhl, June 2, 1774, and about 1783 came into possession of John Hamilton, who is also mentioned as owning lands in the vicinity of the Purdys, Sharons, Banks, Lintners and Moores. This tract came in 1798 to James Alricks, who married his daughter Martha, and settled there. The log grist-mill stood a short distance above the present saw-mill.

Upon this place they lived until 1815, when he sold the property to James Banks, who kept it until about 1828 and conveyed it to Dr. Thomas Whiteside, of Harrisburgh. James Alricks removed to Harrisburg, where he engaged in business, and in 1820 was clerk of Quarter Sessions, and afterwards a magistrate. His descendants are living in that city. He died October 28, 1833, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Martha, died March 16, 1830, aged fifty-four years. Dr. Thomas Whiteside practiced medicine in the surrounding country and erected the present stone mill in 1830. He was very active in educational matters. He married Jane Alexander, daughter of Andrew Mitchell, whose wife was the widow of John Hamilton.

Dr. Thomas Whiteside remained at Oakland Mills until March, 1842, when financial difficulty led him to assign the property to Andrew Parker and Edmund L. Doty, who conveyed it to Samuel Thompson. It remained in possession of the Thompson family until April, 1856, when

it was sold by Robert Thompson to Lucian, James B. and Hugh L. Wilson. It is now owned by Lucian and James B., Hugh L. having retired a farm in Walker township.

Dr. Thomas Whiteside moved to Millerstown, and died June 27, 1845.

Michael Bashore came to this county in 1802, and bought land in what is now Delaware township (now owned by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson), which he sold; he then bought land in Lost Creek Valley, now Fayette Co., where his sons David and Michael were born, and from where most of the family in this section descended. Solomon and David Bashore lived on the tract. David died May 12, 1880, aged seventy-one. His children were Andrew, Michael, David, Solomon, John and Peter and two daughters, Mrs. Amos Stouffer and Mrs. Calvin Watts. Michael resides on the Atkinson tract, better known as the Funk tract, in Walker township. Andrew lives on the Cedar Spring road, in Fermanagh township. Michael Bashore, son of Michael and brother of David, lives in Fermanagh township, on the road from Mifflintown to McAlisterville.

William Rannels purchased a tract of Robert Wilson about 1793, where he resided many years. It is now owned by Samuel Kinser and others. Of his sons were Samuel and Curtis, whose descendants are still living in this section.

Robert Wilson was born in Lancaster County, and about 1789 came to Lost Creek and bought a tract of land now owned by Samuel Kinser. He sold this tract, about 1794, to William Rannels, who resided upon it about fifty years. He then purchased a tract of land, which was warranted to James Dickey in 1769, and in 1793 was owned by his son, Nathaniel; upon this land he lived until his death, in 1840, aged seventy-one years.

The home farm was sold to Michael Brubaker, and is now in part owned by Isaac Shellenberger. The children of Robert Wilson were Hugh, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane and ——. Hugh married Martha, a daughter of James Banks. He was for a time with James Alricks, in Harrisburg, but in 1835 began the mercantile business in McAlisterville, and continued till his death, in 1857. His sons, James B. and Hugh L. Wilson, continued the business for a time. Lucian and James B. Wilson, sons of Robert, are now in possession of Oakland Mills, and Hugh L. resides in Walker township. Of the daughters of Robert Wilson, Sarah became the wife of William Crozier, Elizabeth married Samuel McMeen, a daughter married William Meloy and Jane remained single.

Epenetus Hart, an Englishman, was a resident here in 1776, and in 1778 took out his warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was in sympathy with the settlers who organized for the protection of the frontiers in May, 1780, as his name appears among them. In 1786 he built on the place a distillery, which he continued as long as he lived there. On the 6th of November, 1787, he warranted a tract of one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land in Beaver Dam township (now Beaver, Union County), adjoining other lands of which he was in possession and lands of Alexander and Margaret Armstrong. On the same date he also warranted a tract of land (one hundred and twenty acres) in what is now Walker township, and which in 1827 was owned by Michael Bashore. On the 7th of April, 1791, he sold the tract on which he lived to Robert McMeen, who came from old settled parts of Cumberland County, where his family had for many years been prominent. He was a single man at the time, but soon after married Margaret, a sister of Samuel Curran, whose father, William, had located near Cedar Spring.

Edward Armstrong was granted a tract of two hundred and thirty-nine acres and allowance adjoining the tract of William Armstrong, his brother. He died a few years later without issue, and in order to perfect the title to sell the lands, deeds were obtained from the heirs, brothers and sisters of Edward Armstrong,—viz.: John and William Armstrong, Rebecca, the wife of Colonel John Armstrong, and Margaret, the wife of the Rev. George Duffield—and the tract was sold to James Dickey, November 1, 1771. Upon his death it passed by will, dated April 7, 1783, to his son, Nathaniel Dickey, who, November 5, 1795, conveyed it to David Bole, of Pfoutz Valley (now Perry County). A portion of this land passed to William Shaw.

Thomas Bole, son of David, settled upon the place and upon the death of his father, in 1824, he inherited it, and in 1840 sold it to William McMeen, who lived upon it and died in 1873. The property came to James N. McMeen, whose heirs now own it. The tract was patented as "Green Park."

The name of Epenetus Hart is not found in the records of the county from the time of the sale, in 1791, and he probably moved to his lands in Beaver Dam township. Robert McMeen lived upon his farm until his death, in 1818, aged fifty-two years. His wife, Margaret, survived until 1827, when she died, aged seventy-three years. They are buried in the Cedar Spring burial-ground. Their children were Josiah, William, Samuel, Eleanor and Margaret. Josiah settled on the Samuel Vines tract, at Van Wert. William married Margaret, a daughter of General James Banks, and settled on the homestead, where he lived until 1840, when he sold the farm to Michael Yoder, and it is now owned by the estate of Edmund S. Doty. William McMeen then purchased the farm, April 22, 1840, on the south fork of Lost Creek, which lies south of McAlisterville (known as the Edward Armstrong tract). Upon this place William McMeen lived until his death, December 9, 1873. He devised the farm to his youngest son, James N. McMeen, who died in 1883, leaving a widow, Catharine S. McMeen, and seven children, who now own it. One hundred acres of the tract were sold, April 4, 1855, to Jacob Smith, and are now owned by John Musser.

Hugh Watt purchased a part of the Giltnockey tract in 1779, and lived upon it. He was the contractor to build the Lost Creek Presbyterian Church in 1800. He sold the land on which he lived to Peter Springer. He left sons—Hugh, Thomas and John—and daughters—Jean and Rebecca. They all moved away.

The tract lying west of the William Armstrong tract (now the site of McAlisterville), in 1792 belonged to Hugh McElroy. It is not known by whom it was warranted. Soon after this year he sold it to Nicholas Myers, who came from Ohio, and became a speculator of lands in this section. He sold seventy acres of it to Michael Myers, of Berks County, in 1812. On the 7th of May, 1809, he purchased thirty acres of land of Hugh McAlister, Sr., which was a part of the old Mitchell tract. The tract he sold to Myers he bought in the spring of 1819, and in the same year sold the one hundred acres to John Musser. Nicholas Myers resided part of the time in the house he built in 1807, where 'Squire Dunn now lives, which land he bought of Peter Springer; before that in a house which stood where John Musser's brick house now stands, and in a house northeast, on part of his land. The Rev. David Myers was his son, and bought the old Mitchell farm west of where his father lived (now John Musser). His children were Samuel, of Lewistown, Dr. Seth F., Mrs. G. W. McAlister and Mrs. Dr. A. J. Fisher.

John Musser came from Lebanon County in 1815, and bought a tract of land southeast of McAlisterville and settled upon it, which was patented by James Harris in 1805. His sons were John, David, Martin, Christian and Isaac. Martin and Isaac moved to the West; David settled on the homestead, two miles southeast from McAlisterville, where his son David now lives; John purchased, in 1819, one hundred acres of land of Nicholas Myers, where his son, John Musser, now lives; Christian settled on part of the glebe lands of the Cedar Spring congregation, which he bought about 1824, and where his son John now lives.

The tract of land owned by Reuben Leonard and Mrs. Samuel Leonard was granted, on order of survey No. 4906, April 5, 1768, to William Oliver, and later came to John Book, and, in time, to Thomas Leonard, who left it to his two sons, Samuel and Reuben.

Jonathan Kearsley, in 1767, owned one hundred and fifty acres, which, in 1775, was owned by John Kearsley. It later came to Thomas Leonard, and is now part of the estate.

About 1780, Richard Dunn settled on the ridge south of McAlisterville, partly in Delaware and Fayette townships, which later he purchased and where he died. His sons were Thomas, William, Richard, James, Samuel and Alexander. Thomas settled at Middletown, below Harrisburg, as a miller. William and Samuel lived and died near the homestead.

Richard settled in Thompsontown. James taught school and owned a farm, now owned by William Rannels, in Fayette township. William Dunn, a son of James, taught school in his younger days, became a surveyor, and is now justice of the peace in McAlisterville. Other sons of James settled in the vicinity.

John Pauly, in 1766, took up a warrant for a tract of land on Cocolamus Creek, near Leister's saw-mill. Thomas Pauly, as his administrator, in 1808, sold it to David Longenecker, who patented it in 1837. He sold it in 1838, to John Heim, who, in 1842, conveyed it to William Sellers.

John Lauver, a son of Michael Lauver, warranted a tract of seventy-two acres of land May 17, 1794, which was patented February 23, 1796, as "Park Gate." He built there a log blacksmith-shop and dwelling, which, when he bought a lot in 1810 in McAlisterville, he tore down and moved into the new town. The land is near Smith's grist-mill.

Slim Valley lies on the north side of the township and south of Shade Mountain. One of the first settlers in the valley was Leffert Houghawout, who lived at the head of one of the branches of Lost Creek. His sons were Peter and John, who settled near there for a time and emigrated to the West.

Joseph Woods, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled along the mountain and lived there many years. A large tract of land along the mountain was claimed by parties who lived in Philadelphia. It was surveyed and the people who had settled upon it were obliged to move off or compromise. A few remained and Joseph Woods, with others, vacated the premises.

Samuel Von Ormer located in Slim Valley before 1800, where he cleared land and built a log house. His sons were John, Amos, Charles and Joseph. The latter is living in the neighborhood and is now about ninety-four years of age and the oldest person in the township.

Joshua Davis, in 1804, came from Chester County to Union County and settled in Buffalo township, where Mishael Lincoln, the brother of his wife, lived. In 1812 he came to Slim Valley and bought one hundred and fifty acres of David Watt, of Carlisle, at the gap, west of Samuel Van Ormer, where George Trego now lives. He died in 1828. Of his children, James lived in McAlisterville and was justice of the peace many years; Sarah married Samuel Sharon, and Susan married William Sharon, his brother. She is living with her son and daughter at McAlisterville and is ninety-two years of age.

Lost Creek Presbyterian Congregation.—The history of the Cedar Spring congregation, of which this was originally a part, will be found in the history of the Mifflintown congregation until 1797, when this society became a separate congregation, but under the same pastorate and retaining the same property rights in Cedar Spring glebe lands and its proceeds until the separation, in June, 1875. The account of the pastors will be found in the sketch of the Mifflin congregation.

The movement to effect a separate congregation was made in 1796–97. Major Hugh McAlister and David Boles each donated a plat of ground from their farms adjoining. These two plats were surveyed, by request of the trustees, by William Harris, of Mifflintown, June 27, 1797, and contained one hundred and forty-three perches. Soon after this time an agreement was entered into with Hugh Watt to erect a hewed-log church.

The first official mention of the Lost Creek congregation is found in the records of the Huntingdon Presbytery, October 2, 1799, when Lost Creek and Cedar Spring congregation requested permission to apply to Carlisle for supplies, which was granted.

The first pastor was Rev. Matthew Brown, who was called to be the pastor November 10, 1801. He was installed by the Presbytery in April, 1802. He remained until March 20, 1805, when he resigned to take charge of a church in Washington, Pa. The Rev. John Hutcheson was called October 1, 1805, and was ordained at the Lost Creek Church April 15, 1806. He remained as pastor until his death, November 11, 1844. The Rev. Mathew Allison succeeded him, having received a call to become pastor March 26, 1845, which he accepted, and was installed the following April. He remained pastor until his death, July 8, 1872. The Rev.

T. J. Sherrard became an assistant in 1871, and after the death of the Rev. Mr. Allison, became the pastor. He resigned April 15, 1875, and accepted a call from the Mifflin congregation, which had then become separated. From that time to the present the Lost Creek congregation have been served by supplies.

After the building of the new church, in 1800, the old Cedar Spring Church was mostly abandoned and several years later was taken down. The glebe lands were sold at various times, in parcels, and the proceeds divided between the Lost Creek and Mifflin congregations, the last land having been sold about 1828.

Upon a strongly expressed desire on the part of the Mifflin congregation and petition to the Presbytery, and with a protest on the part of the Lost Creek congregation, a division was made, and the decision of the Presbytery was read by the Rev. Samuel Laird on the morning of June 15, 1775, to the Lost Creek congregation, and in the evening.

The old log church answered its purpose until about 1838, when it was decided to build a new brick church. Contract was made with William Crozier to do the work. The old school-house, that then stood on the site of the present church, was moved down to the foot of the knoll, where it is now used for a tenant-house. The old log church was used for a shop, and, when the walls of the church were nearly up, one morning, when the men were at breakfast in the old school-house, a crackling was heard, and the old church was in flames, having caught fire in some manner in the shavings. It was impossible to extinguish it. The morning was foggy and the flames could not be seen from McAlisterville. The shouting of the men and the smell of the smoke, however, started the citizens to the place; but it could not be saved. Another church was erected, which has been used to the present. About 1845 many catalpas were set out around the church, which now form a fine grove around the church building.

The burial-ground, at the south of the church, contains the remains of many of the old families. The earliest date now legible on a tombstone is of Nancy Mitchell, wife of William Mitchell and daughter of Major Hugh McAlister, who died in December, 1797. The site was doubtless the burial-place of the family of Major Hugh McAlister before the ground was selected for the church. The McAlisters, Sharons, Banks, McMeens and many others rest within its limits.

Mennonite Meeting-House.—The Mennonites in this section of the county built a meeting house in the eastern part of old Greenwood township, near Richfield, and about 1800 one was built of logs on the Cedar Spring road, between McAlisterville and Mifflintown. About 1815 the lot was enlarged, and in 1872 a brick meeting house was built in place of the old one. The preachers are Jacob and William Graybill.

German Baptist Meeting-House.—The Good-will German Baptist meeting-house was built in 1841. Prior to that time services were held in the house of David Shellenberger, who was also a preacher. Solomon Kauffman, Andrew Bashore and Solomon Sieber are preachers at present. This denomination is familiarly known as the Brethren or Dunkers.

The Fayette Schools.—Probably the earliest school-house in the limits of Fayette township was situated on the road from Washington McAlister's to Oakland Mills, on land now owned by Miss Martha Book. It stood in the centre of the present road and was burned down before 1800. Hugh McAlister, who died in 1843, was a pupil in that house. The old road ran round the knoll on which the house stood. William Pelaw was one of the teachers there.

A log school-house was built on the Presbyterian Church lot soon after the church was built, in 1799. It was used until the present church was built, and stood on its site. It was then moved down to the foot of the bank and was used as a boarding-place and dining-room while building the present church, and is now used as a tenant-house. Of later teachers there were James Lytle and Robert McAlister. A school-house was erected about 1800 near the site of the Hoffman tannery.

Andrew Banks was a teacher in this house at one time. Stephen George was a school teacher about 1812. He owned a farm on Lost Creek, about one and a half miles west of McAlister-

ville, now owned by James Shillingford. George Keller, also a teacher of later date, lived on this place. He taught the German school in McAlisterville. In 1818 a school house was built east of "McAlistertown," now in the town. A fuller account of schools in that place will be found in the sketch of McAlisterville. Dr. Thomas Whiteside built a school-house in 1830 at Oakland Mills, which is still standing.

The school law passed in 1834, and November 4, 1834, delegates met in County Convention at the court-house to take measures to carry out the provisions of the law. Fayette accepted the provisions of the common-school law of 1834 soon after its passage. Dr. Thomas Whiteside, William McMeen, Judge William McAlister and William Sharon were prominent supporters of the system established by this law. In 1838 David Kauffman, William Sharon, William McMeen, Thomas Kinser, John Von Ormer and Henry Hart were directors of the township, and on the 6th day of January, 1838, in consideration of one dollar, purchased of Dr. Thomas Whiteside a tract of land containing two thousand square feet, on which a school-house was then erected, and in the event of changing the road, the directors were to have the same amount of land, in a convenient location, and move the house thereto.

The road was changed in later years, and Robert Thompson, then owner of the land (1852), conveyed to the school directors six thousand square feet, on which the present school-house stands. The old lot reverted to the estate, and with the house is now owned by Lucien and J. B. Wilson. A High School was established in this house, and geography, grammar and surveying were taught by William Knox, an Irishman, who was a fine mathematician. He was succeeded by Dr. Jones, a brother of William Jones, who taught many years in the county.

The German school-house, which was situated west of and adjoining the original academy tract at McAlisterville, was built on a lot purchased of John Musser in 1827, and surveyed March, 1761, and school was taught by Christopher Clark, Benjamin Landis, George Keller, William Dunn and others. Upon the building of the present school-house, in 1855, this house and the old one at the east end of the town was abandoned, and the German school-house lot was sold, March 26, 1856, to John Musser, the original proprietor. Henry Lauver and Benjamin Bashore were the first trustees. On the 8th of March, 1840, the school directors purchased thirty perches of land of John Yoder, on which to erect a school-house. It was situated below Brown's Mills, and was known as Cold Brook. The school-house for that section is now half a mile west. The Union School lot, near Cocolamus, was bought September 29, 1860. The Red Bank school-house lot, near Evandale, was bought by Peter Brown, February 8, 1872.

In 1836 there were four log school-houses in the township; in 1884 there were nine houses, which accommodate five hundred and fifteen pupils. The names of the school-houses are as follows: Oakland, McAlisterville, Union, Cocolamus, Liberty, Fairview, Rockland, Mount Pleasant and Red Bank.

McALISTERVILLE.

The town of McAlisterville, with its present limits, is situated on a site originally taken up by the authority of two warrants. The warrant on the east was taken out by William Giltnockey the 3d day of February, 1755, and was for a large tract of land which later passed to Hugh Watts, who sold to Peter Springer, who patented it May 20, 1812. He lived on the place now occupied by Judge Jacob Smith. The old school-house, built in 1818, was on the tract now owned by Judge Samuel Watts.

In later years, when McAlisterville began to thrive, lots were sold by Peter Springer on his land, and the town grew to the east along the road. This tract of land was warranted February 3, 1755, which was the first day on which warrants were issued from the Land-Office for "the new purchase."

The tract of land on which McAlisterville was originally laid out was warranted by William Armstrong, of Delaware, February 3, 1775, the same date as the adjoining tract of Giltnockey's. He located other lands in what is now Mifflin County, where he resided.

Edward Armstrong warranted a tract of land southeast of it September 8th the same year. Alexander Armstrong also took up a tract of land on application No. 1201, September 12, 1766, east of William Giltnockey and James Diven. Peter Springer also bought this property. William Armstrong retained the tract he warranted until January 8, 1779, when he sold it for two hundred and forty pounds to Joseph Bogle, of York County, who, on the 19th of February, the same year, conveyed it to William Stewart, who at once moved upon the place, as his name is found in May, 1780, among the list of those who organized for the defense of the frontier. He built a log house on the place, and resided there in 1791. The reader is referred to the erection of Greenwood township and the enlargement of its boundaries, in 1791–92, for mention of William Stewart's house. It will be noticed that in the petition William Stewart's house was mentioned as being on the east side of the line, and in Greenwood township. But Hugh McAlister, who purchased the property May 21, 1790, applied to the court, asking that William Stewart's house may be and remain in Fermanagh township. This was granted, and the line ran east of the Armstrong land and through the lot on which the old Jacob Hamerly house now stands, leaving the most of the Armstrong land in Fermanagh township. Hugh McAlister came into possession of the land in the year 1792. The tract was surveyed to him as one hundred and sixty-six acres, March 31, 1792. The tract was then bounded on the west by lands of Widow Mitchell, on north by Hugh McElroy, east by Hugh Watts (later Peter Springer) and on the south by William Shaw. Hugh McAlister conveyed it to his son Hugh, March 23, 1804, who received a patent for it May 23, 1804.

The old log house that many years ago was torn down, and which stood on the road leading from the hotel corner toward the church, and on the farm now owned by Judge Watts, is supposed to have been the old Stewart house. In 1807 Nicholas Myers built a house on the lot now owned by Squire William Dunn. This lot was sold to Henry Lauver, September 14, 1813, and in 1819 was conveyed to John Showers. It passed through several hands, and in 1840 came into possession of William Dunn.

Hugh McAlister, in 1810, employed William McAlister to survey and lay out a town, which was done. Seven lots, each containing half an acre, were laid out, three on the south side of the road and four on the north side. On the 27th day of December, 1810, Hugh McAlister and his wife, Catharine, sold to John Lauver, a blacksmith, lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the north side of "McAlisterstown," in consideration of sixty dollars, with the "free privilege of using water out of the spring forever, but no power of hindering any other person the same privilege," John Lauver owned a log dwelling-house east of the new town some distance, which he tore down and moved to the lots and erected thereon. These lots later came to Henry Lauver, and the house was torn down in 1856, and the store now owned by Isaac T. McAlister was erected on the site. The spring mentioned is on a small lot adjoining, now owned by Hugh McAlister and just east of Dr. A. J. Fisher's residence. In the next year, 1811, Hugh McAlister erected, on the lot on the south side directly opposite No. 1, a stone house, which is still standing, and in which Thomas Gallagher, of Licking Creek, and James Knox, of Mifflin, opened a store, which they kept until 1815, when they sold to Hugh McAlister, who kept there until his brick house was finished, in 1817, when he moved the store to the room in the east side and kept till his death, in 1844. He remained several years and was succeeded by William McCamman. He moved up town, in a small log house built by Nicholas Myers, now occupied by William Dunn. After a few years he moved to Liverpool. In 1816, Hugh McAlister began the erection of the brick hotel now standing, and finished it in the next year, where he lived until his death, in 1843. The brick house came to John North, a son-in-law, April 1, 1846, who opened it as a store and kept it for ten years, and in 1856 changed it to a hotel. It was sold in 1875 to William W. Sharon, who now keeps it. Herman Caveny, a school-teacher and stone-cutter, lived in the stone house several years and also had his mar-

ble-shop there. It was kept as a tavern by Dr. Thomas Rowland, who remained about two years and returned to Chester. John E. McAlister was the landlord from about 1825 to 1842. It was later kept by Edward Margretz. —— Barth, Jacob Auman and last, in 1877, by Cyrus Seiber.

The growth of the town caused Peter Springer, about 1813, to lay out lots on the east of the new town on the Giltnockey tract, which were soon after sold. In 1814 a petition for a road was made from McAlistertown to the county line on Shade Mountain, near Romick's Gap. Viewers were appointed and report made, but not confirmed. It was afterwards, however, laid out and opened.

A post-office was established at the place about 1815, and a mail-route opened from Fannetsburg, Franklin County, to Selinsgrove, and mail first carried in saddle-bags. Hugh McAlister, then keeping store, was postmaster. In 1820 a petition was sent in to the Postmaster-General, by Captain William Turner, to have the name of the post-office changed, and Michael Lauver was appointed postmaster, and the name of the post-office was changed to Calhounville about 1821, which it retained for about four years and was changed to its former name. Hugh McAlister was reapppointed and held the position until his death, in 1843. He was succeeded by J. B. Wilson, Calvin B. North, John North, James Davis, Dallas North, S. B. Caveny, John Muthersbough and William W. Sharon, the present incumbent, who has held the position since April, 1873.

Soon after the town was started Hugh McAlister built a tannery on the Main Street, which was conducted by John North, a tanner, and who, in 1822, married Jane, a daughter of Hugh McAlister. In 1825 Hugh T. McAlister came into possession and continued until 1845, when it was sold to Henry Bohn, who continued several years and sold to Peter Witmer, by whom, in later years, it was abandoned.

A school was taught in the settlement in 1812–14 by Stephen George, who was an early teacher throughout the county. The first school-house was built in 1818, and was a little east of the village. It is still standing on the original site and is now owned by Samuel Watts. Other teachers who taught there were Stephen George, William Pelaw, —— McCormick, Matthew McKinstry, James Murray, Sarah Abrams, Samuel Mathers, Samuel B. Wilson (1828), William P. Huntington (1830), William J. Jones, James M. Sellers, William Quick, George Lewis and William Kinsloe.

The school-house was abandoned in 1855 and the present house was built by Jacob Bechtel, and is now, with the exception of the orphan school, the only school of McAlisterville. William W. Sharon was the first teacher. The German school-house was built about 1827 and used until 1855. Christopher Clark, Benjamin Landis, George Keller and William Dunn were the teachers in the German school-house.

Hugh McAlister says that in his remembrance there were twelve distilleries between the mouth of Lost Creek and Richfield, which were all running in the winter. It was the only market for corn and rye, and each farmer took a barrel of whiskey in part pay. The distilleries were owned by Lewis Horning, near the mouth of Lost Creek; James Bryson, on the old Samuel Bryson farm at Jericho, of which David Kauffman was the distiller; James Alricks, at the Oakland Mills; William, Robert and James Turner, west of McAlisterville; John Jameson; David Shellenberger; William McAlister, Robert McAlister; William Sellers, at Evandale; John Grabel, at Richfield.

Of merchants who have been in business in McAlisterville since 1835 are the following: Hugh Wilson, from 1835 to 1856. The business was continued by his sons—J. B. Wilson & Co.—for several years, and sold to Feghtly & Strayer.

In 1857 David Myers erected the store building on the corner where Isaac McAlister now has a store. It was the site of the first building in the town. The firm of D. Myers & Co. was composed of David Myers, Reuben Caveny and James M. Sellers. The firm had several changes, and, in 1862, the store was sold to Isaac McAlister, who now keeps it.

In 1876 S. S. Beaver built the store building, and opened a store, now conducted by Joseph Page, who purchased in 1882.

S. S. Beaver, after the sale of his store, in 1882, opened a drug-store, which, in 1884, was purchased by Murray & Smiley.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—About 1830, the Rev. —— Elsenmoyer, a German minister, came to this neighborhood and began preaching in the German language to the people of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. Meetings were held in the old school-house in the upper end of the village. A Lutheran congregation was soon formed, with John Seighman and Daniel Showers as trustees.

In the summer of 1834 a lot was purchased of Hugh McAlister, in McAlisterville, and in the season of 1835 a frame church was erected. The Rev. S. R. Boyer, who took the charge of Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Lewistown, March 1, 1835, assumed charge also of this congregation and served until he resigned, March 15, 1846. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Martin, 1846–48; Rev. Levi F. Williams, 1848–58; Rev. Philip Willard, 1858–61. From the time the Rev. S. R. Boyer took charge of the church, in 1835, until 1861 the congregation was in a charge with Mifflintown, Thompsontown and Centre. At this time, 1861, Mifflintown became an independent charge, and the congregation remained one with Thompsontown and Centre. The Rev. M. L. Shindell became pastor and remained until 1865. The congregation was without a pastor one year, and, in 1867, the Rev. A. Kopenhover assumed the pastoral relation, and remained fifteen years in the service. In the fall of 1883 the Rev. William Wieand was called, and accepted. He served until the summer of 1885, and resigned.

During the pastorate of the Rev. A. Kopenhover, and mainly through his influence and zeal, the present brick church was built, in 1876, on the site of the old church, at an outlay of four thousand dollars, much work and material having been contributed by the members.

I. O. O. F.—McAlisterville Lodge, No. 716, was chartered May 20, 1870, with the following list of officers: D. B. McWilliams, N. G.; G. Shivery, V. G.; W. W. Sharon, Secretary; S. M. Shelley, Assistant Secretary; J. W. Muthersbough, Treasurer. Meetings were held in the second story of McAlister's store until about 1875, when the Odd-Fellows' Hall was fitted and is still used. The lodge has a membership of fourteen.

The Soldiers' Orphan School.—This institution was originated as an academy in 1855, the first trustees of which were H. T. McAlister, Wm. McMeen, Abraham Seiber, Montgomery Jameson, R. W. Jameson, Saml. Watt and David Myers. A subscription list was obtained, and in the summer of 1855 the three-story brick building, forty-eight by fifty-four feet, now standing on the west side of the street, was erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The Rev. Philander Camp, a Presbyterian minister from Bradford County, was elected principal. He served two years and was succeeded by Mr. Diven, who taught two terms. In 1858 the stockholders sold the property to Professor George F. McFarland, then principal of the Freeburg Academy, who enlarged the accommodations and conducted the academy until 1862. Having then a good normal class composed largely of teachers, he enlisted them in the service of the United States, and took the company to Harrisburg, where it was assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, and one of the teachers, W. L. Owens, captain of the company.

Returning after the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, in which he was badly wounded, Colonel McFarland re-opened the academy, and in the following autumn converted it into a soldiers' orphans' school. From this time forward it received soldiers' orphans, the number reaching sixty-one by April 1, 1865, and one hundred and forty-one the following December. At the first vacation July 27, 1865, the children were accompanied by Dr. Burrowes, State superintendent of schools, to Mifflintown, where the first concert was held in the court-house. The large audience was deeply interested in the peformance, the explanation of the system by Dr. Burrows and the patriotic speeches that followed. It was one of the three schools that visited Harrisburg, March 16, 1866, and influenced

the Legislature to abandon the pauper bill and continue appropriations for the support of the schools.

The school also participated in the ceremonies incident to the reception of the battle-flags, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1866. Twenty-two acres of land bought were adjoining the original purchase. The corner-stone of a new building was laid, with interesting ceremonies, July 23, 1866. The Hon. S. P. Bates, LL.D., delivered the address. The building is of brick, thirty-nine by sixty-seven feet, and four stories in height.

On the 1st day of January, 1876, the control of the school passed into the hands of Mr. Jacob Smith, of McAlisterville, who had for many years been steward of the institution. He remained in charge of the institution until September, 1880, when he was succeeded by Colonel George F. McFarland, who, in June 13, 1883, leased the property to George W. Wright, of Mercer County. The school is now under the charge of Professor J. M. Sherwood, who was in charge of the Mercer soldiers' orphans' schools for five years previous to taking charge of this in September, 1884. The roll of the institution shows that one thousand one hundred and eighty-five children have enjoyed its advantages as a home and a school. Twenty-eight deaths have occurred, and nine hundred and seventy children have been discharged, leaving at present in the institution one hundred and eighty-seven children.

COCOLAMUS.

Cocolamus is a settlement at the forks of the heads of the stream. The land was taken up by John Gallagher in 1762, and soon after purchased by William McAlister, who obtained a patent in 1790. It was the intention of Mr. McAlister to lay out a town at the place, but it was not done. A fulling-mill was built in 1814, which was torn down in 1848 and the tannery erected on its site. A store was established at the place in 1862, and kept by William Harrison McAlister until 1881, when it was purchased by Edward Kelly, who now keeps it.

A hotel was kept there several years by Abram Landis and by Lewis Amy. A post-office was established in 1865, and Abraham Haldeman was postmaster from 1865 to 1872. He was succeeded by W. H. McAlister from 1872 to 1881, and since that time the office has been held by Edward Kelly. The tannery is now owned by John Schell. A frame church was built near the place in 1884 by the United Brethren.

OAKLAND MILLS.

The place was named by Dr. Thomas Whiteside when he built the present stone mill, in 1830. It had long been a mill-seat, and the old mills stood above the present mill. The first store was established in 1830 by David McClure, who was about the same time appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by John Heckman in both the store and post-office. Lucian Wilson, the present postmaster, succeeded in the store and post-office in April, 1844, and has continued to the present time. He, with his brothers, purchased the mill property in 1856.

CHAPTER XVII.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

A PETITION was presented in November, 1821, asking for a township to be taken from Fermanagh. Daniel Christy, David Walker and William McAlister, Jr., were appointed viewers, who made a report January 19, 1822, in which the boundaries were defined. The report was read and confirmed at the April term of court, 1822, when the north part of the township was called "Fermanagh," and the southern part was called "Walker."

The township is bounded by the range of Tuscarora Mountains, Fermanagh, Fayette and Delaware townships.

The Juniata passes through the township and the principal stream is the D. O. Run, which traverses it in a southerly direction and enters the Juniata at Mexico.

The name D. O. Run is peculiar, and concerning which much speculation is rife. It is variously spelled Doe, Deo, Do and D. O. The last was invariably written by James Patterson, who, with the possible exception of

John Savage, mentioned in the caveat of William Curran, was doubtless the first settler upon the run and by whom it was doubtless named.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The first trustworthy knowledge of settlements along the Juniata, or in the territory embraced in this history, is found in a letter of Richard Peters to James Hamilton, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, dated July 2, 1750, in which he says,—

"About the year 1740 or 1741, one Frederick Star, a German, with two or three more of his countrymen, made some settlements at the above place, where we found William White, the Galloways and Andrew Lycon, on Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof, and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting-grounds, which (German settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the deputies of the Six Nations, as they came down to Philadelphia, in the year 1743, to hold a treaty with this Government, and they were disturbed at, as to enquire, with a peculiar warmth of Governor Thomas, if these people had come there by the orders or with the privilege of the Government, alleging that if it was so there was a breach of the treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and proprietor, William Penn, who, in the most solemn manner, engaged to them not to suffer any of the people to settle lands till they had purchased from the Council of the Six Nations."

At this council, held at Philadelphia, April 22, 1753, before Governor Thomas, one of the chiefs made the following remarks:

"The Dutchmen on Scokooneady (Juniata) claimed a right to the land merely because they gave a little victuals to our warriors, who stand very often in need of it.

"This string of Wampum serves (the speaker then took two strings of wampum in his hands) to take the Dutchman by the Arm and to throw him over the big mountain within our borders. We have given the Scokooneady for a hunting-place to our cousins, the Delawares, and our brethren, the Shawanese, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes. We therefore desire you will immediately, by force, remove all those that live on the river of Scokooneady."

The Governor disowned any knowledge of the settlements and promised the Indians to issue a proclamation. This having but little effect, Mr. Peters was ordered and authorized to cause the trespassers to be removed, which he did in June, 1743. After this time trespassers again, says a writer, "had the presumption to go into Path Valley, or Tuscarora Gap, lying to the east of the Big Cove, and into a place called Aughwick, lying to the northward of it, and likewise into a place called Shearman's Creek, lying along the waters of Juniata and is situate east of the Path Valley, through which the present road goes from Harris' Ferry to Allegheny and lastly they extended their settlement, to Big Juniata."

The Indians complained to the proprietaries of their settlements, and the authorities in 1748 sent Conrad Weiser, the sheriff, and three magistrates into these settlements to warn the people; but notwithstanding this, they still continued their settlement.

In May, 1750, Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser were ordered to go to lands not purchased by the Indians in the new county of Cumberland and give information to the magistrates of such people as had settled on the lands beyond the Kittanning Mountains, and to bring them to conviction for not removing upon a previous notice from the Governor. As the trespassers still remained, the Indians of the Six Nations were complaining to the proprietaries of breach of their promises.

It will be noticed that reference is made to the settlement of Frederick Star at the place where William White and others were found. The extract from the same letter referred to gives the account of their proceedings while there. Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser left Philadelphia on the 15th of May for the new county of Cumberland, where they met Mr. George Croghan, Andrew Montour and five Indians, who were authorized to transact business for the Six Nations.

A conference was held, and the magistrates gave the Indians assurance that the trespassers would be removed and strings of wampum were exchanged.

Mr. Peters, in the letter above referred to, gives the account of the movements and action of the magistrates after the conference above mentioned, as follows:

"On Tuesday, the 22nd of May, Matthew Dill, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Wilson, John Finley and James Galbreth, Esquires, Justices of the said county of Cumberland, attended by

the Under Sheriff, came to Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth therof, and about ten miles north from the Blue Hill, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting-ground; and there they found five cabbins or log Houses, one possessed by William White, another by George Cahoon, another not quite yet finished, in possession of David Huddleston, another possessed by George and William Galloway, and another by Andrew Lycon; of these Persons William White, George and William Galloway, David Huddleston and George Cahoon appeared before the Magistrates, and being asked by what right or authority they had possessed themselves of those Lands and erected cabins thereon? They replied by no right or authority but that the Land belonged to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They were then asked whether they did not know they were acting against the Law, and in contempt of frequent Notices given them by the Governour's proclamation. They said they had seen one such proclamation, and had nothing to say for themselves, but craved mercy. Hereupon the said William White, George and William Galloway, David Huddleston and George Cahoon, being convicted by said Justices on their view, the under Sheriff was charged with them, and he took William White, David Huddleston and George Cahoon into Custody, but George and William Galloway resisted, and having got at some distance from the Under Sheriff, they called to us: 'You may take our Lands and Houses and do what you please with them; we deliver them to you with all our hearts, but we will not be carried to Jail.'

"The next morning, being Wednesday, the 23d of May, the said Justices went to the log House or cabbin of Andrew Lycon, and finding none there but children, and hearing that the Father and Mother were expected soon, and William White and others offering to become Security jointly and severally, and to enter into Recognizance, as well for Andrew's appearance at Court and immediate removal, as for their own, this proposal was accepted, and William White, David Huddleston and George Cahoon entered into a recognizance of one hundred Pounds, and executed Bonds to the Proprietaries in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, reciting that they were Trespassers and had no manner of Right, and had delivered Possession to me for the Proprietaries. When the Magistrates went to the cabbin or log House of George and William Galloway (which they had delivered up as aforesaid the day before, after they were convicted and were flying from the Sheriff), all the Goods belonging to the said George and William were taken out, and the Cabbin being quite empty, I took possession thereof for the Proprietaries; and then a conference was held, what should be done with the empty Cabbin, and after great deliberation, all agreed that if some Cabbins were not destroyed, they would tempt the trespassers to return again, or encourage others to come there should these trespassers go away; and so what was doing would Signify nothing, since the possession of them was at such a distance from the inhabitants, could not be kept for the Proprietaries; and Mr. Weiser also giving it as his opinion that if all the Cabbins were left standing, the Indians would conceive such a contemptible Opinion of the Government, that they would come themselves, in the Winter, murder the People, and set their houses on fire. On these considerations, the Cabbin, by my order, was burnt by the under Sheriff and company.

"Then the company went to the House possessed by David Huddleston, who had entered into Bond as aforesaid, and he having voluntarily taken out all the things which were in the cabbin, and left me in possession, that empty and unfurnished cabbin was likewise set on fire by the under Sheriff, by my order.

"The next day, being the 24th of May, Mr. Weiser and Mr. Galbreath, with the under Sheriff and myself, on our way to the mouth of Juniata, called at Andrew Lycon's, with intent only to inform him that his Neighbours were bound for his appearance and immediate Removal, and to caution him not to bring him or them into trouble by a refusal. But he presented a loaded Gun to the Magistrates and Sheriff, said he would shoot the first man that dared to come nigher. On this, he was disarmed, convicted and committed to the custody of the Sheriff. This whole transaction happened in the sight of a tribe of Indians, who had by accident in the Night time fixed their tent on that plantation; and Lycon's behaviour giving them great offence, the Shickcalamies insisted on our burning the cabbin, or they would do it themselves. Whereupon everything was taken out of it (Andrew Lycon all the while assisting) and Possession being delivered to me, the empty cabbin was set on fire by the under Sheriff, and Lycon was carried to Jail."

Mr. Peters says, in closing his letter,—

"Finding such a general submission, except the two Galloways and Andrew Lycon, and vainly believing the evil would be effectually taken away, there was no kindness in my power which I did not do for the offenders; I gave them money where they were poor, and telling them they might go directly on any part of the two millions of acres lately purchased of the Indians; and where the families were large, as I happened to have several of my own plantations vacant, I offered them to stay on them rent-free till they could provide for themselves; then I told them that if, after all this lenity and good usage, they would dare to stay after the time limited for their departure, no mercy would be shown them, but that they would feel the rigour of the law.

"It may be proper to add that the cabbins or log-Houses which were burnt were of no considerable value, being such as the Country People erect in a

day or two, and cost only the charge of an entertainment. "RICHARD PETERS."

It is evident that at the time of this action on the part of the government a purchase of these lands was intended, and this fact was known by the trespassers and by others who were ranging through the country. It is not stated in Mr. Peters' letter that a promise was made to the trespassers who would leave their improvements peaceably that when the purchase was made they might return to their respective settlements; but it is stated by no less an authority than James Hamilton, Esq., in a document sent to John Lukens, surveyor general, under the heading: "By the proprietaries," and which was used in a suit brought by Richard Kirkpatrick against Samuel Fisher and John Sanderson, a full account of which will be found in the history of Spring township, Perry County. Among other things he says, speaking of the trespassers,—

"Before the same was purchased from the Indians, who, taking umbrage at settlements being made there before they had agreed to sell those lands to the Government, on the Indian's compleant sent proper persons to prevail on those settlers peaceably to give up and Quit their possessions and improvements under a promise and assurance from our Agents that as soon as the said purchase should be compleated they should have warrants granted to them and be permitted to return to their respective settlements."

To still further show that the purchase was intended and the promise made, it will be carefully noticed that mention is made in Mr. Peters' letter of a conference being held at the settlement of White, Lycon and others, "with great deliberation" as to the disposition of these cabins. It was finally agreed that if some of them were not destroyed they would tempt the trespassers to return, and Mr. Weiser's opinion was that if all were left standing the Indians would have a contemptible opinion of the government, and the cabin or loghouse of the Galloways, the cabins of David Huddleston and Andrew Lycon were burned, no mention being made of White's cabin. The decision of the conference held at this time in reference to the destruction of cabins was followed at Shearman's Creek, where Mr. Stephenson (the under-sheriff) "ordered some of the meanest of those cabins to be set on fire where the families were not large nor the improvements considerable."

On May 30th, the magistrates and company were in Path Valley, Aughwick and Big Cove, and put the trespassers in those localities under bonds and burned some of the cabins.

These men left their settlements,[1] and without doubt made no effort to return until after the purchase of July, 1754, as they would have been liable to prosecution under their bonds. Others, however, not under such restraint, made their way into the Tuscarora Valley, late in 1753 or early in 1754, and made settlements there before the purchase was made, and they and their descendants are still there.

A careful examination of the warrants on both sides of the Juniata from its mouth to the Perry County line fails to show the names of any of the parties who were trespassers in 1750, and it is a fact that in 1754 and 1755 Richard Kirkpatrick and others (all trespassers in 1750 on Sherman's Creek) returned, after the purchase, under their promise from the government, to the same places where they were before and where most of them settled and left descendants.

Upon the opening of the Land-Office, February 3, 1755, William White and John Lycon each took out warrants—White for two hundred acres, and Lycon for three hundred and twenty-three acres. John Cahoon purchased of William White a tract of land, April 16th of the same year. All three of these tracts are on the Juniata, White and Cahoon on tracts adjoining and above the James Patterson tract, at the mouth of D. O. Run. John Lycon's tract was below the Patterson (the Valentine Stern) tract, and above Thompsontown, relatively in the same position as when Peters left White's, May 24th,—"on our way to the mouth of Juniata, called at Andrew Lycon's," Dr. Egle

[1] It has been stated that these settlers were located on the north bank of the Juniata, back of Millerstown, in the limits of Perry County. This opinion is said to be based upon the letter of Richard Peters. He says "We came to the Big Juniata situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof." This distance is given by Rupp in his quotation as twenty miles, and even in that case Millerstown by the railroad is but sixteen miles and six-tenths from Juniata Bridge, which is within three rods of the mouth of the Juniata River.

says that Andrew Lycon had but one son, John, who was commissioned lieutenant about 1762, and disappears before the Revolutionary War. All the evidence here given inclines to the idea that after the purchase of the lands William White returned to his settlement on the Juniata, where his cabin was evidently left standing in 1750 (as Peters was very particular in all cases to state what was burned), and to the place he, in his wanderings for a location, had decided upon. John Lycon, a son of Andrew, settled below on the river, and John Cahoon or Calhoon, as is shown later, adjoining lands of White.

William White made two applications for land of one hundred acres each. Warrants were granted upon them as follows: February 3, 1755, No. 30, "One hundred acres, including his improvement on the north side of the Juniata, where one Kyle has presumed to settle. No. 33, one hundred acres northward of other land granted to him by warrant of this day and includes a part of the Big Meadow."

The wording of the first warrant clearly shows that he had an improvement there, and on his return to it he found one Kyle settled upon it, and the heirs of James Kyle claimed it as late as 1818, when a part of it was patented. It will be noticed that on April 3, 1767, Hugh White took up land including "Clear Meadow," which had been Indian corn-fields, and probably the other part of the Big Meadow mentioned above. The White lands, under the two warrants, No. 30 and 33, as surveyed, amount to five hundred and sixty-two and one-half acres.

In the warrant to White he is mentioned as adjoining Captain James Patterson, who located on both sides of the D. O. Run, and White's tract was above, on the river. When the troubles with the Indians occurred in 1756, he, with the other settlers, fled to the more thickly-populated settlements, and returned in 1762, and on the 24th of March in that year was appointed constable of Fermanagh township. During harvest-time, and on July 10, 1763, it being the Sabbath and the reapers in the house at White's, a party of Indians crept up to the door and shot William White, some of the reapers and some of his children. From that time for several years the Widow White is assessed on two hundred acres, and a son William is mentioned as a single man, and within a year or two John White is mentioned as a single man. November 25, 1766, John White warranted one hundred acres of land in the Barrens adjoining William White, and April 3, 1767, Hugh White warranted a tract, including Clear Meadow, which had been Indian corn-fields. In 1782 Widow White was in possession of four hundred acres, John of fifteen acres and a distillery, and William of fifteen acres. It is quite evident the lands taken up were for their mother.

Widow Mary White also took up, on an order of survey No. 2835, February 6, 1767, three hundred acres of land upon Cedar Spring Ridge, adjoining John Gamble, Charles Stewart and others, which she sold to James Barr May 19, 1790, who sold ninety-six acres of it to James Banks August 7, 1792. William White sold his interest in the same tract to James Barr, December 15, 1789.

A part of the original White tract had been sold to John Cahoon,[1] (or Calhoon), who sold part to the heirs of William White, who conveyed it to James Barr. It passed to William McCammon and John Riddle, and on April 1, 1814, Riddle sold one and a half acres of this land for a parsonage to Jacob Byner, of Decatur, Mifflin County, John Kepner and John Rice, of Milford, Henry Fry, of Greenwood, Cumberland County, who were trustees for the United German congregations in the mentioned townships. Upon this lot was built a parsonage, where the Rev. John William Heim lived until his removal to Loysville, Perry County, in 1828. The property was sold, April 1, 1835, to Solomon Hays, who, in 1838, conveyed it to Sarah

[1] In a deed recorded in Mifflin County mention is made, in connection with the above transfers, that a warrant was granted to John Colhoon (or Cahoon) February 6, 1755, adjoining lands of William White. No warrant at this place or in the purchase of 1754 of that date appears in the Land Office; but on April 16, 1775, Cahoon did buy part of the White lands, and part of it passed to Andrew Cahoon (or Colhoon), who, by article, June 4, 1792, sold to James Barr. The executors of Andrew Colhoon gave a deed to James Barr, May 28, 1795.

Diven, widow of Peter Diven. The trustees at this time were William Rannels, Sr., Jacob Kepner, John Weishaupt and John Murphy, of the Lutheran congregation, and Peter Diven and William Waldsmith, of the Reformed Church. The parsonage property is now owned by Miss Susanna Weaver.

It will be remembered that, with the names of William White and Andrew Lycon, the Galloways, David Huddleston and George Cahoon also appear. The Galloways, by Mr. Peters' account, abandoned their lands, and probably never returned. There is nothing to show, either, that Huddleston returned.

A part of the old White tract is now owned by Christian Tyson, Miss Minehan, James Kyle and John Gallagher.

It will be noticed that Captain James Patterson, of whom it is claimed by some that he was the first settler, is not mentioned in the letter of Richard Peters, and it is also shown, in the *caveat* filed by William Curran, March 13, 1765 (that is elsewhere given), that one John Savage had made an improvement at the mouth of D. O. Run, which he had purchased ten years before, or upwards, and which Curran had purchased. This property, however, Captain Patterson secured a warrant upon, and held it. It is now Mexico, but was known many years as Patterson's Mills.

Captain James Patterson was the most illustrious pioneer settler in Juniata County, and deserves more than a passing notice. His father came from Salisbury, England, and settled, in 1717, on the northern line of the Conestoga Manor, Lancaster County.

James Patterson, who was prominent in Juniata in the early days of the settlement on the Indian purchase of 1754, was a son of the James Patterson, of Lancaster County, referred to. His early life was passed in the woods and among the traders. He moved on a three hundred-acre tract in Cumberland Valley (now Franklin County), left him by his father at his death, and lived there until the Juniata region was opened to settlement. His sister, Susanna, was the wife of James Lowry, an Indian trader in Donegal; Sarah was the wife of Benjamin Chambers, who settled at Chambersburg; Rebecca was the wife of John Keagy, who occupied part of the mansion farm. Mrs. Chambers was the mother of General James Chambers, of the Revolution.

The mother of James Patterson was a remarkable woman, and was twice married after the death of his father. She was the wife of Thomas Ewing and of Dr. John Connolly, and the mother of the notorious Dr. John Connolly.

As already stated, Captain James Patterson moved on this tract on the Conococheague after his father's death, and his name may be found regularly on the Lurgan township tax-lists, and he remained there until 1754.

The Land Office opened February 3, 1755, and on the 4th James Patterson got his warrant for a tract of four hundred and seven acres at Mexico, which he had surveyed on the 29th, and it was the first, and in 1763 the only, tract patented in this county, Hence, the whole story told of his bidding defiance to the provincial authorities, and refusing to go through the formalities of the Land Office for a title, as told in Jones' "Juniata Valley," is without the slightest foundation in fact, and does the captain great injustice. As he followed the Indian trade with his father in his youth, and later also on his own account, he had doubtless often been back and forth over our Juniata streams and hills, and his selection of land was not a chance location, but carefully picked out as a mill-site. We cannot admit that he settled here, as claimed by some writers, in 1751; but he may have been here then, and long and often before, but not as a settler, for such settlements were forbidden by law prior to the purchase from the Indians, in 1754.

James Patterson, in 1767, built the first grist-mill and a saw-mill east of the river. His residence had been used as a base of supplies during the years 1756–57, as is shown by the following letters of T. Lloyd under date October 14, 1756, who says,—

"That there was 20,000 weight of Provincial flour left at Capt. Patterson's, on the Western frontier, and (as supposed) in the rout from Duquesne (Pittsburgh), to Shamokin (Sunbury), or near it, of which he (Col. Clapham) commanded me to make a minute, and know whether it was your Honor's pleasure that the house should be burnt and the flour destroyed or not."

On November 23, 1756, Colonel Clapham wrote from Fort Augusta to Governor Denny,—

"The bearer, Captain Patterson, had been very serviceable on two detachments of great fatigue, and has in every other respect during his stay here behaved himself like a brave and honest man. He is the owner of the house where I mentioned the flour was left, and accompanied the detachment sent to that place. He will be able to inform your honor more particularly on that head."

Some time later he again wrote,—

"The party I sent to the Great Island (Lock Haven) returned by the Allegheny road without finding any enemy . . . Immediately on their return I detached two parties, one to the place where the Allegheny road crosses Juniata, with orders to examine into the state of the flour at Capt. Patterson's, and, if possible, to ambuscade the enemy, the other to Hunter's to escort provisions."

What Allegheny road this was, and where it crossed Juniata, is hard to tell, but it was probably near the captain's residence. Probably the seven thousand seven hundred pounds of flour brought to Fort Augusta January 7, 1757, by Ensign William Patterson, with sixty-six horses, was part of the flour above spoken of. Patterson warranted and purchased a number of tracts near Mexico and across the river; also up the river at Raystown Branch, in Canoe Valley and other places.

His residence was called Patterson's and was so laid down on maps of his time. To the river boatmen it was known as "Patterson's Landing." He died here. His will is dated June 9, 1771; recorded at Carlisle; probated January 22, 1772. The grave-yard is on his tract, but no stone records the exact date or age. By his will he left the Juniata lands and the mill properties to James, his second son, and George, the youngest son. George is first a single freeman on the Fermanagh tax-lists in 1781, and that year may be safely set down as the period of his majority.

The wife of Capt. James Patterson was Mary Stewart. She was executrix of his will, and lived at Mexico until 1783. She moved to her daughter's, Mrs. Moore, at Middletown, and died there in 1785. Her will, probated April 29, 1785, mentions as her children William, Mary (wife of General Potter), Susanna (wife of James Moore), James and George. Mary had been married first to Thomas Chambers, who was killed by Indians at Big Island (Lock Haven). See "Border Life," (p. 126). With Genl. James Potter she became the mother of James, the husband of Mary Brown; Mary, wife of George Riddle and then of William McClellan; John, deceased; Martha, wife of Hon. Andrew Gregg, once U. S. Senator, and grandfather of Governor A. G. Curtin; Margaret, wife of Edward Crouch.

William Patterson first married a Galbreath, and by her had one son, who was named Galbreath Patterson. He studied law and lived in Harrisburg, where he gained considerable distinction. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Hayes, of Lancaster, and Dr. Edmund B. Patterson, of Lewistown. About 1800 Galbreath removed to near Williamsport, where he had a large tract of land and soon after died there. William married, as a second wife, Esther Finley, granddaughter of John Harris, of Harrisburg, and by her had John, born 1767; Isabella; William Augustus, born 1771, died July 15, 1854, in White Deer Valley, aged eighty-three years, James; born 1776. Esther Patterson died in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland County.

The father of this branch is known as Capt. William Patterson. He settled opposite Mexico and owned a large tract of land. In 1756 he is Ensign; in 1757, Lieutenant; in 1758, Captain in the Provincial service. He was with the forces which brought Fort Augusta in 1757, and described in the Shippen papers as "a gentleman of limited education, a very good soldier and does his duty well;" and he is often mentioned in Burd's Journals.

James Patterson, son of Captain James, married Jane Harris, daughter of John Harris, founder of Mifflintown.

George, youngest son of Captain James, married Jane, daughter of Colonel James Burd, the most noted military man in this province during the French and Indian War.

George Patterson was justice of the peace, and lived at Mexico until 1810, when he moved to Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, and from that place his sons, Burd and George, moved to

Pottsville, where the family have been prominent citizens ever since. The children of George are six, of whom Burd was born at Mexico July 8, 1788, died at Pottsville March 30, 1861, wife, Matilda Dowers; Charlotte, wife of William Thompson; Eliza, wife of Rubens Peale, the artist.

James Patterson and Valentine Sterns took out a warrant for three hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, February 6, 1755, directly below Patterson's Mill tract, at Mexico. This tract was divided, Patterson receiving the upper part (now the farms in part of W. P. Thompson and David Sieber); Valentine Sterns took the lower part and soon after died, as Widow Jean Sterns is assessed on the property and appears many years later.

A part of this land was patented, March 28, 1807, to Martin Motzer as "Farmers' Hope," and then contained two hundred and ninety-seven acres, and was part of the warrants of James Patterson and Valentine Sterns of February, 1755. Matthew Atkinson's land joined it on the north. The land now is in part owned by Henry Hartman.

Matthew Atkinson took out, on order of survey No. 4606, November 24, 1767, two hundred and eighty-six acres of land, which, in later years, came to the McKinstrys and Funks, and lay west of the Elizabeth Lycon tract, and is now owned by Michael Bashore.

The board of property had the land resurveyed January 31, 1803, and it was probably the Robert Guthrie tract of 1762. Matthew Atkinson also took out three hundred acres on a warrant dated July 28, 1769, which, in October, 1791, came to David Walker. The location of this tract has not been ascertained. Matthew Atkinson was a resident here, as he had a family account at the store of John Hamilton from 1774 to 1787. Of his immediate family but little is known. On May 1, 1813, Matthew Atkinson took out a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Wayne township and went there to reside. He also owned other lands there, and, June 29, 1813, sold one hundred acres to Lukens Atkinson, who went to Wayne township, Mifflin County, and lived and died there at what is now known as Atkinson's Mills. His son Adam, in 1842, bought part of the old Lukens tract, which is now owned by his son, Dr. Louis E. Atkinson, of Mifflintown.

In the account of Richard Peters, given in the preceding sketch of William White, it will be noticed that, after completing the work at White's, on their way to the mouth of the Juniata, they came to the cabin of Andrew Lycon, who, for his resistance, was taken to jail and his cabin was burned. He is not mentioned later; but it is a fact that on the first day of issuing warrants, February 3, 1755, one, John Lycon, or Lukens, was granted a tract of land, containing three hundred and twenty-three acres of land, that lay opposite what is now Vandyke Station and below the White tract on the way to the mouth of Juniata, to where Peters, Weiser and the magistrates were going, as is mentioned heretofore.

The warrant granted to John Lycon is numbered thirty and says: "One hundred acres on the south side of the Juniata, including his improvement below the settlement of Valentine Stern's." The word south in this case is a clerical error, as an examination of the survey of the same land in the Land-Office clearly shows the river and its course and Valentine Stern's tract above it on the river, as his warrant and location will indicate, and both on the north side of the river. Stern's tract was below Patterson's. (D. O. Run tract).

The Lukens lands, probably embracing also the warrant of Elizabeth, were patented April 13, 1774, as 365¾ acres.

It was surveyed by John Armstrong May 9, 1761, and for some reason was "legally condemned by a court of inquisition," January 22, 1773, and sold by Ephraim Blaine, sheriff of Cumberland County, November 7, 1773, to Abraham Lukens. By him a part was conveyed to Gabriel, his son, May 29, 1793, who, in 1831, and by his will dated August 12th in that year, left it to his sons, John and Robert, who sold a part of it to Adam H. Atkinson, April 1, 1842.

A tract of one hundred and three acres lying above the Lukens land, was granted on application No. 600, August 1, 1766, to Jesse Jacobs. It passed July 14, 1784, to Wil-

liam Plunkett, who sold to Thomas Poultney soon after, who patented it May 23, 1785, and sold to Gabriel Lukens May 3, 1800. A part of this tract also came to Adam H. Atkinson. John Lukens sold a part of his original purchase, October 28, 1773, to Michael Van Kennen, who sold, January 18, 1791, to John Tennis. Lukens also sold part May 13, 1780, to Benjamin Kepner. The Lukens tract was resurveyed for the executors of Abraham Lukens February 27, 1811.

Of the sons of John Lukens, except Abraham, nothing is known. He warranted a tract of two hundred and thirty-two acres March 7, 1775, near the Cookson lands, which is now owned by S. Owen Evans and the heirs of John Kurts. He died in 1808 and left sons—Gabriel, Henry and Abraham. Gabriel settled on part of the original tract and died there. John Lukens, of Port Royal, who died in September, 1885, was a son of Gabriel.

Henry Lukens settled in 1802 on what is now known as the Bradford Fruit Farm. J. Stewart Lukens, of Thompsontown, is a grandson.

Abraham settled below Gabriel on part of the old tract and was living there in 1803.

John Lukens, also owned a tract of land on Dog Run from 1773 to 1792.

Abraham, son of John owned a saw-mill on some of his land from 1776 to 1799, and Abraham, his son, from 1796 to 1812.

Elizabeth Lukens, probably the wife of John, took up on an order of survey No. 2305, January 2, 1767, a tract of land containing two hundred and forty three acres, which was surveyed as two hundred and fifty-five acres on the 22d of April, 1767. It was adjoining John Lukens' tract to the rear and north, and in 1824 was sold to John Stauffer (where Centre or Van Dyke now is) and to Thomas Leonard.

George and Nelson A. Lukens, sons of Jacob S. Lukens, Esq., are living on part of the lands near Centre. On the west was a tract of two hundred and twelve acres of Robert Guthrie warranted in June, 1762, bounded on the north by the Barrens. He does not seem to have been a settler here for any length of time as his name disappears.

To the east of the Elizabeth Lukens tract Joseph Smith took up, on an order of survey, No. 5081, a tract of three hundred and five acres, dated June 27, 1768, which was surveyed June 2, 1770. South of this tract lay one hundred acres of James Patterson's, and still south, on the river, was the tract of William Rodman. This tract, in 1801, then embracing the one hundred acres of James Patterson, belonged to the heirs of John Hamilton. The great road extended along within its limits, and near the south line. Just over the line on the north, about two hundred rods from the great road, is marked on the survey (now in the surveyor's office) a meeting-house, which is near the foot of the ridge. The old Smith tract now belongs to Samuel, George and John Mertz.

The name of William Cochran appears among the list of warrantees, and he took out a warrant for one hundred and three acres of land March 8, 1755. From all indications, the name is the same as Corran or Curran, and the one here given is evidently the ancestor of the family who settled in this section of country. The tract of land was near the glebe lands of Cedar Spring. His name as Curran appears in the assessment of Fermanagh in 1763 as owning two hundred acres of land, and in 1768 as William Corran, owning six hundred acres and one horse and cow, and James Curran as in possession of fifty acres. William Corran remained here until 1771, when he appears to have removed to Donegal, Lancaster County, and the land is assessed to him still in this township, and in 1772 Charles Cochran or Corran is assessed with one horse and one cow, and William on four hundred acres. On the 17th of December, 1772, "William Cochran or Corran" warranted a tract of land in Tuscarora Valley, which he patented June 18, 1773, as "Williamsburg." In 1775 it is mentioned as having ten acres cleared, and in Lack township James Corran is assessed on one hundred acres and one horse, one cow and twenty acres cleared. There is a tradition among the descendants of the Currans that the mother of Samuel and Margaret Curran, wife of William, at one time carried a bag of rye to Carlisle to be ground. This is not improbable, as he was

here in 1763 and no mill was in this county until 1767. William Curran is mentioned in 1767 as owner of land lying east of the Alexander Lafferty tract. In this year, October 29th, he bought of James Patterson a tract of land on D. O. Run, adjoining James Crampton and John Lukens, which had been warranted to Thomas Evans November 10, 1766. He returned with his family to Lancaster County and died in Raphoe township in 1787, and designated his sons, Samuel and James, as executors of his will. James was then living in Raphoe; Samuel had moved to the lands in this township in 1780 and married a daughter of the Rev. Hugh Magill. The widow, after the death of her husband, came to this township and lived with her children until her death. Their children were Samuel, James, Margaret and Eleanor, and probably Charles and Alexander, who lived on lands in Milford and Lack townships. Margaret became the wife of Robert McMeen and Eleanor the wife of John Moore. Samuel was drowned in Jack's Creek upon the return of the party from Lewistown at the time of the riot there in 1792. He left a son William and two daughters, Margaret and Eleanor.

William married Jane Walker, daughter of James and granddaughter of David Walker, and settled upon the Samuel Curran farm, now owned by his son-in-law, Hugh Latimer Wilson. They had no sons and five daughters. Jane became the wife of James Templeton and settled in Illinois. Mary married Joseph Adams and settled in Mifflintown. Josephine married Hugh L. Wilson and lives on the home-farm at Van Wert. Anna B. became the wife of Judge Samuel Watts and now lives at McAlisterville. Lizzie is unmarried.

Margaret, a daughter of Samuel Curran, married, first, Joseph McMeen, and later the Hon. John McMinn. Eleanor married William McMinn, a brother of John, and removed to Centre County, Pa.

The following is a copy of a document found among the papers of James Adams, of Walker township, and is interesting as showing some of the troubles settlers of the early days had to contend with. The William Cochran here mentioned is the one later called William Curran or Corran, and is used interchangably.

"LAND-OFFICE, the 13th March, 1765.

"William Cochran enters a Caveat against the acceptance of any survey or surveys made or to be made for Francis West, James Patterson or any other person or persons on an improvement originally made by John Savage upon or near D. O. Run, Patterson Mills Run and the Beaver Dam, which the said Cochran purchased ten years ago or upwards from the said John Savage, and after making considerable improvements thereon, the same were burnt by the Indians and he was drove off by them from his said settlement. And also against any survey or surveys made or to be made for the said Francis West, James Patterson or any other person or persons on another small improvement made by the said William Cochran as a provision for some of his children at a spring near the mouth of the said D. O. Run.

"WM. PETERS, *Se'cy.*"

This description indicates that a certain John Savage had made an improvement on the land warranted by James Patterson, February 5, 1755, as his name particularly is mentioned, and his land was on the east side of the D. O. Run and that of William White on the upper side, and whose name is not explicitly mentioned.

Two years later than the date of the *caveat*, and in the year when most of the surveys were made, and on June 8, 1767, James Patterson assigned to William Curran a tract of land on D. O. Run, which assignment was witnessed by Eleanor Moore and Jean Patterson, the last being his daughter. This tract was doubtless assigned in compromise for the tract at the mouth of the D. O. Run, to which Curran laid a claim, and the land assigned lay up the run, above Patterson's other land.

The farm on which Hugh Hamilton now lives was bought by his grandfather (John Hamilton), who came to this place from near the old Centre Church, now in Madison township, Perry County, in 1769. His father (also John Hamilton) was a resident of Chester County, and was possessed of considerable property, part of which was in Sherman's Valley. By his will he left the latter to his son, who moved there to attend to it. He also, later, warranted the tract of land on which the Tressler Orphans' Home now stands, near Loysville, and came in pos-

session, through his wife, of the property known as Bixler's Mill, in Madison township.

A tract of land containing four hundred acres, in (now) Walker township, was warranted June 20, 1766, by John Mitchell and Richard Tea, who sold to John Hamilton, November 21, 1768. He also became the owner of other lands in the vicinity, and the old "Hamilton Mill," on Cocolamus Creek, now Robert Humphrey's. He moved to the first purchase in 1769, on which there was an improvement, with a log house upon it. The place he named "Fermanagh," after the township. In 1772 he returned to Sherman's Creek and married Margaret, a daughter of Hugh Alexander, who had long lived near the old Centre Church. They moved to the home "Fermanagh," where he built a stone mansion-house, and, in 1774, opened in part of it the first store in the limits of Mifflin County, then embracing Juniata, which he continued to keep until his removal to Harrisburg, in 1787. The old books are in possession of Hugh Hamilton, and contain the names of his customers, among which are Sharon, Banks, Purdy, Patterson, Nelson, Stewart, Thompson, McLin, Micheltre, Wilson, Atkinson, White, Stuhl and a host of others. On the 16th of May, 1776, he, with Joseph Sellers, took up a warrant for one hundred and seventy acres of land on Cocolamus Creek, and soon after purchased the interest of Sellers, and in that year erected upon it a grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery, which he operated until his removal, in 1787, and was owned by him until his death, in 1793. In 1796 the property was sold by his heirs to Joseph Sellers. The grist-mill was abandoned before the sale to Sellers; it is now owned by Robert Humphrey. At the opening of the Revolution a meeting of the inhabitants of the section was held in the house of William Sharon, who then lived near what is now known as Jericho. John Hamilton was chairman, and, upon a call for volunteers, Hugh McAlister was the first to respond. A company of cavalry was soon raised, and John Hamilton became its captain. The company marched to the front, and joined the army the next day after the battle of Trenton. They served through several campaigns, and returned home. In 1782 John Hamilton purchased the tract now known as Oakland Mills of Matthias Stull, and, in 1786, built a grist-mill on the Lost Creek, which, after his death and the marriage of his daughter Martha to James Alricks, became their home.

In 1787 he removed to Harrisburg and engaged in business in that place, and died August 28, 1793, leaving a widow, Margaret, and six children,—Jean, born 1774; Martha, 1776; John, 1782; Hugh, 1785; Margaret, 1789; and Kitty Allen, 1792. Jean became the wife of John McKean; Martha, of James Alricks; Margaret, of Moses McLean; and Catharine, of Jacob Spangler.

John, the oldest son, upon the retirement of his father to Harrisburg, remained upon the homestead, and inherited it upon his death. He had three children,—Hugh and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of George T. McCulloch, the other of Dr. James Frow. Hugh, the son, lives upon the homestead tract. Hugh, the second son of John Hamilton, moved, with his father, to Harrisburg, where he became a prominent lawyer, and his descendants are now living there.

Margaret, the widow of John Hamilton, in 1795, became the wife of Andrew Mitchell, of Femanagh township. They had several children, of whom Jane Alexander became the wife of Dr. Thomas Whiteside. Margaret (Hamilton) Mitchell and her husband, Andrew Mitchell, her eldest son, John Hamilton, and several others of the family are buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard at Mifflintown.

The name of David Walker is first mentioned in 1770 as owning a tract of land containing three hundred acres. It was adjoining the tracts of William Riddle and Charles Armstrong. On the 5th of May, 1772, it was sold to Duncan McDougal. The David Walker here mentioned was from Derry township, Lancaster County (now Dauphin), and never resided here. He made his mark as D in the signature to the deed of transfer. The David Walker who settled and became prominent as landowner, and in all that pertains to the development of the county, was a native of Antrim County, Ireland, and was a resident in the

township in 1776, as he was a volunteer in a company raised in the county by Captain Gibson, and appears as an owner of a horse and cow in the assessment of 1778, and in 1779 was possessed of ninety-one acres of land. February 23, 1787, he bought one hundred and ten acres of land of Sylvanus Moss, who warranted it the year before. This tract is part of the home-farm, where he lived and died.

He was successful in business and gradually accumulated land until he became one of the largest land-owners in the county. He was justice of the peace for many years and also kept a tavern, holding his court on Saturdays at the tavern. He was executor and administrator on many estates, and enjoyed the confidence of the community in a large degree. He married, before coming to this county, Ann Banks, daughter of James Banks and sister of Andrew and James Banks, by whom he had nine children,—Samuel, Elizabeth, Polly, Annie, James, Margaret, David, Jane and Andrew. Polly and David died in youth. Andrew was a graduate of Princeton College, in 1821; was a surveyor and a youth of great promise. He died September 18, 1828, aged twenty-seven years. Elizabeth became the wife of John Stewart and settled in the vicinity; Annie married William Black, and settled in Perry County; Samuel died November 1, 1809, aged thirty-two years; James married Ann Beatty, and died March 13, 1813, aged thirty-four years; Jane married James Johnson; and Margaret became the wife of Thomas Stinson, and settled on the home-farm, and died January 27, 1866, aged eighty years. David Walker lived to the age of seventy-nine years and died September 6, 1831, having outlived all his sons. His wife, Ann, died February 14, 1828, aged seventy-three years. The mansion-house is now in possession of Miss Lizzie Curran, and the home-farm is owned by John McMeen.

The Rev. Thomas Barton appears as a warrantee of four hundred and fourteen acres of land February 7, 1765, adjoining the glebe lands of Cedar Spring congregation. His name disappears from the tax-roll in 1779. He was an agent for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He did not appear to have ever lived upon the land. The land later came to James Burd, son of Colonel James Burd, who resided upon it and, April 4, 1806, sold to David Weaver two hundred and sixty-one acres, and bought in 1809 the remainder of the Harris plantation, east from Mifflintown. The Burd tract is now in possession of David Aukers, John Gingrich and others.

Weaver and Philip Ronk both married sisters by the name of Stouffer and settled upon the tract. The land had not been ploughed deep and they brought with them from Lancaster a plough to which they attached four horses, and broke the ground to a depth that surprised the farmers in this region; large crops was the result and it led to better farming in the section.

The children of David Weaver were Joseph, John, Samuel, Michael, Peter, Jacob, Annie, Mary and Fanny, of whom descendants of Joseph are living on the place.

David Weaver, Philip Ronk, Michael Funk, John Stouffer and others came from Lancaster to this region about the same time.

The Funks were in Lancaster County as early as 1718. Michael Funk, of Blue Ball, kept a noted hostelry on the old Paxtang road, in East Earl township; removed to Walker township, Juniata County, in 1805. His children were Barbara (married John Stouffer), John (married Polly Miller), Michael (married Rebecca Yocum), Betsey (married Michael Shelly), Mary and Susan (married Samuel Rannels), Nancy married Samuel Sieber, son of Christian, who came from Berks County in 1814), Catharine (married Abraham Stoner), George (married Polly Gingrich), Esther (married Andrew Yocum), Lydia (married Jonas Sieber), Joseph (married Eliza Spangler), Samuel. The widow of George moved to Logansport, Ind. Her children were Joseph, William, Catharine and Nancy M. The latter married Thomas H. McKee, clerk of the United States Senate document room.

David Allen was a soldier of the Revolution, after which he came to this section of country, 1783; soon after married Mary, a daughter of Robert Nelson, and bought eighty acres of land, on which he settled. A large tract of land, con-

taining four hundred and twenty-three acres, which was warranted March 8, 1755, to William Curran became in part the property of Tench Coxe. This property was re-surveyed in 1802, and the west part, containing two hundred and eleven acres, was assigned to Coxe, and was sold to David Allen. The remainder of the tract, two hundred and twelve acres, remained in the estate of William Curran.

In February, 1816, a draft of land was made for David Walker of three tracts, of which one contained one hundred and fifty acres, warranted to Samuel Armstrong, May 26, 1767, one of one hundred and eighteen acres, warranted to John Boner, January 21, 1772, and one of one hundred and one acres, warranted to James Armstrong November 14, 1767. These lands were divided between David Allen and David Walker, of which the latter received sixty-six acres of the James Armstrong warrant and David Allen the remainder. He died August 18, 1839, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife, February 28th, the next year. The lands are now owned by Jerome Thompson, and prior to 1816 they had been known as the William Cookson lands.

The children of David and Mary Allen were Martha and Jane; the former became the wife of James Thompson, of Mexico, and the latter the wife of Mitchell Thompson, who resided about two miles below Thompsontown.

The Rev. William Logan became the possessor of about two hundred acres of land soon after his settlement in 1777. His death occurred in 1805, leaving a widow, Mary, who, April 28, 1810, sold it to John Kepner.

The Rev. Hugh Magill settled upon the glebe land in 1779, and remained there until near his death, in 1805. He had two sons, and a daughter who married Samuel Curran and settled in the vicinity.

John Bower, in 1770, was assessed on a tract of two hundred acres of land, which he warranted January 21, 1772. He resided upon this land until June 3, 1773, when he sold it to George Amend. A tract adjoining was granted on an order of survey to James Armstrong, December 5, 1766. This last tract was also sold to George Amend, who, on 21st of April, 1777, sold them to Joseph Cookson. They were said to be located on D. O. Run. In reality they are nearer Delaware Run, but the water upon the land flows to D. O. Run, which probably determined the location.

The Armstrong tract, in 1791, came to David Wright, and the other, in part, to William Cookson, and in February, 1816, they were all plotted to David Walker, who received sixty-six acres, and the remainder passed to David Allen. John, William and James McMinn, as young men, were living on the Banks farm before 1812. About 1815 they moved to the David Walker farm. John settled near there and attained considerable influence; was a member of Legislature from this county, and about 1850 opened a store at Slabtown (afterwards Van Wert). He continued in business until the store was destroyed by fire, in 1860. He died in 1876, leaving no descendants.

The name of James Boner is first found in the roll of taxables in 1770, and he, with Francis West, is assessed on two hundred acres. It is not known to whom the original warrant was granted, but as early as April, 1755, West bought the land at sheriff's sale, and held until sold to Boner in 1770.

From 1780 until his death James Boner had two hundred and twenty-seven acres. It was on this land that the tent in which the Rev. William Logan preached was located, and in 1792 the trustees purchased the land on which the church was built, an account of which will be found in the history of the United Presbyterian Church of Mexico. In 1813 the farm in part was owned by Nathaniel Boner, and a part of the farm is now owned by the descendants of James Boner.

In 1789 Robert Hays purchased the greater part of the James Boner tract and adjoining lands, which he patented as "Hayfield," February 9, 1790, containing two hundred and fifty acres. There was at this time a school-house on the tract, which is mentioned in a road petition of that date. On May 10, 1792, Hays sold to James Barr, who also owned on the river. The land passed respectively, in 1801, 1802 and 1822, to Anthony Dearduff, David Kauffman and Abraham Knisely; the last, March 30,

1835, sold to Samuel Sieber, whose son, Michael Sieber, now owns it.

In 1790, Capt. Matthew Rogers settled where his grandson, Matthew, now lives. He was captain of a company that went out from this section in the War of 1812–14. The company was in service from May 5, 1813, to November 5th, inclusive, and was under command of Col. Rees Hill.

John Moore was born in Adams County, and served in the Revolutionary army when eighteen years of age. His father was a Quaker, but entered the army and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. His son John came to this region in 1788, and in that year purchased fifty acres and owned one slave. In the next year he owned one hundred acres. He married Eleanor, the daughter of William Curran and sister of Samuel and Margaret Curran. He had three sons, of whom Robert and William settled on the home farm, near to Samuel Curran's farm, and whose descendants are still there. Dr. James Moore, a son, settled in Fulton County.

The first of the family of Adams to settle in Walker township were three brothers,—John, William and Jacob. Their father, Jacob Adams, however, settled in what is now Fayette township, in 1795, on a farm adjoining that of Robert Wilson, where he lived until his death, in 1808. His wife was the widow of James Wilson, a blacksmith, and an older brother of Robert. Mary, a daughter of the Widow Wilson, became the wife of the Hon. Daniel Christie in later years.

In the year 1817 the three sons—John, William and Jacob—rented, of Christian Stauffer, the old Robert Wilson farm, and continued there until 1825, when they were advised by Daniel Christy to purchase the farm of Samuel Custer, he having recently died. This farm was a part of the old James Boner farm. The brothers purchased the farm and settled upon it, where some of their descendants now reside. John Adams married Jane, a daughter of Captain Matthew Rodgers; William married Sarah, a daughter of William Curran; and Jacob became the husband of Margaret, a daughter of Robert McMeen.

William Stretch was the possessor of two hundred and two acres of land, two horses and one cow, in 1780, and lived upon it until 1795. It was in the limits of Walker township. A part of this land came to Michael Bashore March, 2, 1816, who bought, at the same time, a tract adjoining, of Epenetus Hart. These two tracts were both warranted March 8, 1786.

In the strip of land on the west side of the river, and which was annexed to Fermanagh in 1791, and now belongs to Walker, Joseph Poultney resided from 1769 to 1775, and for several years prior to and after 1790 he was running a ferry, which had its landing on the east side about opposite Van Dyke Station. Of others who may have lived there are John Arnold, from 1792 to 1794; Peter, from 1795 to 1804; Michael Eecord, from 1779 to 1799; and John Stephenson, from 1788 to 1792.

Joseph Poultney also bought land on D. O. Run, which was taken by Peter Frig, which he sold to William Riddle June 1, 1768. It was adjoining Riddle's other land and land of Francis West.

Thomas Poultney owned lands now Dr. L. E. Atkinson's.

John Thompson, son of William Thompson, who settled at and laid out Thompsontown, about 1804, purchased a tract of land, opposite Van Dyke Station, of the heirs of Joseph Poultney, and was patented as the "Happy Banks of Goshen." A road was laid out in 1813 from James Thompson's mill to the Goshen road, which then ran along at, or near, the foot of the hill from opposite to Thompsontown to near Port Royal.[1] Mr. Thompson, who settled here, was known as Goshen John, to distinguish him from Bridge John, who lived below Thompsontown. The school-house now on that side of the river is known as the Goshen School-house. The land is now owned by —— Bazer or Bashore.

CHURCHES.—The Free Spring German Baptist Church, located near Van Wert, was built of brick in 1861. The congregation embraces two hundred and seventy-five members, and is under the charge of the Rev. Solomon Sieber.

[1] See account of Goshen road in Turbett township.

The Evangelical Church at Locust Run, was built in 1861, and is under charge of a circuit, with a parsonage at Thompsontown. Services were held at the place several years before the church was erected.

There are several burial-places in the township, which were the sites of early meeting-houses. Cedar Spring burial-place was chosen as a place for a meeting-house in 1763, and a meeting-house begun, but discontinued by reason of Indian troubles, and in 1767 two hundred and thirty-two acres of land were secured and a house built, which was used until about 1805. The history of this congregation will be found in the sketch of the Presbyterian Church of Mifflintown.

The United Presbyterians were organized in 1777, and preaching was held in various places, and in 1790 in a tent on the site of the old grave-yard near the Adams place. The land was bought in 1792 and a church building erected, which was used until about 1840. An account of this congregation will be found in the sketch of the United Presbyterian congregation of Mexico.

In a survey made in 1801 a meeting-house is laid down as being about two hundred rods from the great road and on the ridge in rear of the tract then belonging to John Hamilton's heirs, now to Samuel Yeager and John Mertz. This old meeting-house was for the use of all denominations, and was in use many years. A meeting-house formerly stood in the old burial-ground near the property of Mrs. Sarah Wetzel, in the ridges at the north side of the township.

Schools.—The first mention of a school-house in what is now Walker township is found in road record of 1790, where a school-house is mentioned as being on land of Robert Hayes (now Michael Seiber). In 1838 a school was taught in old Seceder Church, near the house, which was taught by —— Brown.

One of the first-mentioned school-masters in what is now Walker is Jesse Meredith, who is assessed as such in the year 1781, and continued until past 1831. In the year 1798, June 11th, an article of agreement is made between Henry McCullough and subscribers, by which he is to teach the pupils sent to him for the amount subscribed, and the subscribers are to provide "a sufficient school-house and every other equipment suitable." The sum fixed for each pupil was £1 6*s*. 8*d*. The names and number of children sent by each subscriber are here given: John Heays, 1; David Walker, 3; William Cookson, 2; William Fowles, 1; Gavin Frow, 1; William Riddle, 1; James Riddle, 1; John O'Bryan, 1; William Hinton, 1; John Moore, 1; John Riddle, 2; Matthew Brown, —; James McKinstry, 1; William Adams, 1; James Watres, —; Thomas McLen; Thomas Warwick, 2; Martha Johnston, —; Caleb Griffith, 2; John McKee, —; John Love, 1; David McClelland, —; Jacob Shearer, 1; Christopher Wills, 2; Cornelius Conner, —.

Heading the subscribers' names are the following lines, written evidently by Mr. McCullough:

> "These lines wrote on the other side,
> My friends in them you may confide.
> If you put the house in repair,
> I will discharge my duty there."

The school-house in which Mr. McCullough was to teach was on the land of David Walker, and on the 28th of November in this year, 1798, David Walker leased it for twenty-one years to James Riddle, John Moore, William Cookson and John Riddle, trustees for schools, who were appointed for that purpose. The terms of the lease were for occupancy for twenty-one years from April 1, 1799, with privilege of cutting dead wood for the use of the school-house, and privilege of use of the spring by the pupils, for which the trustees were to pay one cent per annum, and to collect money "in order to discharge the workmen's bills and other ingredients that has been applied to said school-house preceding this date," and to keep the house in good repair during the terms of the lease.

In 1810, and for several years after, Andrew Banks was a teacher at this school-house. The subscribers to an agreement dated December 11th are Isaac Williams, Elizabeth Lintner, Catharine Adams, Daniel Christy, James Cunningham, Richard Bell, Barney Valentine, Christy Irvin, William Miller, Michael Bashore, Elizabeth

Shirk, Robert McMeen, John Brown, William Dill, David Walker, James Banks and Samuel Belford. A school-house, about 1800, stood near Van Wert, on the old Curran farm, and in 1836 school was kept there by William Knox, and in 1838 by John Caveny, both of whose names are found in different parts of the county as teachers. The Clearfield school-house was first built of logs about 1827, was burned down, rebuilt of stone, and is owned by Jacob Knisely. The frame house was the third one in the neighborhood and was built at Centreville. The present one, of brick, was built in 1878.

The school-houses in Walker township are Centre, Mexico, Mt. Pleasant (Dogtown), Swamp (back of Mexico), Red Rock, Free Spring (Van Wert), Locust Run (on Locust Run), Flint (beyond Ridge), Goshen (on west side), Early Peach Blossom.

MEXICO.

The tract of land on which this village is situated, was taken up by James Patterson, February 5, 1755.

The D. O. Run passes through the tract and the town was laid out on the west side. The Patterson mill was on the east side of the run, and was the first on the north side of the river in the county. After the death of Captain James Patterson, his son James sold the lands on the east side of the run, that extended back from the river, also one embracing four hundred and forty-one acres, including other lands than the original tract, to Galbraith Patterson, a son of William. He sold the tract to Ludwig Zimmerman, who had it surveyed August 19, 1792, and sold three hundred and fifty-nine acres to Christopher Crowe, by whom it was divided between himself and Henry and George Crowe. The whole tract, however, April 3, 1802, was sold to Tobias Kreider, who settled upon it. William Thompson, of Thompsontown, purchased the Patterson property, on the east side of the run, about 1809, and also a part of the land on the west side of the run, and in 1810 erected the present stone grist-mill. It was evidently the intention at that time to lay out a town at this place, and a date-stone was built into the new mill bearing the following inscription:

"New Mexico Mill, built by William Thompson, 1810.
S. Vines, Mason,
Virtue, Liberty and Independence be thine, success to Farmers and Mechanics."

In the year 1770 a road was laid out from the Lost Creek settlement, past the Cedar Spring, to James Patterson's mill. In 1808 the line of stages of the Juniata Stage Company began running past the place. In 1810, Tobias Kreider established a ferry, which he continued until 1821. In 1813 a road was laid out from James Thompson's mill to the Goshen road. In 1818 the turnpike was built through the place and completed in 1822. James Thompson, who settled at the place upon the completion of the mill, in 1810, was the son of William Thompson, of Thompsontown, and married Martha, a daughter of David Allen, by whom he had three sons,—Charles A., Allen A. and Jerome, of whom the latter is living on part of the Kreider tract. The mill property came to the sons after their father's death. Samuel Thompson, a brother of James, was engaged in merchandising at the place with his brothers until about 1827.

In the year 1812 Tobias Kreider laid out the town of New Mexico, on the Crowe lands, on the west side of the run. Main Street was on the west side of the present turnpike, and was the one on which the first buildings were erected. The laying out of the turnpike in 1818 changed the village somewhat. Tobias Kreider began the sale of lots in December 22, 1812, and on that date sold to Thomas Henderson lot No. 28, and to Abraham Wilson lot No. 30, and April 16 and 26, 1813, a lot to John Hammel. In 1820 John Swan Blair opened the tavern known as the Old Tavern-Stand. Blair kept the tavern for many years, and the building stood on the site of Jacob Richenbaugh's present residence; two other buildings were used as taverns at different times. In 1814 James Thompson began a store at the place and continued many years, and in 1821 a post-office was established and he became the postmaster, and continued until his death. He was succeeded

by Charles Thompson, Jacob Frankhouser, William Gingrich, Jacob Richenbaugh, Sr., Jacob Richenbaugh, Jr., and William Hetrich, which last is the present incumbent. Francis Jordan sunk a tan-yard on the lot now owned by John Motzer in 1812, which was continued until 1856. Evan Evans carried on a fulling-mill in the place from 1818 to past 1831. Hugh Knox, a blacksmith, carried on a shop there from 1814 to 1830. William Turbett, a mason, built one of the stone houses in the town about 1828. The stone houses in the town were all, with this exception, built by the Thompsons. Samuel Vine, also a mason, was living in the township, and built the Thompson mill in 1810, and in 1819 built a stone bridge over D. O. Run, which later was washed away. Samuel Thompson was a store-keeper at the place with James Thompson from 1814 to 1827. In 1857 Charles Thompson, Samuel Laird and Smith Blair were each keeping store, the latter at the canal, and in that year John Motzer and Jerome Thompson opened a new store at the upper end of Main Street, and continued many years.

The stores at present in the town are kept by William Hetrich and by W. H. Kurtz. The mill, after the death of James Thompson, was run for several years by his heirs, and sold to Jerome Hetrich, who operated it until his death, in 1877, and it is now owned by his heirs.

The foundry, now unused, was built by Charles Thompson about 1836, and was run for about thirty years.

Jerome Hetrich, son of Peter, began business about 1856, in the store with Blair, on the canal-bank, which was kept until his death. The mill property afterwards came into his possession.

The United Brethren of this region erected a meeting-house in Mexico, in 1845, on a lot bought of James Thompson October 12, 1844, which was burned down about 1857 and rebuilt. The congregation is under charge with others, and is without a regular pastor. The old Thompson cemetery lies on the hill back from the town, and is now unused. Another cemetery, now unused, is on the Jerome Thompson farm. The Union Cemetery, that is located on the road from Mexico to Mifflintown, is where the dead of this section of country are mostly buried. About 1837 the old church back of Mexico, known as the Logan, having become dilapidated, it was deemed advisable to build a new one at Mexico. The following is an authentic history of the congregation since its organization, in 1777:

United Presbyterian Church.—It is derived from the epitaph to the Rev. William Logan that he began preaching to this people in 1777, in which year the church was organized. It is tradition that the first preaching-place was near Jericho. The first trustworthy information is found in a road record in a petition for a bridle-path:

March, 1790.

"From Sunbury road through Lost Creek Settlement, to the tent where the Rev. William Logan preaches on the land of James Boner, over the Cedar Ridge; from thence to the school-house on land of Robert Hayes, thence to Joseph Poultney's Ferry on the Juniata."

How long the tent of William Logan had been used is not known. On the first of May, 1792, James Boner and wife sold to

"James Taylor, Esq., James Barr, David Walker, David Davidson and John Campbell, chosen as Trustees for the Presbyterian congregation in Fermanagh township, under charge of the Rev. William Logan, one and one-sixteenth acres of land joining Robert Hayes, and on the great road leading from Robert Nelson's house to David Miller's Ferry on the Juniata River."

In this deed a right of way was given the congregation to a certain spring of water for their use, and which has been used within the memory of many.

A hewed-log house was erected on the lot and used until about 1842, when it was abandoned, a stone church building having been erected in 1837 at Mexico. The Rev. William Logan served the church until his death, May 19, 1805. He and his wife are buried in the church-yard. He was succeeded in 1808 by the Rev. Thomas Smith, a native of Ireland, who also had charge of the Tuscarora congregation at McCoystown, where he resided. He remained in charge until his death, February 12, 1832. The Rev. James Shields was installed pastor June 18, 1835, and died August, 19, 1862. The Rev. Joseph McCartney was

installed May 18, 1863, and resigned July 10, 1867, when the present pastor, the Rev. Francis McBurney succeeded, and was installed September in that year. The house is long since gone, but the grave-yard is still used, and many of the early families are resting there. An addition was made to the grave-yard, May 4, 1813, by the purchase of land of Nathaniel Boner by David Walker, William Curran, Jr., and James Thompson, trustees. The old grave-yard contains the remains of many of the old families. The slab that marks the resting-place of the Rev. William Logan, so long pastor of the congregation, contains the following:

"Interred is the dust of Rev. William Logan. Scotland was the place of his birth and education The sacred ministry his choice. He was born in the year 1743, arrived in America Nov., 1773, died suddenly on Sabbath day, 19th of May, 1805, in the 63d year of his age, after preaching that forenoon. For twenty-eight years, with diligence and fidelity, he discharged the duty of his office to his flock in Fermanagh and Raccoon Valley. Prudence, Piety, Moderation, Good Sense and Sound Patriotism were some of his characteristics. A faithful husband and a steady friend. 'But he is gone from us. Blessed is the dead who die in the Lord.'

"Mortals who read the matter duly weigh,
In this uncertain world you cannot stay.
Seek readiness for death without delay."

There were two school-houses built in the town before 1830, which were used until 1860, when they were both abandoned and the present double house erected.

Several rope ferries have been kept across the river since 1821, and latterly by William Fowles, who kept an iron-rope ferry, and by Franklin Frankhouser. The bridge was built in 1883 by the bridge company.

MIFFLINBURG, OR TAYLORSTOWN.

About three-quarters of a mile below Mifflintown, and on the river, is one house; an almost unused road runs from the river eastward. The older citizens remember the locality as Taylorstown, and but few are aware that at one time it was a regularly laid-out town, yet such is the fact. The tract on which it was laid out was warranted by Robert Campbell on the 8th day of September, 1755. The plot contains two hundred and seventy acres, with six per cent. allowance. It was "Resurveyed the 12th day May, 1767, according to the old lines made by Colonel John Armstrong in Pursuance of a Warrant from the Hon'ble Proprietaries to Robert Campbell, Bearing date at Philada. the 8th day of Sept., 1755." The survey was signed by William Maclay. The land was bounded on the west by the Juniata River, on the north by Alexander Lafferty's land (now Mifflintown), on the east by John McGinty's land. It was seized on an execution and sold by the sheriff to Francis West, June 3, 1757, who, on July 21, 1769, conveyed to James Taylor, who first appears on the tax-roll of the county in 1770, and in 1772 he has two hundred acres, one servant and a horse.

At the convention held at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1776, James Taylor was appointed judge of election of the Third District of Cumberland County. The election was held at the house of Robert Campbell, who then owned the Middle Mill, in Milford township. The election was held on the 8th of July, at which time they had not heard the Declaration of Independence. On the 9th of June, 1777, James Taylor was appointed justice of the peace of Fermanagh township, and served as such till his death, about 1808. The exact time James Taylor, Esq., laid out a town upon this plot of land is not known, but it was about 1789, and named "Mifflinburgh."

In 1790, one year before Mifflintown was laid out, "Mifflinburgh" is marked separately in the assessment roll of Fermanagh township, and John Fright, Alexander and Samuel Jackson and John McClure are each assessed on lots in that new town.

In 1796 John Gustine (the father of Amos Gustine, who settled in Mifflintown in 1811, as a school-teacher and later as a merchant), bought nine acres of land adjoining the town, upon which he erected a cooper-shop and conducted it several years, and soon after three and one-half acres were sold to William Speedy. Samuel Nieman conducted a pottery from 1821–28. The plot contained over one hundred and eighty five lots, as in a printed form of deed dated 18th March, 1805, James Taylor conveys to James Blair for £8 18*s.* 3*d.*; lot 185, which

is as follows: "One lot of ground in the new town, called Mifflinburgh, laid out by the said James Taylor between the bank of the Juniata River and the Great Road leading up the river from the Susquehanna to Lewistown, thence to the new country westward."[1] Streets are mentioned in deeds, road records, etc., as Market Street, Chestnut Street, Raspberry Alley. Lots were each fifty-two and one-half by two hundred feet, and were each subject to a ground-rent of eleven shillings and three pence yearly.

Mention is made in the court records several times of Mifflinburg, and in 1794 a petition is made for a road from John Lyons, "through the town of Mifflinburg, to John McClelland's old ferry." This road was confirmed in April, 1796, and is mentioned as starting from Market Street, on the northeast side of Mifflinburg. This road is still to be seen and is used from the canal to the turnpike. John McClellan's ferry was first established at Mifflinburg several years before, and, it will be noticed, is here mentioned as the "Old Ferry." In the petition for a road, in 1793, from Mifflintown to what is now McAlisterville, the proposed road was to start from the fording at Mifflintown, and in 1795, when it was completed, it is mentioned as "begining at Mifflintown, opposite John McClelland's ferry, he having moved it up from Mifflinburg a short time before."

James Taylor died about 1808, and left nine children, of whom was Matthew, a son in whom the property was vested. Andrew Walker surveyed the estate for the heirs of James Taylor, deceased, January 14, 1814, and after reciting its warrant and number of acres, says: "A part of the above tract of land is laid out into a town called Mifflinburgh, by James Taylor, Esq., dec'd; said Taylor sold nine acres of said land to John Gustine, and three and one-half acres to William Speedy, and thirty-nine scattering lots to other persons, each to contain a quarter of an acre."

The property, containing at this time two hundred and fifty-two acres, was sold, March 11, 1815, by Matthew Taylor to David and John Miller. The village did not thrive and seemed to lose entirely the name of Mifflinburg and was known as Taylorstown, and the locality is still known as such. The lots were in time absorbed in the farm, and are now owned as farm lands by Ezra D. Parker and Calvin B. North.

[1] The quotation here given is in print.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

A settlement on the turnpike below Mifflintown was a part of a large tract of land originally owned by James Riddle, and later came in parcels to William McCrum, John Davidson and Dr. Philo Hamlin. The old two-story stone house built by James Riddle the elder, with seventy two acres, was bought of James Riddle by Dr. Philo Hamlin, of Mifflintown, June 15, 1847. In 1798 Samuel Belford had at this place a blacksmith-shop and John Riddle a wagon-shop. They are mentioned in a road record of a few years' later date. They kept these shops at the place for many years. Adam Johnston purchased a tract of land at the place March 29, 1824, of John Davison, and soon after erected a stone hotel, which, being on the turnpike and well kept, soon became a favorite stopping-place with the wagoners. He purchased other lands near by in 1828. He began selling lots in 1850 and about 1854 sold the most of the remainder to Robert C. Gallagher. Dr. Philo Hamlin, in April, 1840, bought of the heirs of Jane Belford, who was a daughter of William McCrum, twenty-one acres of land near the place, which was in 1842 sold to Henry Kauffman. The settlement had obtained the name of Dogtown, but upon the settlement of Dr. Philo Hamlin upon the old Riddle place it was changed to "Mount Pleasant," which it still retains, although the old name still clings to it.

CENTREVILLE, OR VAN DYKE.

This is a settlement in Walker township, between Mexico and Thompsontown, and is located on the east part of the Elizabeth Lukens tract. John Stauffer, in the year 1808, opened a tavern at this place and continued till his death, after 1857. It was in this year the Juniata Stage Company began running a line of stages from Clarke's Ferry, near the mouth of the Juniata, to Huntingdon, past this place. This tavern became a noted stopping-place for

the stages, and after the completion of the turnpike, in 1822, for wagoners also. It was not until 1854 the Lutheran brick church was erected. The congregation was composed of residents in the vicinity who had attended church farther away. This congregation came under the same care as the congregations of Thompsontown and McAlisterville, an account of which will be found in those settlements. A school-house for many years had been at Clearfield before 1835, and soon after the completion of the church a school-house was built at this place and served its purpose until 1878, when the present one was built on its site.

VAN WERT.

This place was first known as Slabtown, and is on the old Curran tract. About 1850 John McMinn established a store at the place, which continued until 1860, when it was destroyed by fire. A post-office and store are now kept by W. W. Dimm.

DAVIS LOCK.

In August, 1848, Augustus Jones opened a store at this place, located between the lock and the river. In 1851 he sold out to Ezra Pettis and Colonel Ray, who continued it two years and sold to Morgan R. Davis, who kept it until 1857, when it was abandoned.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1835 a petition was presented to court, asking that a new township be formed out of part of Walker and Greenwood. In answer to this petition, viewers were appointed to examine the territory, and, if deemed advisable lay out a township, and report to the court. John Patterson, S. Turbett and A. Gustine, viewers, reported September 2, 1835, and presented a draft of the proposed boundaries and suggested to the court that the new township be called Delaware.

The report was filed September 9, 1835, and on the 9th of December of the same year it was referred back to the original viewers for corrections. At the next session of the court the amended report was presented with the following specification:

"To the Honorable the Judges within mentioned And now to witt 27th day of January, 1836. On reconsideration began at a post corner southeast corner of Fayette township; then south five degrees east three miles and one hundred and thirty-two perches to a chestnut oak on the summit of Turkey Ridge, standing in the line of Perry County; thence along the different courses of the same as aforesaid, as represented by the red line through the above draught and humbly submit the same to court.

"A. Gustine,
"S. Turbett."

The report was laid over until February 3, 1836, when it was read in open court and confirmed.

The township is bounded on the south by Perry County, on the east by Perry County and Greenwood township, Juniata County, on the north, by Fayette township and on the west by Walker township. Cocolamus Creek extends through the northeastern part of the township, and Delaware Run, which rises in Fayette township, flows in a southwesterly direction through Thompsontown and enters the Juniata a short distance below the town. This stream doubtless took its name from the Delaware Indians, and is called Delaware Run in the earliest records, papers and surveys.

Early Settlements.—There were many tracts of land in the territory of the purchase of 1754 that were located by speculators, whose names disappear after a few years. A tract of six hundred acres, adjoining land of James Crampton, was taken up or purchased by Boynton, Wharton, Morgan & Co., before 1767, as they are assessed on that amount of land in that year, who held it until 1787. In 1769 they are assessed on six hundred acres of land in Lack township. They were a firm of Philadelphia merchants, who took up lands in different parts of the New Purchase and also in the purchase of 1768, lying farther west. They became possessed of many thousands of acres, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the Northwest Territory, those embracing Ohio.

Thomas Evans resided here from 1767 to 1771, and his lands passed to the Cooksons. James Gallagher resided near the river from

1763 to 1780, when he disappears. Of other names of parties who took up lands, some of whom resided here, are Edmund Huff, Edward Edwards, James McLin, Duncan McDougal.

The following sketches are of a few of the early families who settled within the limits of what is now Delaware township:

William Stewart, whose name appears on the assessment roll of Fermanagh township in 1763, came to this county in October, 1752, with his parents, Archibald and Margaret Stewart, from Newry, Ireland, and in September, 1753, came up the Juniata and settled on what later was known as the "Bark Tavern Tract," in Perry County. He was driven off by the Indians, as were the other settlers, and went down to the other side of the mountains, near Carlisle. In 1761 he came up the Juniata River, above his early settlement, to one mile above what is now Thompsontown, and on November 17th, in that year, purchased of Henry Cooper a tract of three hundred acres of land, which was warranted to Jas. Chambers, September 8, 1755, and conveyed to Cooper July 15, 1761. In September, 1763, he warranted forty-three acres adjoining. He returned to near Carlisle in the second exodus of the settlers, and in 1765 married, and Elizabeth, his wife, in an affidavit made in 1810, says that in the spring of 1766 they went to the settlement on Little Juniata Creek, now Centre township, Perry County, (where an account of their early settlement will be found), and in the fall of 1766 they came to the settlement above Delaware Run, where he lived until his death. On August 13, 1768, he purchased an improvement on the opposite side of the river from his settlement, of William Willcox. This tract was then in Milford township, and in 1791 came to Fermanagh. A part of the land on this side, called "Barley-field and Hop-yard," was sold November 24, 1775, to William Brown and David Walker.

The settlers in this region, then known as the Western County, though themselves struggling with adverse circumstances, responded to the appeal in 1774 of the sufferers of Boston by the infamous Stamp Act, and of the contributors was William Stewart, who paid to that end sixteen shillings. He was out on duty with others from this section in 1778, as the following will set forth:

"Permit the bearer, William Stuart, to pass unmolested to Cumberland County, as he hath served two months honestly and faithfully in the 4th Class of Cumberland Militia. Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1778.

"PHILIP MATHIAS, *Capt.*"

His name also appears in 1780 among those who were associated in this county for protection. He lived until the close of the Revolution and died July 29, 1784, and his wife, Elizabeth, lived with her children until August 12, 1822.

The following receipt is of interest:

"Received of Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart one musket, bayonet and belt complete, the property of the United States.

"SAMUEL BRYSON,
"Lieutenant Mifflin County.

"September 2, 1793."

The children of William and Margaret Stewart were John, Wilson, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Gracey, Elizabeth, Rachel and Rebecca.

John, the eldest, married Elizabeth, a daughter of David Walker, and settled on the home-farm and died April 13, 1831, aged sixty years and ten months. He was a justice of the peace from 1821. His son David succeeded to the farm and died in September, 1836, aged thirty years, the last of the name. The property now belongs to J. Stewart Lukens, a descendant of William Stewart and grandson of Henry and Gracey (Stewart) Lukens. The children of John Stewart were Anna (Mrs. Abraham Lukens); Elizabeth died unmarried; David married Elizabeth McAllister; William died March, 1832; Wilson died May, 1814; Eliza married Dr. Cyrus McCurdy; Mary became the wife of Dr. John Irvin. Of the other children of William and Margaret Stewart, Sarah married Abraham Deen; Mary became Mrs. Noble Crawford; Margaret married George Brown; Gracey married Henry Lukens; Elizabeth married Isaac Cook; Jean became the wife of Andrew Thompson, tailor; Rachel, Mrs. John Thompson; and Rebecca, Mrs. Andrew Thompson, whose husband was a farmer.

In the year 1799, Widow Elizabeth Stewart

was assessed on a shad fishery, then kept at Black Rock, which was at the Stewart farm, on the river.

The Stewart farm was, in 1756, owned by James Chambers and occupied by Edward Nicholas, his wife and children,—Joseph, Thomas, Catharine and Edward. William Willcox lived on the opposite side of the river. In February, 1756, Shamokin Daniel, with a party of Indians, came up the Juniata and stopped at Hugh Micheltree's house and killed his wife and young Edward Nicholas, who was staying with her while her husband was away to Carlisle. The Indians then went up the river to the Chambers tract and killed old Edward Nicholas and his wife and took the children and John Willcox, James Armstrong's wife and two children prisoners. On March 29th, the same year, Hugh Micheltree was taken prisoner. In the fall of that year Samuel Clifford, son of Joseph and Catharine Nicholas, two of the children carried off by Shamokin Daniel's party at a Tutelo town, forty miles above Tioga (now two miles from Ithaca, N. Y.), a town lately destroyed by Sullivan.

The reader is referred to the third chapter of the General History for an account of the Indian troubles.

James Crampton warranted land on the Juniata River, as the following receipt will show :

"PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1755.

"Received of James Crampton fifty shillings in part for fifty acres, as to be surveyed to him adjoining other land granted him by warrant of this day on the waters of Juniata, Cumberland County.

"For the Hon. the Proprietors,
"EDMUND PHYSICK."

On the other side of this receipt is the following assignment :

"I hereby assign to David Stout my Right to the lands within mentioned, as a security on his passing his word for me to appear at next Court and enter Special Bail in the action of James Collom.

"Witness my Hand the 22d of December, Anno Dom. 1762.

"JAMES CRAMPTON.

"FELIX DONNELLY."

The Donnelly who signed as witness to this paper was killed by the Indians at Big Spring, near Huntingdon, Pa., June 19, 1777. The name of David Stout does not appear in the assessment roll of Fermanagh township, and he probably did not enter as "Special Bail."

In 1767 Crampton is assessed for one hundred acres of land, ten acres cleared, two horses and one cow. He remained on the land until his death, in 1788, and in 1789 his heirs are in possession of the property.

Adjoining his land Edward Huff warranted two hundred and fifty-six acres on Delaware Run, October, 1766, which was patented as "Barley-field."

From 1789 the name disappears from the county; the lands came into possession of the Cooksons, and are now in part owned by Samuel Evans and John Kurtz, and lie about a mile above the Evans mill.

James Micheltree was a warrantee in this township, in 1755, but where is not known; but the farm now owned by Robert Thompson and William G. Thompson was taken up by him on an order of survey, No. 3229, March 22, 1761, and where he lived until his death, in the early part of 1803; he also took up on order of survey a tract March 27, 1767. In his will, made January 3d in that year, he appointed James McLin and David Walker executors of the estate, who sold it, April 1st the same year, to John Thompson, who, on the 6th of March, 1817, conveyed it to Andrew Thompson, farmer, who married Rebecca, daughter of William Stewart.

The family of Micheltree became extinct in this section, with the death of the one here mentioned. One Hugh Micheltree was carried off by the Indians March 29, 1756. John is mentioned from 1768 to 1782 as a drover; Samuel in 1770; Joseph in 1792. John Tennis, who purchased in 1761 the land on a part of which Thompsontown is laid, and who sold a part in 1770 to John Kepler, kept one hundred and fifty acres that lay above the old river bridge. He had four sons,—William, Stephen, Anthony and Samuel. William was in the Revolutionary War, and does not again appear. Samuel is mentioned as a freeman in 1776, and as owner of land and stock from 1777 to 1793,

when he went West; Anthony, as a freeman from 1785 to 1790, and owner of land and stock from 1793 to 1802, when he sold and went West; Stephen, as a freeman from 1788, owning stock in 1791 and land from 1796. He settled upon the homestead and died there in 1808. John Tennis, now living in Fayette township, eighty-four years of age, is a son of Stephen. When fifteen years of age (1817) he learned the trade of a blacksmith of Samuel Belford, then living at what is now Mount Pleasant. He worked at his trade for several years, at Mifflin and Jericho, and in 1833 bought a farm in Walker township, where he lived until 1865, when he moved to Fayette, where he now lives. Of the family of Tennis who now live in Thompsontown, Israel Tennis came to this place in 1841, from Montgomery County. A brother, William, had lived below the town since 1820. The family probably have a common origin, but it is not certainly known. The Tennis lands are now owned by the heirs, William and Robert Thompson.

John Tennis, Sr., purchased one hundred and eighty acres of George Patterson February 4, 1879.

The name of Thomas Jordan appeared in 1766 as the owner of two hundred acres of land which he had warranted in that year, and the land remained unseated for several years, and in 1776 he erected upon it, and upon Delaware Run, a little below the site of the present Evans mill, a grist-mill, which was continued until about 1803. The stones that were used in this old mill are still in use at the mill of Samuel Evans. Soon after the grist-mill was erected a saw-mill was built and a distillery a few years later. In 1791 a road was laid from David Walker's to Jordan's mill, and thence down to John Smith's mill, on Cocolamus Creek, which was farther down, and had been in operation from 1785. In 1794 Thomas Jordan took up on warrants other lands near his mill lands. He became involved financially, and February 10, 1802, his property was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought in by Elias W. Hale, of Lewistown, as attorney for General Louis Evans, of Montgomery County, who moved at once to the lands and began improvements. The property then consisted of the mill tract of three hundred acres, the grist and saw-mill and two hundred acres in Greenwood township. At that time the distillery was abandoned. In the next year General Evans erected a four-story stone grist-mill between the present mill and the site of the old mill, which was used until 1871, when S. Owen Evans erected the present one. The old saw-mill was nearly half a mile above the present mill, and was abandoned soon after its purchase and a new saw-mill built near the grist-mill, which was rebuilt about 1815 and abandoned about 1845. The present saw-mill was erected by S. Owen Evans in 1857.

An oil-mill was built in 1803, near the old saw-mill up the creek, which was used about thirty years. To it was attacned another building in which carding and fulling-machines were placed and operated. About 1820 this was enlarged and the manufacture of woolen goods was begun, which continued until a few years ago. The old log house of Thomas Jordan is still standing, and in 1812 General Evans built the east part of the stone mansion, to which, in 1835, an addition was made. About 1820 General Evans purchased a part of the Cookson lands and other lands which embraced parts of the old Crampton, Evans and Lukens tracts. These lands are now owned by Samuel Owen Evans and the heirs of John Kurtz.

S. Owen Evans is of Welsh extraction. His grandfather, George Evans, Jr., resided near the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa. He married Elizabeth North, of the same county, whose children were Frederick, Lewis, Lydia, who married Charles Cookson, and Caleb, who died at the age of twenty-one years. Lewis, who served in the War of 1812, was a native of Montgomery County, and, by occupation, both a miller and a farmer. He married Amelia Groathouse, whose children were Julia Ann, wife of Dr. T. I. Davis; S. Owen; Lydia, married to Dr. T. I. Davis; Mary, wife of Adam H. Atkinson; and Amelia, wife of James Mathers.

The death of Mr. Evans occurred on the 18th of August, 1852, in his seventy-fifth year. His son, S. Owen Evans, was born on the 15th of February, 1807, in Greenwood township, Mif-

flin County (near Thompsontown), on or near which spot his whole life has been passed. The subscription schools of the day enabled him to acquire a rudimentary education, his attendance being chiefly confined to the winter months, after which he gave a hand at the work on the farm and in the mill, and assisted his father in his various business enterprises. On the death of the latter, August 18, 1852, he came into possession of the property included in the farming, he now devotes his attention exclusively to milling. In his political predilections Mr. Evans is a pronounced Republican, having, in former years, affiliated with the Whig party. Though active in the political field and at various times the incumbent of offices in the township, he is not an aspirant for official position. His influence has been marked in all matters which affect the welfare of Delaware township. Mr. Evans was educated in the faith of the Protest-

S. Owen Evans.

farm, and purchased the mill. He was, on the 13th of August, 1844, married to Amelia, daughter of Hon. George Kremer, of Snyder County, Pa. The children of this marriage are George Kremer, who resides with his father and assists him in business; Ibri, deceased; and Aurelius Bradford, of Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill. Mr. Evans, prior to the death of his father, managed his business affairs almost exclusively, and after that event continued these enterprises in his own behalf. Having recently abandoned ant Episcopal Church, to which he still faithfully adheres.

The name of Jordan was quite well known in an early day, and was probably connected with Thomas Jordan, if not his sons. David Jordan, from 1787 to 1798, kept the "old Jordan Tavern," later known as the "Seven-Mile tavern," in the Narrows above Mifflin, where he also, in 1792, established a ferry, and later went to Lewistown, where he died. Robert was a freeman from 1793, and in 1794 owned land. John

owned land from 1804, and Nancy from 1820. Francis was a tanner, and sunk a tannery at Mexico, which he continued until 1856.

Thomas Jordan, on April 1, 1777, purchased, on an article of agreement from William Patterson, Esq., forty acres of land on Delaware Run, "with a saw-mill thereon," which he sold, on an article of agreement, to Joseph Cookson October 12, 1778. The deed to this land was not given until after the death of William Patterson, and was given by his heirs June 19, 1798. Jordan deeded to Cookson the property August 6, 1799.

On the 16th of May, 1776, John Hamilton and Joseph Sellers took out a warrant for one hundred and seventy acres of land on the bank of Cocolamus Creek. The name of Sellers does not again appear in connection with the property, and Hamilton undoubtedly purchased his interest. John Hamilton built on the creek a grist-mill and saw-mill. In July, 1781, a road was laid from John Kepler's (who then owned a part of the tract of land on which Thompsontown was afterward laid out) to John Hamilton's mill, and in the next year a road was ordered laid out from Harris' plantation (now Mifflintown), past Gabriel Fry's smith-shop (now David Dimm's farm), to Hamilton's grist-mill. A road soon after was laid out over the ridge from the settlement in and about what is now McAlisterville. John Hamilton was the owner of a large tract of land in what is now Walker township, and in part owned by Hugh Hamilton, his grandson. He moved from "Fermanagh" (the name of his farm) to Harrisburg in 1787, and left his property in this section of country in the care of his son John, who remained on the place. The mill was conducted by him until the death of his father, in 1793, and in 1796 the mill property on Cocolamus Creek was sold by the heirs to Joseph Sellers.

It will be noticed that Joseph Sellers united with John Hamilton in taking out the warrant for the land on the Cocolamus in 1776. It is not known that he was connected with the one who later bought it, but probably was the father of Jacob and Joseph Sellers, two brothers, who, in the year 1793, went to the Cocolamus Creek, in what is now the northwest corner of Monroe township, and purchased a tract of land in two parcels, one in 1793, the other in 1795. On the 15th of January, 1796, Joseph sold all his interest in the land to Jacob Sellers, Jr., and the same year bought of the heirs of John Hamilton one hundred and seventy acres and the grist-mill and the saw-mill. The grist-mill was allowed to run down and was abandoned, although it was the first grist-mill in this part of the county. The land and saw-mill were kept by Joseph Sellers until his death, in 1841, aged seventy-six years. He married Anna, a daughter of Samuel Sharon. Their children were James M., Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Anna. Margaret and Sarah now live at McAlisterville, Anna died there, and Mary became the wife of David Castle and moved to Michigan. The property passed to James M. Sellers, who, April 7, 1853, sold the property to John Landis, who kept it several years, and in addition to the saw-mill established there a foundry, which he ran as long as he retained the property, which later was sold respectively to James M. Sellers, James B. Mode, Abraham Page and, on April 1, 1871, to Robert M. Humphrey, who now owns it and continues the saw-mill.

It is evident that in the early settlement of the county this grist-mill was a central point, as several roads were made leading to it. The Patterson and Jordan mills were also running at the same time.

James Chambers warranted a tract of land on the Juniata River containing three hundred acres, September 8, 1755; and on the 26th of January, 1767, he was granted three hundred and two acres on order of survey No. 2565. The first tract was sold to Henry Cooper in July, 1761, who sold, November 17th, the same year, to William Stewart, who was a permanent settler upon the land until his death, in 1784. The other tract, of three hundred and two acres, in time passed to Judge James Black and was patented as "Black Oak Ridge," and sold to General Louis Evans, whose heirs now own it. It lies east by north from the Evans mill. Chambers was killed by the Indians in the early troubles.

John Thomson, or Thompson, as later spelled, from whom the most of the family of that name in this county descend, was one of several

brothers who resided in Paxton Valley, and, about 1768 or 1769, came up the Juniata, with his family, and purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land (which had been previously warranted) about two miles from the present borough of Thompsontown. His name is not mentioned in the tax-rolls of Fermanagh township until 1769, when he is assessed on two hundred acres (now owned by Uriah Sherman). Robert, his eldest son, was also assessed on two hundred acres adjoining, and below, at Lockport.

John Thompson married three wives, by whom he had children as follows: Robert, William, Andrew, Thomas and Peter, Susan and Sarah. Susan married David Boles, and settled in Pfoutz Valley. Agnes married —— Black, and settled in Blount County, Tenn. Sarah became the wife of William McAlister, and settled on Cocolamus Creek, where his grandson (John McAlister) now lives. John Thompson died about 1779 (as his name disappears from the tax-rolls at that time), and is buried in the old Thompson grave-yard. A simple stone with the letters "J. T.," without date, marks his resting-place.

Robert, his eldest son, lived and died on the land he bought in 1769. He married Mary Mitchell, by whom he had children—William, John, James, Robert, Andrew and a daughter, Jane, who married John McAlister, Esq., son of William, of Cocolamus.

Of the sons of Robert (son of John), William, the eldest, after receiving his portion from his father, became unfortunate in his investments, and lived in Thompsontown in his later days and conducted a small farm. John and James settled in Lost Creek Valley, and, about 1803, sold to Michael Bashore, and, April 1st, in that year, bought the James Micheltree tract of James McLin and David Walker, executors, which land was granted on an order of survey, No. 3229, to James Micheltree. John Thompson, with his brother Robert, bought, November 15, 1811, another tract, adjoining, which had been granted to Micheltree on order of survey, March 27, 1767. John Thompson died, January, 1834, aged fifty-eight years. Of his sons were William G., James, Robert M. and John. William G., John and the widow of Robert M. are living on these lands.

James, the son of Robert, after the sale of the property on Lost Creek, bought, with John, the Micheltree property, but soon after sold to Robert, his brother, and went to Ohio.

Robert, son of Robert, purchased part of Andrew Thompson's (tailor) land, and settled upon it, where he lived and died. Some of his children are now living in Thompsontown.

Andrew, son of Robert (the first), settled on his father's place and bought other lands adjoining. He was known as Andrew Thompson, farmer. His children all moved West.

Mitchell, the youngest son of Robert, lived and died on part of his father's estate. He married Jane, a daughter of David Allen. Adeline (Mrs. J. Stewart Lukens) is a daughter. Lavinia, a daughter, was the wife of James Cochran, of Liverpool.

Andrew, the son of John Thompson, the ancestor, was a tailor, and settled at Thompsontown, and, about 1803, emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio.

William Thompson, the second son of John, married Jean, a daughter of George Patterson, of Mexico, and in 1785 purchased the tract on which Thompsontown is located, and died there about 1813.

Thomas and Peter Thompson, the youngest sons of John, inherited the homestead of their father, and February 28, 1807, they purchased eighty-four acres of land of Frederick Keller, which had been patented in two tracts by Isaac Yost,—one named Rivulet Grove, March 30, 1796, the other Green Plains (later called Green Dale), March 29, 1796. They passed, April 6th in that year, to Jacob and Martin Miller, who sold, April 5, 1802, to Michael Bashore, who resided there a year, and, May 16, 1803, sold to Keller. On May 1, 1809, Thomas and Peter Thompson sold it to Andrew Thompson, farmer, and it is now the property of Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. Thomas died a bachelor, and the old farm, which then embraced four hundred and thirty-three acres, passed to Peter. He had children—John, Saml., Silas, Thomas, John, Patterson, Mary, Margaret, Susanna and Ellen, who inherited the estate. It was bought of the heirs by John P.

and Samuel Thompson; the latter sold later to John P., and purchased the original Robert Thompson farm, now owned by George Taylor. John P. kept the old home-farm until 1865, when it was bought by Judge Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, who, March 4, 1869, sold it to Uriah Shuman, the present owner.

Upon this tract John P. Thompson and George Moss, about 1863, erected the "Maria" Furnace, which they continued until the sale of the property to Judge Hepburn, who continued it a year or two and abandoned it about 1869.

Gabriel Fry became a settler in Delaware township in 1773, as on the 22d of May in that year he purchased a tract of land containing two hundred and thirty-five acres, on Delaware Run, which was granted on an order of survey, November 29, 1766, to Esther Patterson, and was sold by her to James Crampton. It was sold by the sheriff, in 1770, to William Petterman, by whom it was conveyed to Fry. He also took out a warrant for fifty acres adjoining, January 5, 1793. He was a blacksmith, and had a smith-shop, as in 1782 a road was ordered by the court of Cumberland County to be laid out from John Harris' plantation (now Mifflintown), past Gabriel Fry's smith-shop (now David Dumm's, in Kurtz Valley), to John Hamilton's grist-mill (now Robert Humphrey's saw-mill). This tract Gabriel Fry sold, January 5, 1793, to Isaac Thompson, with a distillery, but Fry still resided in the vicinity on other lands. He died about 1826.

Samuel Fry, a brother of Gabriel Fry, came to the township about the same time. Samuel settled here and in 1775 purchased a tract of one hundred and ten acres of land, which David Wilson warranted November 30, 1774. He brought his family to the farm in the next year, 1776, when Jonathan was one year old. The land was on Cocolamus Creek, a short distance above the Hamilton mill (now Humphrey's). Samuel Fry had sons—Benjamin, Gabriel, Enoch, Jonathan, Samuel, John and James; the three youngest sons emigrated West. Benjamin lived to maturity and died single upon the farm. Gabriel settled on a farm now owned by John Fry, son of Jonathan Fry, Jr. Enoch settled south of the homestead, near Goodwill, where his son George now resides. Jonathan settled on the homestead, where he died in April, 1847, aged seventy-two years. His son Jonathan resides on the homestead.

Gabriel, Enoch and Jonathan each married a daughter of Benjamin Dearduff, who was an early settler on the farm now owned by Daniel Kepner.

Joseph Cookson first appears in tax-rolls in 1778, assessed on three hundred acres of land, one hundred of which he warranted, and which was located near Thomas Jordan. The next year he was assessed on one thousand one hundred, and 1781 on five hundred; Daniel, on one hundred, and Thomas and William on stock. In 1785 Joseph had seven hundred and eighty-eight acres; William and David, each, three hundred, and in 1789 Joseph six hundred and eighty-eight, and William six hundred. From 1783 to 1805 Joseph was running a distillery. William appears assessed on a grist-mill from 1790 to 1803, and his heirs from 1811.

The Joseph Cookson lands, of three hundred acres, lying on Delaware Run, and the Thomas Jordan land (now S. O. Evans') were sold by Joseph Cookson to his son, Charles, with a portion of other lands, about 1810. He built what is known as the White House, and lived there until his death. He sold, soon after his purchase, two hundred and fifty acres of the tract near the run to John Kurtz, the ancestor of the family now in the Kurtz Valley, which tract he divided among his three sons, Samuel, Abraham and John. Samuel's descendants moved to the West. Abraham purchased the interest of John, who settled near on other property. The descendants of the brothers are still living in the valley.

A tract of land, containing forty-six acres, lying east of the Hunter Tennis tract, was warranted to John Bowne, April 4, 1766, on which one Yakes resided, set out an orchard and built a saw-mill. The race, upon the building of the Pennsylvania Canal, in 1829, was made a feeder. The land now belongs to the heirs of William Thompson.

Richard Dunn, before 1798, settled on land

later, in part, owned by David Westfall. He died in 1820. His son, James, was a teacher, and, later, settled in the same locality, and in 1816 bought a farm (now William Rannels') in Fayette township, where he died in 1868. William Dunn, Esq., of McAlisterville, is a son.

The land on which the Guyers first settled was bought by Henry Guyer, April 13, 1794. A part of it was warranted by Richard Bell and William Vance. The latter sold to Bell. The other part was granted, on an order of survey No. 2316, to Joseph Trotter, January 5, 1767. He deeded it, February 12, 1768, to Samuel Wallace. It was sold to Christian Stutzman, who, January 1, 1810, sold to John Stutzman. He, June 8, 1829, sold to Abraham Guyer, and April 13, 1838, it passed to Henry Guyer. On March 10, 1827, Henry Guyer sold the first-mentioned tract to Abraham Guyer.

Peter Evey was a freeman in 1806, and in 1809 purchased a tract of land on Cocolamus Creek, on which he built a saw-mill, which he continued many years; it is now abandoned. About 1816, Christian Gingrich built a saw-mill about two and half miles north of Thompsontown, which also was run many years.

The strip of land that was attached to Fermanagh township in 1791 now belongs to Walker and Delaware, and an account of a few of the settlers living on that side has been obtained. In the year 1775, William McMeen was assessed on fifty acres, ten of which are cleared, and later with one hundred acres. On the 4th of September, 1791, he sold to George Wood one hundred and one acres, "on which he then lived, and opposite James Micheltree," who then lived below Thompsontown, on the land now owned by Mrs. Robert Thompson and William G. Thompson, on which Durward Station is located. William Willcox, prior to 1768, made an improvement which, August 13th of that year, he sold to William Stewart, which is described as here given,—

"A certain improvement, being on the south side of Juniata River, opposite where he, the said William Stewart, now liveth. Beginning at a Run of water, called the Deep Run, westward of the improvement, and from thence down the Juniata to a run opposite the Delaware Run."

The land at the upper end of this strip that belongs to Delaware township, containing four hundred and forty-four acres, now known as the Bradford Fruit-Farm, was a part of several tracts, warranted as follows: James Wright, December 28, 1770; Daniel Neef, December 16, 1773, and the application of William McCrackin, November 1, 1792. The title to this property became vested in Michael Eckert, who died in 1802. His heirs sold it to Henry Lukens, son of Abram and grandson of John Lukens. He married Gracey, a daughter of William Stewart, by whom he had children as follows: Abraham, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jane, Margaret, Mary, William and Rachel (twins). Abraham settled on the Tennis farm and died there; J. Stewart Lukens is a son. Margaret became the wife of Robert McCracken; Mary, of Robert Thompson, tanner; and Rachel, of Levi Myers.

Henry Lukens lived on this tract until his death, when it was sold to Robert Thompson, who, September 4, 1852, sold it to William and Theodore S. Thompson, from whom it passed to others. In 1878 Frederick Miller sold it to Hezekiah Bradford, who set many acres out in fruit of various kinds.

Schools.—One of the first school-houses in the township was the one built at what is now Humphrey's mill, then Joseph Sellers'. How long it had been built before the agreement here given was made is not known. The John Keller here mentioned was a son of Frederick Keller, who bought, in 1803, part of the land Mr. Robert M. Thompson now owns, and later settled near Pine Swamp, now in Monroe township, where he died. Jacob, the brother of John, taught school near this place in 1820.

An article of agreement was made December 15, 1818, between John Keller, schoolmaster, of Greenwood township, and the subscribers, by which Keller was to teach a school in the school-house, on the premises of Joseph Sellers, for the term of three months, beginning on Monday, the 28th of December, "which school shall be taught in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, in English." The "subscribers agree to

make up 20 scholars, and give liberty for an open school, and keep the school-house in good state, with a sufficiently of fire-wood at the Door, and find for the said master $1.50 per scholar, good and lawful money, at the Expiration of the school. Joseph Sellers, 4; William Stoll, 3; John Jones, 1; Peter Borris, 2; Robert Patton, 1; Aquilla Burchfield, 3; George Miller, —."

A school-house, in 1817, was on the farm of Nathan Van Horn, and was torn down about 1825, and another was built near where John West now lives, which was torn down about 1870.

In 1820 a school was kept in a blacksmith-shop on the farm now Jonathan Keiser's.

About the same time a school was kept by a Mrs. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Hannah Caveny, about 1825, taught in a small house on the road from Thompsontown to Good-will.

Peter Dawson, William P. Law and Simon Skuyler were early teachers.

The school law was accepted by the township in 1838, and General Louis Evans was the president of the board of directors, and George Worley secretary. There was, in the township, bitter opposition to the law, but it was carried and the township was districted with school-houses at the locations here mentioned: At Cross-Roads, North East (formerly Cameron's), Delaware Hill and Smith's. Thompsontown was made a joint district with part of Greenwood township, Perry County.

In 1868 the school-houses of the township and their value was as follows: Delaware Hill, fifty dollars; Smith, fifty dollars; Cross-Roads, fifty dollars; Northeast, fifty dollars; Lock, fifty dollars; Salem, seven hundred and fifty dollars; Good-will seven hundred and fifty dollars; with the addition of Juniata School-house, which stands near Thompsontown, the locations are the same. New houses have been built since that time in several of the districts. The number of pupils in attendance at the schools is three hundred and thirty-seven.

CHURCHES.—The Whiteland United Christian Church was built near Robert Humphrey's mill in 1878, and dedicated May 18, 1879. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Eberly.

The Delaware (Mennonite) Meeting-House was erected, of brick, about 1870, and is located a short distance from East Salem. It is under the care of the Rev. Jacob Graybill.

EAST SALEM.

This hamlet is built on the Guyer lands. Samuel M. Kurtz, April 4, 1844, purchased a few acres of land of Henry Guyer, and built thereon a house, where his widow now lives. A road was laid out from Brown's Mills to Thompsontown, about 1825, which passed through the land on which the settlement was made.

In 1848, John Caveny opened a store in the basement of the house in which Adam Makel now lives. In 1850, John Kurtz erected a two-story building, in which, about 1870, Curtiss G. Winey began keeping a store, and a little later Samuel Schlegel opened a store. A post-office was established a number of years ago, of which C. G. Winey is now the postmaster.

The Methodist and United Brethren congregations have churches at this place. They are both under care of a circuit and have not local ministers.

GOOD-WILL (OR GOODVILLE) is a small cluster of houses lying northeast of Thompsontown, and also contains a school-house and a cabinet-shop.

CHAPTER XIX.

BOROUGH OF THOMPSONTOWN.

JOHN TENNIS came from Montgomery County, and on August 1, 1765, made an article of agreement with Colonel Samuel Hunter for a tract of three hundred acres of land he warranted on Delaware Run, July 20, 1755. The deed of this tract he received from Hunter, July 4, 1772. In 1770 he sold to John Kepler, or Kepner, one hundred and sixty acres of the tract on which the borough of Thompsontown now stands, who, in 1771, erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on the run below, not far from the present mill. The

family of Kepler, or Kepner, have been quite numerous in this township. Of the early settlers were Abraham, Sr., from 1776–87; Abraham, Jr., 1804 to 1812; Benjamin, Sr., 1778–83; Daniel Sadler, 1818; Frederick, 1822; Isaac, 1797–1818; Jacob, 1778–81; Jacob (distiller), 1809–30; John, Jr. (potter), 1778–81, and many others later. The family were also in Milford and Turbett townships.

The Kepler mill was abandoned in 1781, and in that year the people in the vicinity, seeing the necessity of a road to a mill, presented a petition to the court of Cumberland County, at the July term, 1781, for a road from John Kepler's to John Hamilton's mill, then on Cocolamus Creek, at the site of Robert Humphrey's present saw-mill. This road was soon after laid out and is the present road through the town down to the river.

Michael Quiggle, who had been a settler in Fermanagh township from the year 1774, and the owner of land, also purchased a part of the Hunter tract of John Kepler, and on September 13, 1785, sold it to William Thompson, son of John Thompson, who lived on the place now owned by Uriah Shuman. Quiggle owned other lands until 1794. He had three sons—John, Peter and Philip—who resided here from the time they were of age until as follows: John, 1793–98; Peter, 1793–96; and Philip, 1794–1805.

William Thompson, who bought the Quiggle property, was the second son of John Thompson, the ancestor. He was born in 1755; married Jane Mitchell, a sister of the wife of Robert Thompson, his older brother. Upon coming to this property to settle, he built a stone dwelling-house below the present residence of Theodore S. Thompson, and a stone grist-mill the same year upon the site of the present mill, and in 1790 built a saw-mill near the grist-mill. In this year he laid out a town on the land, and Michael Holman in this year was licensed to keep a tavern at Thompsontown.

On the 16th of January, 1794, he sold to Jas. McLin (sometimes spelled Macklin) a one-acre lot in the new town, with right "forever of sufficient water for use of a Tan-yard to be taken in a trench out of the race dug to convey water out of Delaware Run and lying west of said lot." At this time the patent was not yet obtained, and Thompson bound himself to give another deed when obtained. August 29, 1796, he sold a lot to Andrew Thompson, tailor, and another March 30, 1798, and a lot to John Walters, December 7, 1796. He and James Murray were licensed to keep tavern in Thompsontown in January, 1794. Walter sold the lot he bought, February 28, 1799, to William Groathouse, who erected upon the lot a tavern-house. He kept tavern in this house until his death in 1805. He had several daughters, of whom Amelia became the wife of General Louis Evans; Rachel was the wife of —— Jones, and in 1808 became the wife of Joseph Buchanan.

Rachael Jones, and later Mrs. Buchanan, kept the tavern from her father's death until 1809, when the property passed to John McGary, who married a daughter of William Groathouse, and in that year erected the present stone house that stands at the junction of the two roads. He kept tavern in this place until about 1840.

Samuel Davis owned a lot adjoining the tavern-lot, which was on the north side of the Main Street. On the 11th of September, 1798, Mr. Thompson sold to John and Michael Holman, Jr., two one-quarter acre lots, and October 16, 1767, two lots to William Groathouse, with the right to repair the mill-race. March 16, 1808, Thompson sold lot No. 32, on Mill Street, to Caleb Worley.

Matthias Lichtenthaler came to Thompsontown in 1796, and from 1797 kept tavern for several years. He also carried on two distilleries where Miss Louisa Thompson now lives. He died about 1810. Dr. I. N. Grubb's residence is known as the old Lichtenthaler residence. His sons were Albert and Griffith. The former lived and died here. Griffith went to Lock Haven. A daughter, Jane, lived many years in the town.

The tannery built soon after 1794 by James McLin, in 1820 was owned by James North and in 1837 came to Solomon Sieber, who continued it at that place until 1846, when he moved it to its present location and ran it until 1883, since which time it has been unused.

Michael Holman kept tavern until after 1820. John McGary began keeping tavern in the house now owned by Daniel Bastress in 1809, and continued until 1840. He was the first postmaster and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1825.

The family of Michael Holman was quite numerous. He appears to have been a settler here in 1783, and owned land in partnership, part of the time, with John Holman. Of other tavern-keepers were Fleming Stewart, in 1815; Samuel Miller, in 1818; and Albert Lichtenthaler, in 1819.

In 1801 William Thompson opened a store in the stone house now occupied by Theodore S. Thompson, and kept there until his death. In 1809 he erected a fulling-mill and two distilleries at the place, and in 1812 put in carding-machines. He died about 1813.

His children were John (known as Goshen John), William, James, Robert, Isaac and Samuel, Sarah, Jane and Elizabeth. James went to Mexico, Isaac to Hollidaysburg and Samuel to Pottsville. Sarah married Judge William McAlister; Jane, Henry Walters; and Elizabeth, Dr. William Waterhouse. John settled about 1809 on the old Poultney tract, where Van Dyke Station now is. The tract was known as the "Happy Banks of Goshen," and the school-house is now known by that name. William married Jean, a daughter of George Patterson and granddaughter of Colonel James Burd. After the death of his father he, with his brother Robert, took the business at Thompsontown and conducted it many years, increasing the business and purchasing much other land in different parts. They also purchased at different times the Cuba Mills and Oakland Mills, and other mill properties. About 1829 they built a store-house on the Diamond, and removed the store to that place, now occupied by Wickersham & Shelley; a store-house was built on the canal-bank, and in 1835 the old mill was torn down and the present brick mill was erected. William Thompson died about 1835, and his son, Theodore S. Thompson, lives in the old mansion-house. Robert was a bachelor and died January 3, 1866. The property is now owned by the heirs of Wm. and Robt. Thompson.

In 1812 James Ross and John Wood were engaged in merchandising in the village, and on March 30, 1813, they dissolved partnership, Wood remaining. Ross went farther up the Juniata, and later was a contractor on the canal. His son now keeps a hotel at McVeytown.

A Fourth of July celebration was held in the grove at the east end of the town in 1813, now the cleared field opposite the residence of Dr. I. N. Grubb. The citizens met at "Mr. Holman's Inn" (now Mrs. Snyder's), where dinner was served and nineteen toasts drank, of which the last was "The Fair Sex of the United States." Colonel Jacob Reigert, of Lancaster, read the Declaration of Independence.

The first post-office was established at the tavern of John McGary, of which he was the postmaster. He was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McGary. It was at one time held by Levi Myers, and for many years by Mrs. Eliza James, who now holds the position. Hotels have been kept by a number of persons since Michael Holman and John McGary. In 1869 Amos Snyder opened the tavern which many years previous had been kept by Michael Holman, and later by many others, and continued until his death, in 1875, since which time it has been kept by his widow, Mrs. Snyder.

CHURCHES.—Before the year 1825 a number of members of the Episcopalian denomination living in the neighborhood invited the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Chester County, to visit this section and preach to them, which invitation was accepted, and in 1828 the stone church at the east end of the borough was erected. He remained a few years and was succeeded, in order, by the Rev. Mr. Huff and the Rev. Charles Snowdon. The congregation, however, did not thrive, and services were abandoned. About 1840, after the United Presbyterian Church was erected at Mexico, services were held at Thompsontown by that denomination, and are now held in the church edifice. The Rev. Francis McBirney is in charge and resides at Mexico. About 1834 the Methodists of this place and vicinity erected a house of worship on a back-street, and on a lot now owned by Dr. I. N. Grubb. This was used until 1881, when the present brick church edifice was erected at a cost of

two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars. It was dedicated in February, 1882, the Rev. Dr. Gray, of Williamsport, preaching the dedication sermon. The memorial window was placed in the church by the Tennis Brothers.

The congregation has been under the care of the Thompsontown Circuit, which embraces, besides, Pine Grove, East Salem and Marshall Chapel, in Pfoutz's Valley.

Emmanuel's Lutheran Church building was erected in 1843.

The society is in the charge with McAlisterville and Centre. A full account of the pastorate will be found in the history of the McAlisterville Church.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house within the limits of the borough was built of logs and stood in the rear of J. S. Lukens' present residence. In that year Miss Nancy McGary, sister of John McGary, was a teacher. In 1815 Mr. Crosby was a teacher. James Ross was a teacher later, he having been a merchant in the place. William Jones, who had taught in many parts of the county, was also a teacher. Of other teachers were William P. Law, Samuel Skuyler. At this school most of the young men of the town were educated. The Rev. Charles Snowdon, who was here as an Episcopal clergyman, taught in the village. The Thompsontown Academy was built by subscription, in 1833, for church and school purposes, and was used successfully for several years.

In 1838 the township of Delaware accepted the school law, and the schools were connected with the township until March 20, 1868, when it became an independent district. In 1865, however, a large brick house, forty-eight by forty-eight feet, was built, at a cost of three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, which is still used. The district now contains seventy-three pupils. The Juniata school-house of the township is on the western border of the district.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SINCERITY LODGE, No. 357, I. O. O. F., was chartered by the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, 16th of April, 1849, and instituted at Thompsontown, Pa. On May 30, 1849, the Lodge was organized by the election of E. D. Crawford, Noble Grand; Matthias Benner, Vice-Grand; Jehu M. James, Secretary; Jacob Strayer, Assistant Secretary; John F. Benner, Treasurer, as officers and charter members.

The lodge first met in the old stone building over on Main Street, now owned and occupied by Horace Myers.

The Thompsontown Odd-Fellows' Hall Association was organized April 20, 1861, when Messrs. Barnett Rapp, Israel Tennis and James McKnight, previously appointed a committee, met in the hall of the lodge of Odd-Fellows and opened the books of the I. O. O. F. Hall Association and received subscriptions for the stock of the Association.

On the 1st day of June of same year the committee, Messrs. Rapp, Tennis and McKnight (commissioners), again met and "opened an election for officers of the Association for one year, with the following result: Barnett Rapp was elected President; Israel Tennis, Treasurer; and Dr. P. L. Greenleaf, Secretary of the Association; each one having received thirty-two votes."

At the same meeting Messrs. Thomas W. Lukens, J. T. Carpenter and George W. Lloyd were elected association trustees.

The number of shares subscribed for this association was one hundred and ninety-three, at five dollars per share—for which the building on Main Street and now occupied and largely owned by the Odd-Fellows' Lodge was built in the summer of 1861, with Mr. J. T. Carpenter as architect.

The new hall was dedicated February, 1862, since which time the lodge has occupied it. The lodge started with a membership of fourteen, and gradually increased to sixty-five. During the War of the Rebellion the membership dropped off some, and after the stringent times of 1872 the membership fell off rapidly, until at the present time only twenty-two remain in fellowship. The last semi-annual report, made March 31, 1885, shows as follows: Funds in hands of treasurer, $347.39; invested, $1163.79; value of regalia, etc., $45; total assets of lodge, $1,555.18.

The present officers are A. R. Fulner, Noble Grand; L. G. Cameron, Vice-Grand; John F. Detra, Secretary; Israel Tennis, Treasurer; I. C. Lautz, Assistant Secretary; Jacob Spicher, Warden; Elihu Benner, William J. Dennis, John F. Detra, Lodge Trustees.

The Thompsontown Odd-Fellows' Hall Association building was erected on lot purchased from Thomas W. Lukens, and deeded to the trustees of said Association in 1861. The original contract for building was for seven hundred dollars; but with additions and extras it reached the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five dollars, of which Sincerity Lodge took in stock one hundred and forty shares at five dollars per share. The lodge now holds one hundred and sixty-three shares of said stock.

Post-Office Building Association.—In connection with Odd-Fellows' Hall Association the Post-Office Building Association was formed, October 23, 1865. At a meeting held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, it was resolved to erect a joint-stock building on Lukens' corner. The ground was leased from John S. Lukens at six cents per annum, its location is on the Town Square on the southeast corner of Bridge and Main Streets; size of building sixteen by twenty-two feet.

First officers of association were John Deitrick, President; Dr. P. L. Greenleaf, Secretary, and John S. Lukens, Treasurer. The amount of stock subscribed at ten dollars per share was three hundred and forty dollars. Cost of structure was $331.73. The association received an annual rent from the building of twenty-five dollars, the greater portion of which now goes into the treasury of Sincerity Lodge.

Lamberton Lodge, F. and A. M.—A charter was granted by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Oct. 16, 1866, to thirteen persons who were constituted Dec. 24, 1866, Lamberton Lodge, No. 371, F. and A. M., with Geo. W. Rothrock as Worshipful Master; John Deitrick, Senior Warden; Jacob T. Emerick, Junior Warden; Louis E. Atkinson, Secretary; and George W. Smith, Treasurer. The lodge started with a membership of sixteen, within two years increased to thirty, and has now thirty-eight in active membership.

The present officers are: W. M., Rev. Luther F. Smith; S. W., Chas. C. Tennis; J. W., Lucian W. Seiber; Secretary, Isaac N. Grubb; Treasurer, Israel Tennis,—Treasurer Tennis having been elected to that office each year since 1877. The lodge has initiated forty-five members; admitted six; its loss in deaths, resignations, etc., has been twenty-nine. It has paid a revenue to the Grand Lodge of eight hundred and eighty-two dollars, besides liberal amounts to charitable and other worthy purposes. Its meetings are held monthly in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Thompsontown.

Order of United American Mechanics (Seniors).—Council No. 350 was organized June 17, 1875, at Thompsontown, Pa., with the following officers: Councilor, James S. Vines; Vice-Councilor, Luke Davis; Rec. Sec., Emanuel Smith; Asst. Rec. Sec., A. F. Henkels; Fin. Sec., I. C. Lautz. The council continued in working order for two years, when it suspended, but reorganized on November 13, 1884. The present officers are,—Councilor, James Hostetler; Vice-Councilor, A. H. Wetzler; Rec. Sec., C. C. Kloss; Asst. Rec. Sec., R. T. Bastress. Treasurer, M. R. Bastress.

Order of United American Mechanics (Juniors).—Council No. 153, J. O. U. A. M., was instituted in February, 1875, with Edgar A. Tennis as Councilor; Luke Davis, Vice-Councilor. The council continued in existence for a little more than a year, when it became defunct and surrendered its charter, books and papers to the Grand Council, and has not since reorganized.

Delaware Literary Society.—From a debating society, holding its sessions in "Smith's School-House," one and one-half miles north of Thompsontown, the "Thompsontown Lyceum" was organized on the 29th of November, 1858, and at once moved to Thompsontown and held its meetings in the "Stone Academy," now on Bridge Street, north of the town centre.

On the 26th day of April, 1861, the lyceum was merged into the present organization, under the title of "The Delaware Literary Society," with the following as its "charter" or organization members: John B. Porter, President; George W. Lloyd, Secretary; Theorus D. Gar-

man, J. C. McNaughton, John C. Tennis, P. L. Greenleaf, M.D., Edwin Davis, Miss Susan Rothrock, Miss Fannie Greenleaf, Miss Jennie R. Tennis, Miss Elizabeth Seiber, Miss Mattie J. Lukens, Miss A. B. Greenleaf, Miss Tillie Kauffman, Miss Clementine McNaughton, Miss Elizabeth Haldeman, Miss Jennie E. James, Miss Tillie Hutchison, Miss Mattie R. Smith. The objects of this society are set forth as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do declare ourselves an association for mutual improvement in elocution, composition and debate, and for enlarging our fund of general intelligence, in which object we desire to exhibit a due consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, to maintain a perfect command of temper in all our intercourse, to seek for truth in all our exercises; and, to further these objects, have adopted for our government the following Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order."

These now constitute a twenty-page printed pamphlet, which, up to 1874, were in manuscript only.

The society elects a full complement of officers every six months, who are inducted into office on the first meeting night of January and July of each year. The meetings are held weekly, on Friday evening, and the length of session is limited to ten and a half o'clock P.M.

The present officers are M. Luther Keizer, president; Miss Annie Leyder, secretary; M. G. Shuman, financial secretary; Miss Lottie McAlister, librarian; Edwin Davis, treasurer; J. N. Grubb, critic. This society now holds its meetings in the borough school-house.

The borough of Thompsontown was incorporated by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Juniata County receiving the report of the grand jury on the 4th of December, 1867, and confirming it on the same day.

The Thompsontown Bridge Company was organized in 1857 and in 1857–58 a roofed bridge was built over the river by Wise & Ebey, of Huntingdon County, at a cost of eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars. It was used until destroyed by an ice flood February 7, 1874.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were put in connection with the borough for the first time January 31, 1873.

The borough now contains four hundred and thirty inhabitants, three churches, hotel, post-office, creamery, school-house, two general stores, drug-store and shops of the different trades.

The following is a list of the chief burgesses of the borough of Thompsontown from its organization, 1868, to 1885:

1868.—Thomas Patton.
1869.—S. Miller Keppler.
1870.—Elihu Benner, Esq.
1871–72.—Daniel Bastress.
1873–74.—J. Stewart Lukens, Esq.
1875–77.—Daniel Bastress.
1878–80.—J. Warren Plette.
1881–82.—Jacob Spicher.
1883.—Jac. W. Leyder.
1884.—Peter G. Shelley.
1885.—Robert T. Bastress.

CHAPTER XX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

THE territory that now comprises the township was embraced in Fermanagh from 1762 to 1767, when it became part of Penn township upon its erection in that year, 1767. In 1772 it seems to have become a part of Greenwood, although no court action is found confirming it, yet its assessment indicates that upon the erection of Northumberland County, in 1772, it was assessed to Greenwood. It so remained until Greenwood was divided, in 1858, action being confirmed July 24th in that year, and Monroe became No. 1 in the division.

It is bounded on the north by Snyder County and is separated from it, the greater part of the line, by Mahantango Creek; on the west by Fayette township and a small part of Delaware at the southwest corner; on the south by Greenwood and Susquehanna townships.

The streams are the Mahantango Creek and its tributaries, of which Quaker Run is the largest, and the head-waters of Cocolamus and Little Cocolamus Creek. The settlements are Richfield and Evandale.

The first settlements of this township were made by settlers who came up the Susquehanna River and followed up the Mahantango Creek from where Thomas McKee, the trader, had

settled at its mouth. Probably the first to become permanent settler in the vicinity was John Graybill, in 1772, who located across the creek from Richfield, in what is now Snyder County. The Shellenbergers probably came next.

The first of the Shellenbergers to settle in this section of country was John, who came to this country from Geneva, Switzerland, in the ship "Friendship," with his wife and children. After coming up the Susquehanna River to Liverpool, then made their way to the mouth of the Mahantango Creek and up that creek to near what is now Richfield. Here, in what is now West Perry township, Snyder County, John Graybill settled in 1772, and his sons had taken up land on the south side of the creek. John Shellenberger settled here a short time, but did not purchase, and about 1780 went to what is now Good-Will, in Fayette township, and purchased part of a tract of land of James Martin, which was warranted by his father David, in 1774, and where David Shellenberger, the youngest son of John, settled, lived and died. John Shellenberger had three sons—John, Peter and David—and two daughters—Catherine and Maria.

John Shellenberger, about 1784, bought a tract of land of Peter Graybill, which he warranted March 7, 1775, and part of which he sold to Peter Shellenberger October 6, 1807. He lived on land now owned by Samuel Puhlman. His children, with the exception of Christian, went West. He settled on the homestead. In 1790 John Shellenberger, Jr., was assessed on two hundred acres of land, a sawmill and a thirty-gallon distillery. The sons of Christian are living in the vicinity.

The tract lay west of the tract on which Richfield is situated. Next west Peter Shellenberger purchased a large tract, which he patented in two patents, one in 1812, the other in 1816. In 1790 he owned two hundred acres. This tract embraced Evandale. He bought a tract, on March 28, 1791, of Ludwig Goss, which was warranted to Jacob Reice and sold to Goss August 26, 1786.

The sons of Peter were John, Christian, Joseph, Jonathan, Peter, Isaac; daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Catherine.

John settled on part of the old homestead, where his son Christian settled. Christian settled in Pfoutz Valley; Joseph, near Oakland, and later moved to the West; Jonathan, on part of the homestead, which his father deeded to him June 4, 1831, and where he still resides; Peter, in Pfoutz Valley, later in Snyder County; Isaac emigrated to Ohio; Elizabeth married Samuel Myers and settled near McVeytown; Sarah become the wife of Peter Graybill and settled back of Richfield; Catherine married Michael Lauver and moved to Illinois.

Jacob Auker, in 1786, took up a warrant for three hundred acres of land on the banks of Mahantango Creek, about a mile below Riceville, on which he built a grist and saw-mill about 1793, which he ran until his death, in 1814. His son, Jacob was a miller and continued it. In November, 1821, the property was divided, and Henry Auker, one of the heirs, purchased the property. A few years later the mill property passed to Andrew Kohler, who kept it many years. The mill, about 1857, was built on the other side of the creek, in Snyder County, where it now stands. A store was kept at the mills from about 1818 to 1830 by —— Clarkson. A school-house was built there, taught by Mrs. Hannah Caveny. In later years Pine Church was built on the other side of the creek

The sons of Jacob Auker were Jacob, Henry, Christian and Emanuel. Henry Auker sold the property to Andrew Kohler, and moved, about 1822, to Fayette township, in the southeast corner, at the Delaware township line, where he was murdered in 1860.

Emanuel lived near Richfield several years, and moved to Snyder County, where he still lives, at the age of eighty-two years.

Jacob Pyle was one of the early settlers with the Shellenbergers and located west of the John Shellenberger tract (Samuel Pehlman farm). He had sons,—George, John, Samuel and Jacob. Samuel settled on the home place, which is now owned by John Rine, of Richfield. John lives about a mile northwest of Richfield, in Snyder County, and is now over eighty years of age.

The land in the northwest corner of the township was taken up on warrant by Michael

Lauver about 1786. It lay back of Evandale and on the line of Juniata and Snyder Counties. His sons were John, Henry, Michael, Christley, Frederick and Balzer. The sons, with the exception of Michael, who was a tailor, were all blacksmiths. John, in 1797, took up a small tract east of McAlisterville, where he built a blacksmith-shop and dwelling, and in 1810 bought the first lot in the new town of McAlisterville and moved his shop to that place. Later he sold to his brother Henry, and bought a farm now owned by John Gerhart, where he settled and died. Henry settled in McAlisterville, and later in Liverpool. Jacob settled on the old farm several years, was with his brother Henry in Liverpool a few years, and in 1830 settled where the Lauver Mennonite Church now is and where his son Reuben, also a blacksmith, now resides. Christian, or Christley, was living in 1878, at the age of eighty-three years. Balzer at one time owned considerable of the east part of the town-lots of McAlisterville, and now, over eighty years of age, lives in Milford, opposite Mifflintown, and a little above. Michael lived in McAlisterville and was postmaster from 1821 to 1825.

An old blacksmith's account-book, containing many of the old names of this section, and beginning in 1786, is in possession of Mrs. William Sellers, near the old Sellers mill, now Bashore's. This account-book was doubtless Michael Lauver's.

The land next east of the Michael Lauver tract was taken up by Thomas Hewes, August 1, 1766, on application No. 164, who sold it to Samuel Wallis, a merchant of Philadelphia. It was patented by him as "Hewes' Adventure," and contained three hundred and twenty-six acres of land. He sold it, September 4, 1782, to Henry Drinker, also a merchant of Philadelphia. It was adjoining a tract, that then belonged to Jeremiah Lynn and Gideon Percival. A part of this tract was sold to Joseph and Jacob Sellers on February 4, 1794; and part Stephen Rees. Drinker owned other land near the tract. Joseph Sellers sold his interest in the land, January 15, 1796, to Jacob Sellers, Jr., and removed to what is now Delaware township (Humphrey's Mill), where he bought the mill property of John Hamilton, and lived and died there.

Jacob Sellers, Sr., in a German Bible in possession of the family, wrote on the title-page, "Come to this plantation in 1793." The next year after the purchase was made, other land was purchased by him and his sons. Jacob built a grist-mill on a branch of the Cocolamus Creek, about 1790, on the site of the old lime-kiln, about two hundred rods from the present mill. On the 25th of July, 1826, Jacob Sellers, Jr., sold a part of the land to Peter Shellenberger, who later sold to William Sellers one hundred and seventy-nine acres, on which, in 1846, he built the present mill, now owned by John Bashore. Joseph and Jacob Sellers bought of Henry Drinker a tract of land in 1794, which was sold to Christley Lauver, a son-in-law. He resided at the mill and continued it some years. This was the land bought by Peter Shellenberger.

Jacob Sellers, Sr., died in 1831. His children were Joseph, Mary (who married John Brought), George, Barbara, Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Rothrock), Alvah, William, Achsah (Mrs. —— Wurtz, who settled in Mifflin County). Mrs William Sellers is now living near the mill far advanced in years. She was a daughter of Jacob Pyle, who was also a settler in this region.

Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, took out a warrant for four hundred and thirty-four acres of land April 14, 1794, adjoining Samuel Osborne, Peter Osborne and Thomas and Bartholomew Wistar. In the year 1814 Jacob Marks settled upon the tract, but December 1, 1829, bought the whole tract of George Wilson, who, June 1, 1832, conveyed it to his son, Luke Marks, who is now living upon it at the age of eighty-two years. It lies in Monroe township, near the line of Susquehanna and Greenwood townships. It is now in part owned by Christian Knouse and E. G. Schaeffer, but the greater part still by Luke Marks. His son Joseph lives adjoining, on part of the Samuel Osborne tract. The Thomas and Bartholomew Wistar tract lay to the west of the Luke Marks land.

The Samuel and Peter Osborne tracts lay to

the eastward of the Caspar Wistar tract, and, with other tracts they warranted, embraced about two thousand acres, and were partly in what is now Snyder County. It came to the possession of Peter Osborne, and was known as the Osborne Survey, and was uncultivated and wild land. On the 8th of November, 1845, Joseph Osborne, a son of Peter, sold seventeen hundred and fifty acres of it to Richard Strode, who, in January, 1849, sold it to Jesse Dickey and Dr. R. B. Dilworth, of Chester County, who at once erected a large saw-mill on Mahantango Creek, and began an extensive lumber business. Dickey soon after returned, and Dr. Dilworth conducted the business until his death, a few years later. The property was sold out about 1859, in smaller tracts, and passed into the hands of many owners. In 1877, S. Snyder, J. Barges, M. Minich Zandt and others had saw-mills on the tract which embraced the lower part of Quaker Valley.

The family of Burchfield now in this county, descended from Aquilla Burchfield, who, before the Revolutionary War, resided in Maryland. He came first to Milford township in 1772 and purchased a tract of land later known as the Kerlin place, and, in 1774, moved to what is now Monroe township, and took up land in Black Dog Valley (now known as Chester Valley) in 1774, where he lived until his death, in 1805, aged sixty-eight. His wife, Elizabeth, survived several years later. Their children were Charles, Aquilla, Thomas, James, Robert, Margaret and Sarah.

Aquilla, Jr., married Elizabeth Cookson. He, with his brother Robert, warranted a tract of three hundred and eighty-three acres in the valley, in November, 1794, and settled there, where Aquilla in that year was keeping tavern; later he removed to Millerstown. They had a number of children, who married and settled in other parts. He married Jane Fleming, as a second wife, by whom he had several children, all of whom emigrated West.

Thomas married, settled near Pine Swamp and had six children, all of whom went West about 1825.

Robert married Catharine Barrichman, by whom he had seven children, of whom Kezia became the wife of Samuel Van Ormer, of Slim Valley; John married Julia A. Hopple and moved to Mifflintown; Robert settled upon the land he bought with his brother Aquilla, and which land later was owned by John Graybill, who patented it March 15, 1835. It is now owned by Samuel Keller, David W. Swartz and others.

James, also a son of Aquilla Burchfield, Sr., married Rachel Cookson and settled in the valley for a time, and in 1812 lived in Mifflintown; in 1829, moved to Milford, where he lived a few years and returned to near Mifflintown and below, where he died, February 27, 1861, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Rachel, died the next year. They had lived as husband and wife for sixty-eight years. Judge Lewis Burchfield, of Milford, is a son of James and Rachel Burchfield.

Samuel Watts was a native of Bucks County. His father, Samuel Watts, emigrated from Scotland and was in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Monmouth. Samuel came to Northumberland County in 1809 and settled at New Berlin (now Union County). In 1811 he moved to Greenwood township (now Monroe), where he purchased a farm of —— Gottshall, near where his son Thomas now lives. He had several sons,—Samuel Watts (ex-associate judge of the county) lives at McAlisterville, John at Richfield and David and Joseph at Mifflintown.

John Krebs, or Kreps, was a resident in the valley, where John McConnell now owns, as early as 1778; later George Kreps succeeded to the property.

John Niemond, about 1800, purchased land at the head of Chester Valley, and September 16, 1823, purchased one hundred and forty-nine acres of Jacob Lukinton, which was warranted June 6, 1814. His sons were Samuel, Joseph and Simon, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The St. John's Lutheran Church was erected on part of the Niemond land, and is known as Niemond's Church. His grandson John, is now on part of the farm. Frederick Keller, a native of Lancaster County, was in the Revolution, after which he settled many years in his native county. He came to Chester Valley and leased

land of John Niemond, and about 1812 bought ninety-six acres. His sons were Jacob, George, Henry, Peter, John, Daniel. His daughters were Elizabeth, (Mrs. Jacob Stoneing), Mary (Mrs. John Page.) Jacob settled on the home-place; George and Henry in vicinity; Daniel and John went West; Samuel, a son of Jacob, now lives on the homestead.

Joseph Page settled in 1792 on the farm now owned by Joseph, his grandson. His son Abraham settled on the homestead and for a time owned the Sellers mill, now Robert Humphrey's.

Swartz Valley takes its name from a family of that name, who settled there in 1780, as Matthias Swartz was assessed in that year on one hundred acres. Matthias Swartz, Jr., was assessed in 1796 on a tannery, which was abandoned before 1820. The Rev. Peter Swartz, a United Brethren minister, is assessed as such from 1805. He had four sons—Matthias, David, Peter and John—whose sons are residents of the valley.

Land in the upper part of Chester Valley was early taken up by Jacob Landis, and about 1805 was sold by his widow to Charles Magee, who settled upon it. He had daughters, who married and settled in the vicinity.

Black Dog Valley, as the valley extending from Little Cocolamus Creek to the main branch of Cocolamus Creek, in Fayette township is called, was settled by few people prior to 1825. Of those located were Thomas Jones, Frank Shields, Robert Burchfield, John Hawk and Harry Auker. About 1856 a number of families from Chester County bought lands and settled, and the name was changed to Chester Valley. Of these were Thomas Entrekin, Isaac Crossen, N. B. and E. Wickersham, Byard Neils and Rufus M. Ford.

In 1859 the following were the business interests of the township, except farming:

J. & Isaac Ecklin, saw-mill, Little Cocolamus.
Jonathan Gelnet, saw-mill, Quaker Run.
Conrad Markle, saw-mill, Quaker Run.
Joseph Niemond, saw-mill, Little Cocolamus.
Thomas North, tannery, Stony Point.
Patrick Reilly (J. & L. Clenderman,) saw-mill, on Mahantango Creek.
William Sellers, grist-mill, west of Evandale.
Josiah Snyder, hotel, Richfield.
Christian Shellenberger, saw-mill, near Richfield.
Tobias Shull, tan-yard, Richfield.
Joseph Watts, foundry, Richfield.

In 1860 John Deans erected a log foundry west of Luke Marks', which now is owned and operated by his son-in-law, William Siebert.

The reader is referred to the article on taxable industries in Greenwood township for early mills within this territory.

St. John's Lutheran, or Niemond's Church.—This church edifice was erected near John Niemond's in the year 1811, and the congregation was ministered to by the Rev. W. J. Heim, who had charge, until about 1835, of many congregations in this and Perry County. The Rev. Augustus Ellmoyer preached here for several years, and the pulpit later was supplied by ministers in charge of the church at Liverpool or Richfield. It is now in charge of the Rev. S. R. Brown, of the Richfield Church.

Mennonites.—The first church in this section of the country of this denomination was built, of logs, in 1800, on the site of the brick meeting-house in Monroe township, and was used for both church and school purposes until about 1815, when it was abandoned entirely as a school. The house was used until 1868, when the present brick house was built a short distance west of Richfield. The meeting-house in Snyder County, on the Graybill farm, was built in 1854; the one at Lauver's a few years later.

The first bishop was John Graybill, a son of John Graybill, who settled here in 1772. He was ordained a bishop by Lancaster Conference in 1808, when twenty-one years of age, and died in service, in 1831, aged fifty-one years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Brubaker, who had been an assistant for several years, and who served until his death, about 1863. The Rev. George Leiter was a bishop from about 1830 until his death, in 1842. The Rev. Abram Haldeman was made a bishop in 1841, and died about 1858. Bishop Jacob Graybill, now living at Thompsontown, was ordained in 1856, and is still in charge.

For some cause, the congregation became divided before the death of Bishop John Gray-

bill, in 1831, and two congregations, known as the Haldeman and Lester congregations, each elected trustees, who held the property. Disputes have arisen; the Haldeman congregation hold the property and the case is now before the courts. The minister of the Haldeman congregation, is the Rev. Jacob Graybill, and of the Leiter, Revs. Thomas and Solomon Graybill.

Schools.—The first school-house in the section was the old Mennonite Church, built in 1800, which was built for both church and school purposes and afterwards abandoned as a school, and a new one built about 1815 near the church, which was used many years. About 1820 a house was built near the Watts farm, which was known as the Watts school-house. Edward Hayes and Emanuel Albright were teachers.

About 1825 a school-house was standing on the top of the ridge, between Samuel Keller's and Evandale. Jacob Keller, a brother of John Keller, was a teacher. Later one was built on the corner by John Folkroad's, which was used until 1859, when the one now used was built at Stony Run. A new one is now (1885) in process of erection on the opposite side of the road.

About 1855 a house was built west of Richfield, which was replaced by a brick house in 1862 and sold to the German Baptists in 1875, who now hold it. A new house at Richfield took its place.

Evandale Independent District was formed a few years ago and contains two school-houses. An old school was erected many years ago on the site of the old store at Evandale. This was abandoned and a log house built on the lot where the present house, built in 1882, now stands. The other house of the district is at Cherry Hill, and was erected in 1884.

One of the earliest teachers in the township was Mrs. Hannah Caveny, grandmother of Esquire Reuben Caveny, of McAlisterville. She taught from 1815 several years at Auker's Mill, below Richfield, and also near where John Nailor resides, in the southwest part of the township.

In 1858 two school-houses were erected, one at Quaker Run, the other at Swartz. There are now seven houses in the township,—two in Evandale district and in Richfield, Watts, Quaker Run, Stony Run and Swartz. They contain two hundred and twenty-six pupils.

RICHFIELD.

The plat of land on which the town is located was warranted July 1, 1776, to Jacob Moyer, who, May 26, 1791, sold the tract to John Graybill, who, in 1772, had settled upon a large tract of land across Mahantango Creek, now in Snyder County. On this tract a grist and saw-mill had been in operation for several years. He died about 1800, and December 26, 1808, the heirs conveyed the tract to Christian Graybill, one of the sons who settled a short distance from where, in 1818, he laid out the village of Richfield. Christian Auker, February 10, 1821, bought lots 20 and 25, and erected a house, Christian Zimmerman having built one previously. The family mostly settled in what is now Snyder County, but intermarried with the Wineys and Shellenbergers and their descendants are numerous both in Juniata and Snyder Counties. The village did not begin to grow until about 1833.

The first store in the neighborhood was at Auker's Mills, and kept by —— Clarkson.

About 1833 John Wallis built a store building, still standing, where he kept store for many years. A tavern-stand was opposite, kept by Joseph Schnee until 1844, when it was destroyed by fire, M. S. Graybill, now of Evandale, being the last landlord. John Miller kept a tavern in the place at the same time. The present hotel was established in 1874 by E. C. Graybill, who now keeps it. It was first used as a store by Abraham Graybill and later by Andrew Kohler. In 1859 Tobias Shull was operating at the place a tannery, Joseph Watts a foundry and Joseph Snyder was keeping a tavern.

The post-office at Richfield was established about 1833, and the following persons have served as postmasters: John Wallis, William Boyer, Dr. J. M. Wallis, A. G. Shellenberger, Andrew Kohler, Peter S. Graybill, A. G. Shellenberger, H. C. Landis, D. G. Shellenberger, Enoch Shellenberger, Wilson B. Winey, B. H.

Curtis, Dr. G. J. Crouse and Dr. J. W. Decker, the present incumbent.

LUTHERAN AND GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The church edifice was erected at the east end of the town in 1835, and was remodeled in 1858. The congregations each number about forty members. The Rev. J. W. Siebert, of Selinsgrove, was in charge for about ten years, and was followed by Rev. Augustus Ellmoyer, who also had in charge the congregations of Freeburg, Freemont and Mount Pleasant. He was succeeded by Revs.——Hackman, John Kohler, J. W. Hackenberger, James Sandoe, H. C. Heiser,——Reed, John Doughnut,——Reed and the Rev. S. P. Brown, the present pastor.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH was organized about 1840, and united with the Evangelical and Methodist congregation in erecting a church on the east side of the Mahantango Creek, near Auker's mill, called the "Pine Church," which was used until 1874, when a Union Church was erected at Richfield. The pastors who have served are the Revs. John Smith, John Uhler, J. Zimmerman, Robert Arndt and J. W. Buchter. The pastors of the Evangelical Church have been the Revs. J. W. Dillinger, James Binckley, J. W. Siebert, Jacob Miller, T. R. Morris, J. G. Swingle, J. W. Bentz, Jacob Young and Noah Young, who now is the pastor. The congregation first worshipped in the "Pine Church," and now in the Church of the United Brethren, in Richfield.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS in this section purchased the brick school-house near Richfield in 1875, and fitted it for a church. It is under the same charge as the Goodwill Church. The school-house now used contains two schools and was built in 1876.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—McWilliams Lodge, No. 702, was organized in 1863 and abandoned in 1878. A hall was erected in 1873, which was destroyed by fire in 1880.

Richfield at present contains a population of about one hundred and eighty, a hotel, three churches (Lutheran, United Brethren and German Baptist), post-office, hardware-store, tin-store, drug-store, carriage and blacksmith-shop, two dry-goods and grocery stores and cabinet-maker shop.

EVANDALE.

Evandale was on part of the Peter Shellenberger land, and was sold to Abraham Haldeman, a preacher of the Mennonites. A school-house was built at the place many years ago. Isaac Haldeman established the store about 1855, and the post-office, which prior to this time had been at Sellers' Mill, was removed to this place. The postmasters have been Job and Isaac Haldeman, Roper & Snyder, Byard Nields, John S. Graybill, and since 1881 M. S. Graybill. The brick store was erected in 1874.

CHAPTER XXI.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Greenwood, in Cumberland County, was erected in 1767, and embraced originally all the territory now in Perry County east of the Juniata River except that portion of the present Greenwood township lying north of the mouth of Cocolamus Creek, which then belonged to Fermanagh township and the south parts of the present townships of Greenwood and Susquehanna, in Juniata County, the boundary-line being McKee's Path, which extended from the mouth of Mahantango Creek to near Thompsontown, and the Juniata intersecting the Cocolamus Creek at the Junction of the north and South branches, when the boundary-line followed the Cocolamus to its mouth. At the same time, Penn township was erected, which embraced in this county about two-thirds of the present township of Monroe, the north part of the east half of the present Greenwood, and the north part of Susquehanna. Its boundary in this county was McKee's Path and the little Cocolamus Creek. The greater part of Penn township was in what is now Snyder County.

The deed of the Wilt and Dimm property, near the Seven Star Tavern, was made January 25, 1772, by Michael Wilt to Adam Wilt, of Bethel township, Lancaster County, and the land is mentioned as being in Penn township, Cumberland County. It was in this year, 1772, that Northumberland County was erected, and

Penn township became a part of that county, and that part of Penn township south of Mahantaugo Creek remained in Cumberland County and was attached to Greenwood, as is shown by the fact that in 1785 the following names appear in the assessment of Greenwood township of persons who resided within the limits of Penn township as it was first erected: Aquilla and Thomas Burchfield, John Creps (Kreps or Grapes), Jacob Graybill, grist and saw mills; Edward McConnell, Samuel and Peter Osborne, John Shellenberger. In 1789 Mifflin County was erected and Greenwood township north of the county line became a township holding the same name in Mifflin County, and the part south remained as Greenwood in Cumberland. In the year 1791, at the June term of Mifflin County court, the following described territory was taken from Fermanagh and annexed to Greenwood, upon the petition here given,—

Upon the petition of Fermanagh and Greenwood Townships, Mifflin County, setting forth that the Inhabitants of these townships labour under much inconveniences on account of the Disproportional extents and bounds of these Townships, Fermanagh being much the Largest, we therefore pray that a line may be struck from the mouth of Delaware run, at Juniata, by the plantations of William Thompson, Joseph Cookson, William Stuart and Hugh McElroy, leaving William Thompson and Hugh McElroy to the westward, and Joseph Cookson and William Stuart to the eastward, and thence northwest to the Shade Mountain, and that the part of Fermanagh Eastward of the line thus Described may be struck off therefrom and annexed to Greenwood Township.

Upon this petition the court appointed Samuel Osborne and Samuel Curren "to have the divisional line run, and make the report thereof to next Court." In September following, on the application of Hugh McAlister, the court ordered that the house of William Stuart, mentioned in the petition, be and remain in Fermanagh township. At this time there were but fifty-two taxable inhabitants in the township, and in 1792 eighty-seven taxables were reported. The line was ordered run, and the assessment was made for three or four years, including the territory as near as could be done. In November, 1795, notice was brought to the court that the divisional line had not been run, and the court ordered that James Nelson, the surveyor, run the line, which was done, and in 1796 there was reported in the assessment one hundred and eleven taxables, and embracing Thompsontown and McAlisterville.

The locations of the persons mentioned along this line are, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows: William Thompson, at Thompsontown; Joseph Cookson, in Delaware; William Stewart, on the tract where McAlisterville is now situated and a little south of the town; Hugh McElroy, on the tract north, near where John Shelley now resides.

Samuel Osborne, one of the commissioners to run the line, lived in the limits of the present township of Susquehanna, and owned, at that time, the tract in the southwest corner of the township, now owned in part by Levi Light. Samuel Curran, the other commissioner, resided near Cedar Spring Church, now in Walker township.

The township embraced this territory until 1834, when Fayette was formed from Fermanagh and Greenwood. In 1836 Delaware was formed from Greenwood and Walker, and in January, 1857, a petition was presented to court, asking for a division of Greenwood into three townships; viewers were appointed, who examined the territory and made a report to court in September, 1857, and reported the division necessary and also presented to the court a draft of the township as divided. On December 12, 1857, the court ordered that a vote of the qualified electors of the township of Greenwood be taken on the question of division. The election was held January 15, 1858, and report made to the court January 19th as follows: two hundred and sixteen for division and twenty-one against.

On February 18, 1858, exceptions to this division were filed: First, That the assembly did not authorize a township to be divided into three townships upon one commission; Second, That the act of assembly did not authorize a vote to be taken on the question of division of one township into three; Third, That no authority was vested in court for people to divide a township into more than one township at a time. The subject was again brought before the

cour and it was decided that Greenwood be divided into three townships agreeably to line given and returned by the commissioners. No. 1, Monroe; No. 2, Susquehanna; No. 3, Greenwood, and decree granted. This proceeding was taken to the Supreme Court which affirmed proceeding of Quarter Sessions, July 24, 1858.

In 1790 the only mills assessed in the township were John Graybill, (Richfield), William McAlister, (Brown), John Whitmer, (Weiser), and John Hamilton, (now Robert Humphreys), Delaware.

In 1792 the following persons were assessed on land. The number of acres are given and the present township in which they were located as far as possible:

Caspar Accord, 100; James Barr, 200; Aquilla Burchfield, 100 (Monroe); Benjamin Bumberger, 200 (Delaware); Christopher Crector, 200; Charles Cookson, 250 (Delaware); Joseph Cookson, 250 (Delaware); William Cranson, 100; David Cargill, 100 Dimms (in Greenwood); Church Hill, 100 (Greenwood); Samuel Frey, 100 (Delaware); Gabriel Frey, 135 (Delaware); John Graybill, 200 (Monroe); Widow Green, 650; David Hasser, 100; Benjamin Hunt, 150 (Monroe); Joseph Jobson, 100 (on Jobson Run, Susquehanna); William Jones, 140; Jacob Kinser, 130; John Lyder, 150; Thomas Leonard, 100 (Fayette); William McAlister, grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery and slave, 300 (Fayette); David Martin, 150 (Fayette); William Morten, 200 (Fayette); James Micheltree, 149; Widow Mitchell, 150 (Fayette); Henry McConnell, 150 (Greenwood); Edward McConnell, 100 (Greenwood); James Martin's heirs, 192 (Fayette); James McLin, 150; Charles McKee, 100 (Monroe); Samuel Osborne, 150 (Susquehanna); John Pauly, 150 (Fayette); James Patton, 100; John Rannels, 200 (Fayette); Frederick K. Rhoads, 100 (Susquehanna); George Rumbach, 150; Samuel Sharon, 239 (Fayette); John Shellenberger, Jr., 200 (Monroe); Peter Shellenberger 200 (Monroe); James Thompson, 250 (Delaware); Widow Thompson, Sr., 250 (Delaware); Widow Thompson, Jr., 150 (Delaware); James Turbett, 220; John Whitmer 150 grist and saw-mills (Susquehanna Weiser); Isaac Yost, 100; John Robinson, 150; John Hamilton, 170 grist and saw-mill (Delaware); Jacob Thomas, 100.

The following were additional in 1796:

Aquilla Burchfield, tavern-keeper.
Henry Barnet, saw-mill.
Samuel Davis, store-keeper.
George Evans, 65 gallon still.
Samuel Macklin, tan-yard.
Abraham Page, 188 gallon still.
William Grotes, still.
George Green, 59 gallon still.
Henry McConly, still.
James Patton, saw-mill.
George Bombagh, 121 gallon still.
John Shellenberger, Jr., saw-mill 30 gallon still.
Mathias Swartz, Jr., tan-yard.
Isaac Thompson, saw-mill.
Christopher Walters, still.
William Wiley, 30 gallon still.
Joseph Warden, grist-mill and 40 gallon still.

TAXABLE INDUSTRIES.[1]—The tax-lists of Greenwood township, from 1769 to 1831, show assessments on the following in addition to lands and stock. The division line of 1789 left in the new county only a small part of the old Greenwood east of the Cocolamus. In 1792 this part was enlarged by the addition of as much as Fermanagh as lay east of McAlisterville and Thompsontown. These lists are made to correspond to these enlarged bounds.

GRIST-MILLS.

Auker, Jacob, 1792–1815.
Auker, Jacob, Jr., 1818–31.
Bolinger, Daniel, 1816–22.
Brenesholtz, John, 1826–28.
Bumberger, Benjamin, 1791–93.
Cookson, Joseph, 1802.
Evans, Louis & Frederick, 1803–31.
Graybill, Jacob, 1778–79.
Graybill, John, 1778–91.
Hamilton, John, F., G., 1776–92.
Jordan, Thomas, F., G., 1779–99.
Kohler, Andrew, 1821–31.
Lighter, Joseph, 1823–27.
Mealy, Samuel, 1831.
Moore, bought of Toops, 1815–16.
McAlister, John, 1826–31.
McAlister, William, Sr., F., G., 1788–1819.
Row, George, 1817–19.
Sellers, Jacob, Jr., 1817–31.
Sellers, Joseph, Sr., 1804–13.
Shrock, Philip, Sr., 1802–3.
Sutton, Isaac, 1820–22.
Toops, John, 1814–15.
Warden, John, 1793.
Warden, Joseph, 1794–96.
Whitmore, John, 1790–1818.
Wilt, George, 1794.
Witmer, John, 1829.
Witmer, John & Martha, 1820-22, 1828–30.

[1] Compiled by A. L. Guss.

FULLING-MILLS.

Evans, Louis & Frederick, 1803–31.
McAlister, William, Sr., 1819.
McAlister, William, Jr., 1820–31.

CARDING-MACHINES.

Brubaker, John, Jr., 1811–13.
Evans, Louis & Frederick, 1803–31.
McAlister, William, Jr., 1820–31.
Snyder, John K., 1822.

OIL-MILL.

Brubaker, Abraham, 1811–25.
Evans, Louis & Frederick, 1803–31.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

Allen, John, 1820–21.
Claxton, Roger, 1827.
Davis, Samuel, 1796.
Gallagher, Thomas, 1815.
Law, James, 1825–29.
McClure, David, 1830.
McGerry, Patrick, 1811.
Ramsey, James, 1797–1811.
Ramsey, Manassa, 1798.
Reigart, Daniel, 1822–31.
Reigart, Daniel & Jacob, 1818–20.
Rice, John, 1823–24.
Ross, James, 1815–18.
Ross & Allen, 1829–30.
Taylor, George, 1814–17.
Thompson, William & Robert, 1829–30.
Trimble, Thomas R., 1823–24.
Turner, John, 1816.
Turner, John & William, 1817.
Turner, William, 1816.
Wallace, John, 1829–30.
Wood, Margaret, Widow, 1827–31.

DISTILLERIES.

Albright, Emanuel, 1825.
Bargin, William, 1822–31.
Brenesholtz, Frederick, 1829–31.
Brenesholtz, John, 1826–28.
Burchfield, Thomas, Jr., 1788.
Clifton, Yost, 1818.
Cox, Paul, 1830–31.
Dimm, Henry, 1811.
Duvale, William, 1820.
Evans, George, 1794–96.
Farleman, John, 1820–21.
Fry, Gabriel, 1795–98.
Graybill, Christian K., 1825–28.
Graybill, Harman, 1825.
Green, George (2), 1796–98.
Groathouse, William, 1794–1803.
Heaston, Daniel, 1792.
Holman, John, Sr. (2), 1805–7.
Holman, John & Michael, 1809–19.
Holman, Michael, 1820–25.
Jamison, John, 1828.
Jordan, Thomas, F., G., 1790–99.
Kepner, Jacob, 1813.
Kinzer, Jacob, 1794.
Kohler, Andrew, 1823–25.
Kuhn, Peter, 1820–22.
Lauver, John, 1828–31.
Leech, Abraham, 1793.
Leonard, Thomas, 1798.
Lichtenthaler, Matthias (2), 1813.
Lutz, William (2), 1822.
Meterling, John, 1822.
McAlister, Robert H., 1818–19.
McAlister, William, Sr., F., G., 1782–1818.
McGary, John, 1805–7.
Page, Abraham (2), 1796.
Rumbaugh, George (2), 1796.
Sellers, Joseph, Sr. (2), 1802–25.
Sellers, Samuel, 1816.
Shellenberger, David, 1814–31.
Shellenberger, John, 1794.
Shellenberger, John, Sr., 1796–1831.
Shellenberger, Peter, 1809–30.
Smith, George, 1826–27.
Snyder, John K., 1809–13, 1820–22.
Stuttz, John, 1818.
Thompson, James, Jr., F., G. (2), 1790–91; (1), 1792–94.
Thompson, John, 1828–31.
Thompson, Peter, 1817–30.
Turner, John & William, 1817–19.
Walters, Christopher, 1795–96.
Warden, Joseph, 1796.
Watt, Hugh (2), 1793.
Watt, John (2), 1805–7; (1), 1809–10.
Whitmore, John, 1785, 1814–16.
Wikle, George, 1826.
Wiley, William, 1796.
Wilt, Adam, Sr., 1785–88, 1809–10, 1814–16, 1823–25; (2), 1805–7.

SAW-MILLS.

Auker, Jacob, 1793–1815.
Auker, Jacob, Jr,, 1818–31.
Barnett, Henry, 1786.
Bolinger, Daniel, 1816–22.
Boyer, Valentine, heirs, 1827–28.
Brenesholtz, John, 1826–28.
Brubaker, John, Jr., 1817–22.
Bumberger, Benjamin, 1791–93.
Cargill, David, 1795–1800.
Cookson, Joseph, 1802.
Davis, Joshua, 1805–31.
Dimm, Henry, 1828–31.
Evans, Louis & Frederick, 1803–31.
Evey, Peter, 1820–25.
Graybill, Jacob, 1778–79.
Graybill, John, 1778–91.
Haines, Frederick, 1810–13.

Hann, Michael, 1805–9.
Jordan, Thomas, F., G., 1779–99.
Kohler, Andrew, 1821–31.
Lemmon, Ulrich, 1826–28.
Lighter, Joseph, 1823–27.
Lininger, Philip, 1818–31.
Mealy, Samuel, 1831.
Moore, bought of Toops, 1815–16.
McAlister, John, 1826–31.
McAlister, William, Sr., 1786–1819.
McComb, Henry, 1814.
McConnel, Henry, Sr., 1815–31.
McCully, Thomas, 1809–13.
Patton, James, 1796–1806.
Phillips, Abraham, 1791–95.
Rapp, Peter, 1827–31.
Rough, Jacob, 1829–31.
Roush, John, 1820–28.
Row, George, 1817–19.
Sellers, Jacob, Jr., 1814–28.
Sellers, Joseph, Sr., 1804–31.
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The only grist-mill in the township of Greenwood at present, is owned by J. T. Dimm & Bro., at Dimmville. Application for the tract of two hundred and twenty-one acres was made October 20, 1768, by Stephen Marshall, of Chester County, who conveyed it November 1, the same year, to his son Thomas. It was adjoining a tract of John Minshall. The tract was patented as "Fertile Valley," July 17, 1795, and sold to David Cargill, with the mills, mill-houses, etc. David Cargill had warranted one hundred and sixty-five acres on the heads of the Cocolamus December 15, 1785, on which was built soon after a saw-mill. He had located on another tract near this land in 1774. It all passed to his son James, who sold the property to John Jacob and Samuel Dimm, who in 1839 erected the present mill. The store was built in 1854, and kept by John Dimm and his son, J. F. Dimm. The post-office was established in March, 1878, with J. T. Dimm, postmaster.

David Cargill died on the farm, and left two sons, James and John, the latter settled on a

farm between Joseph Nipples and James Cox. James settled on the mill property and had several sons, the most of whom went west. William is now living in Mifflin County.

The tract of land now owned by the heirs of Adam Wilt and by Gibson Weimer and others, was warranted by Leonard Pfoutz February 25, 1768, who sold the tract to John Crain, from whom Crain's Run takes its name; Crain sold it to Michael Wilt January 25, 1772. It is mentioned as being in Penn township, Michael Wilt conveyed it to Adam Wilt weaver of Bethel township, Lancaster County, September 7, 1773. The property afterwards passed to Adam Wilt, a son and Catharine, the wife of Henry Dimm, about 1805. Henry Dimm settled upon a part of the tract and died there October 10, 1846, aged seventy years. His sons were John, James and Samuel, who, about 1835, purchased the Cargill grist-mill which has been continued by the family from that time.

As early as 1811, a saw-mill was erected on the property of Henry Dimm, which was continued many years. A distillery was also upon the place, and a few years before the purchase of the present mills, the brothers were operating a grist-mill and saw-mill on the site where George Wilt was running a grist-mill in 1774, and now where George Marks lives on the State Road.

Adam Wilt, the brother-in-law of Henry Dimm, and son of Adam Wilt, Sr., settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of Adam Wilt deceased, a son of Adam Wilt, who purchased about 1805. His children were Joseph, Adam, Jacob, Frederick, Eve, Eliza, Sarah and Hannah. They mostly settled in the vicinity and died there.

A tract of one hundred and six acres near the Wilt property was warranted to Michael Metzger, April 27, 1774, who conveyed it March 7, 1799, to James Rafter, who sold it to Adam Wilt October 8, 1805. The changes of years again brought it back to the families, who still own it.

Edward McConnell took out a warrant for land at the Seven Star Tavern about 1763, and built the first hewed log cabin in that section of the country. He had been living in his house but three weeks, when he was compelled to fly with the other settlers to Carlisle.

He returned in 1767, and at that time Henry McConnell, his brother, took up on warrant, November 2, 1767, one hundred and twenty-two acres of land adjoining Edward McConnell, and described as being in the Cocolamus settlement. The Edward McQuinn and Leonard Pfoutz tracts were adjoining. This tract was patented November 5, 1785, as Mount Pleasant. Edward McConnell left a son, Henry, who settled upon the tract and sold it, in 1838, to William Cox, whose son Paul now resides upon it, and near the old log house, which is still standing. The sons of Edward McConnell were Henry, William, James and Howe. J. H. McConnell, now living in the township, is a son of Henry.

Paul Cox, a merchant of Philadelphia, took up land north of the Seven Star Tavern before the Revolution, and his brother William settled upon it. The sons of William were Alexander, William, Paul, John and Charles. Alexander and John went West; William was a millwright, and for many years did not purchase land, but later bought a farm where Brown & Furrey now reside. On this place he built a tannery and continued it many years, and sold to Joseph Seiber, who, after a few years, abandoned it. In 1838 he bought the Edward McConnell farm, where his son Paul now lives. Of his other sons, William was many years a justice of the peace, and now resides with his son-in-law, Joseph Nipple. James lives on the old Henry McConnell warrant. Paul, son of William, who settled here first, was assessed on land in 1790, and owned a distillery. He died on the place, and left sons—Lewis, William, David, Thomas and John. The Seven Star Tavern was built in 1818 by Peter Stroup. It has been kept by several, and since 1860 has been kept by Thomas Cox.

Church Cox, a brother of William and Paul, also settled about the same time with the McConnells, on a tract of land lying east of the Wilt and Dimm tracts, now owned by Jonathan Frey and Henry Miller. He had several sons, who all went West.

Joseph Castle, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to this country about 1778 and purchased a tract of land on one of the branches of Cocolamus Creek, where George McElwee now lives. He was a justice of the peace from 1819, many years. He died June 26, 1834, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Catharine, died October 4, 1826, aged fifty-one years. They left seven sons and three daughters. The sons were John, Robert, Hugh, William, David, Samuel and Joseph. John, Samuel and Joseph moved to the West. Robert settled on the homestead for several years and sold it to John Ettinger and moved to Lycoming County with his brother Hugh. William settled where J. J. Castle, his son, now lives. David married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Sellers, and setled on the farm now owned by C. and P. Nipple, and moved to Michigan in 1878. His son Joseph now lives in McAlisterville.

The lands along the northwestern part of the township were warranted about 1794, but not settled upon by permanent residents until much later, and then mostly by Germans, with the exception of William Campbell, who was long a resident there.

Schools.—The earliest school-house said to have been in the township was built of logs on the Stroup farm, in 1788, and taught by —— Elder.

About 1810 a house was built at the Seven Star Tavern, in which school was taught by Archibald Stewart and Peter Dawson (who was blind in one eye and very much of a humorist), William McComb and his wife, Frank Luke, Samuel Dimm and Andrew Stroup.

In 1814 a school-house was built near Cargill's mill (now Dimm's), not far from the present one.

In 1828 a house was erected near where James Cox now lives, which was used until the school system was accepted, in 1836. The township at present has four schools,—Dimm's Wilt, Dressler and Ferguson,—which contain one hundred and forty-eight pupils.

Bethlehem Evangelical Church is located on the road from Salem to the Seven Star Tavern. It was built about twenty years ago and is in charge of the Rev. Mr. King, of Thompsontown. It is the only church in the township, the St. James Reformed and Lutheran being near the line, in Susquehanna township.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

The territory now embraced in this township was embraced in Fermanagh township at the time the latter was erected. From the township of Fermanagh, in 1767, was formed the townships of Greenwood and Penn's. Upon the erection of Northumberland County, in 1772, the part of Penns township that lay west of the Mahantango Creek became a portion of Greenwood, the greater part of Penn's being east of the creek and in the new county of Northumberland. In 1789 it became a part of Mifflin County, and a large portion of Greenwood township remained in Cumberland County (afterwards Perry).

In 1857, a petition was presented to the court of Juniata County, asking that Greenwood township be divided into three townships. This was voted upon by the qualified electors, January 15, 1858, and resulted in a vote of two hundred and sixteen in favor and twenty-one against the division.

A full account of the proceedings will be found in the sketch of Greenwood township. The township here treated was in the division called No. 2, and named Susquehanna. The proceedings were confirmed July 24, 1858.

The township is bounded on the south by Perry County and the Susquehanna River, on the north by Snyder County and Monroe township, and on the west by Greenwood township. The Susquehanna River is on the southeast border and Mahantango Creek flows in a southwesterly direction along its northern boundary and joins the river at Weiser's mill.

Jobson's Run rises in Perry County and enters the township at the extreme southwest corner and flows northwesterly and makes a junction with the west branch of the Mahantango northwest of Oriental. Kepner's Run

rises in Greenwood and flows easterly to the Mahantango, north of Jobson's Run.

The earliest settlement of this territory was made on its eastern limit, near the river. Thomas McKee, who was an Indian trader, took out, March 5, 1755, a warrant for a tract of land above and below the mouth of the Mahantango Creek, embracing the meadows along the river and the Half Falls above the mouth of the creek.

The path known as McKee's Path was mentioned in 1767 in the boundaries of Penn and Greenwood townships. On the 28th of July, 1767, McKee sold the tract to Jacob Segrist, of Manor township, Lancaster County, for £46 1*s*. It then contained four hundred and fifty-six acres and embraced the meadows, the Half Falls land and three islands,—one of one hundred acres, now owned by Shuman; Hay Island, of seventy acres, now Kline; and the third, of eighty acres, now Yeager's. McKee died in 1772. The tract was surveyed May 26th in that year. A portion of the tract, embracing three hundred and forty-eight acres and allowance of six per cent., was named Segrist's Meadows. A portion of the tract, where the Weiser mill now stands and other lands adjoining, were purchased by Michael Whitmer in 1772, for which he obtained a patent September 11, 1773. It contained two hundred and thirty-two acres, and was named "Mill Range."

The Segrist Meadows lie on the river and are partly in Perry County, and are to some extent still in the family.

Michael Whitmer also purchased a tract of land of one hundred and fifty acres, above McKee's Half Falls, and adjoining which was warranted to Rudolph Shmelzer, August 7, 1766, and returned to Michael Whitmer March 7, 1772. Without doubt he erected the old stone mill, saw-mill and distillery at the place, which, in 1790, was assessed to John Whitmer, his son, to whom it was left by will from his father. The deed, however, from the executor, Jacob Frank, was not made out until March 2, 1793.

The stone house the present residence of Mrs. Jonathan Weiser and her sons was erected in 1797, and bears a date-stone, "John and Elizabeth Whitmer, 1797." John Whitmer died previous to 1818, and his estate was divided into four parts, the mill property passing to his son John, by whom it was sold to Dr. Samuel Mealy, of Millerstown. At that time there was a grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, a store-house and the mansion-house. On April 1, 1840, it was sold to Frederick Kramer, who, in 1852, conveyed it to Jonathan Weiser, whose heirs now own it. The present mill was built by Jonathan Weiser in 1858. A store had been established by Jonathan and Jacob Weiser at the place in 1849, which was kept for several years. A post-office was established about the same time, which was continued there until 1866, when the office was moved to the lock, where it now is. Jacob Weiser estab'ished a store at the place, and, in 1873, erected the three-story brick store and hotel building now in use. The Pennsylvania Canal crosses the township at this place, and is within the limits about a mile and a quarter in length.

In the year 1812 a road was laid out from McAlister's mill (now Brown's) to Whitmer's mill, at the old fording. A petition was presented to the courts of Mifflin and Union Counties, in April, 1814, for a bridge over Mahantango Creek, at the crossing of the road from Harrisburg to Sunbury. It was ordered built by the counties at the January session, 1815. Contract was made with Frederick Moyer, who completed the bridge in November, 1817. It was located near the Whitmer mill and was about two rods below the old fording. While the mill property was in possession of Dr. Samuel Meally, October 1, 1831, he sold to Owen Owens and Frederick Kramer, trustees, a tract of land (the site of the present church) on which to erect a house for school and church purposes. On the lot a log building was erected, and, in 1871, the present brick Union Meeting-House was erected. It is known as St. Paul's Union Church and is used by all denominations.

A portion of the John Whitmer lands, as they were divided in 1818, now belong to Abraham Whitmer, and lie directly south of the mill property. Jacob Weiser also owns a part; a portion also is in possession of the Walter App estate.

Probably the oldest inland settlement in the township was on the tract in the extreme southwest corner, now owned by Levi Light, Henry Miller and James Frey. It was a tract of two hundred and eleven acres, granted on an application, No. 922, to James Gallagher, August 22, 1766, who sold his right to Samuel Osborne, November 12, 1772. He obtained a warrant January 5, 1773, and later a patent as "Samuelsburg." It was left, by will, to Elizabeth, wife of George Wood, who, June 21, 1814, sold it to Morris Howe, a Methodist clergyman, in whose possession it remained until 1837, when he sold it to John Light, whose son Levi now owns a part.

The land in the northwest part of the township, and partly in Monroe, was a tract of three hundred and eighty-five acres, warranted to Samuel Osborne, November 25, 1784, and sold by him to Joshua Hunt, December 2, 1785. It is now owned by Joseph Watts and Edward Shaeffer, in Susquehanna township, and Joseph Marks, in Monroe.

The land where the Dresslers reside, and in that vicinity, was taken on a warrant April 14, 1794, by Casper W. Haines, of Chester County, and came into the possession of Adam Dressler about 1818, and Jacob Dressler in 1823.

The land on which Daniel Knouse now lives was taken up by Martin Doctor, September 15, 1766. It passed through many hands to Adam Wilt, who lived near the Seven Star Tavern. In 1839 it passed to John Bay, who sold to John Rhoades.

Joseph Jobson was located in Turkey Valley before 1790, where he owned one hundred acres. Jobson's Run passed through his land, and it was from him the run took its name.

A tract of two hundred and forty-two acres was granted on application No. 89, August 19, 1766, and warranted June 30, 1773, to Henry Zellers, adjoining John Zellers. It was located on both sides of the Mahantango Creek, was sold many times and is now owned by Andrew S. Limpert, Frederick Meiser, E. G. Sheaffer, Henry Miller and Daniel Knouse.

The land along Turkey Valley, adjoining Perry County, embracing four hundred acres, was warranted to Lazarus Wingert, and is now owned by Mrs. Shaeffer, D. G. Garman, Levi Light, Joseph Cain, Moses D. Costeller and Christian Forney. But few settlements were in the township, back from the river, before 1825. Christian Knouse came to the township in 1831 and settled. At that time Anthony Rhoads lived where Sophia Shaeffer now resides, and Peter Rhoads where Henry Strasser lives; Jobson on the Benjamin Long farm; Morris Howe on the Levi Light farm. Between Oriental and the creek, John Rouch, where now George Leiter resides. Northwest from Oriental, near where the German Reformed Church stands, Philip Lininger lived and had a saw-mill. Frederick Sellers resided where William Fahnestock now lives. Andrew Limpert lives on the Adam Wilt farm; and Simon Miller on the John Wilt farm; Jacob Dressler where his son, Jeremiah, now lives. Benjamin Sellers owned a saw-mill on the creek, near George Goodling's farm. There was no school-house in the township, except the one just built (1831), at Mealy's Mill.

The mills in the township, at the time of its erection, were Nicholas Brown's saw-mill; Jacob and Samuel Dimm's saw-mill, on Jobson Run, at the southwest corner of the township; Christian Forney, on Jobson Run; George Goodling, saw-mill, on branch of Kepner's Run; Jacob Lininger, saw-mill, on Kepner's Run (the saw-mill and a German Reformed Church were at the place before 1834). The mill was abandoned before 1875. Michael Shetterly, saw-mill, on Mahantango Creek, above Weiser's grist-mill. The reader is referred to the Article on Taxable Industries in Greenwood Township for early mills in the township.

The churches in the township are St. Paul's Union Church, at Weiser's, built in 1871; St. James' Reformed and Lutheran Church, at the southwest corner of the township; German Reformed Church, at Lininger; Evangelical, at Dressler; and the Strasser Church, in Turkey Valley.

St. James' Church was erected on Jobson Run in 1852, and is in charge from Liverpool. The Reformed Church at Lininger's was erected in 1833, of log, and weather-boarded. The early pastors were Augustus Ellmoyer, ——

Sandoe. The Rev. Mr. Brown, in charge of Richfield Church, now has it in charge. It was rebuilt in 1883.

Oriental contains store, post-office and a dwelling. The first store was opened in 1855, and kept for ten years by Amos Miller. It is now kept by E. G. Shaeffer, who also keeps the post-office. There are at present but four schools in the township,—Laurel, in the northwest part; Prosperity, near Oriental; Weiser's, at Weiser's Mill; Seiber's at the southwest corner of the township. The township contains at the present time two hundred and five children attending school.

The first school-house erected was near the river, as early as 1814, near the Sechrist's and Whitmer's.

About 1834 a school was opened in Lininger's Church. —— Patterson was an early teacher. In 1837 Daniel Knouse taught school in a house on the Backstresser farm, and was succeeded by Jonathan Gilnit, Michael Rothfong and David Hummel.

A lot was bought, August 29, 1839, where Daniel Knouse's wagon-shed now stands. At that time the directors of Greenwood township, of which this was a part, were Luke Marks, Emanuel Albright, Paul Cox, John Shellenberger, John Niemond and Christian Knouse. The house was abandoned in later years, and one was built near Oriental, which is now used. The meeting-house and school-house at Kramer's Mill was built in 1831 by the people in the vicinity, and used for church and school purposes until the one was built about 1858, opposite the present house, at the foot of the hill, which was used until the present house was erected a few years ago.

Benjamin Benfert Post, No. 316, G. A. R., was organized a few years since. Its meetings are held at Oriental, and camp-fires are held annually in the vicinity.

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